[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

Printed for the use of the Foreign Office. May 1914.

CONFIDENTIAL.

(10437.)

PART X.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

TURKISH WAR.

July 1913.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
1	Sir F. Elliot ..	139	June 24, 1913	Transport of Turkish troops from Yemen. Refers to Part IX, No. 299. Views of Greek Government on..	1
2	„ „ ..	140	24,	Greek officials in occupied territories. Royal decrees concerning	1
3	Treasury	..	30,	Civil list of late King of Greece. Gives observations on	2
4	Admiralty ..	Confidential	30,	Organisation of Albania. Transmits telegram from vice-admiral at Scutari stating that chiefs are dissatisfied because international government has not been extended beyond Scutari, and urging prompt establishment of future government	4
5	Sir R. Paget ..	162 Tel.	30,	Relations of allies. Outbreak of war. Refers to Part IX, No. 389. Bulgarian Government contend that fighting was provoked by Servians, and Bulgarian Minister at Belgrade has handed in protest rejecting all responsibility. He is not leaving Belgrade for the present ..	4
6	„ „ ..	163 Tel.	July 1,	Relations of allies. Outbreak of war. Refers to Part IX, No. 389. Vice-consul at Uskub reports capture of Ghevgheli station by Bulgarians..	4
7	„ „ ..	164 Tel.	1,	Relations of allies. Outbreak of war. Servian Premier says fighting still continues	4
8	„ „ ..	165 Tel.	1,	Relations of allies. Arbitration. Reports proceedings in Skupshtina on 30th June. Premier indicated that Servia has accepted Russian arbitration. An Opposition deputy demanded immediate annexation of territory in dispute. Debate proceeding (see No. 28)	5
9	Sir F. Cartwright ..	98 Tel.	1,	Relations of allies. Outbreak of war. Transmits telegram from military attaché to Director of Military Operations stating that Bulgarian accounts declare reports of fighting exaggerated. No news at Bulgarian legation of capture of Ghevgheli	5
10	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	234 Tel.	1,	Relations of allies. Outbreak of war. Refers to Part IX, No. 392. Bulgarian headquarters staff have sent instructions to Bulgarian forces not to take offensive. Memorandum of Bulgarian case has been handed to Russian Minister. Communication with Belgrade interrupted.. ..	5
11	„ „ ..	237 Tel. Secret	1,	Relations of allies. Arbitration. Refers to No. 27. Prime Minister has been threatened with death by Macedonians if he accepts unconditional arbitration. Macedonians are under control of Stambulovist party in Austrian pay	5
12	Sir G. Lowther ..	305 Tel.	1,	Second Balkan war. Hostilities at Salonica. Transmits telegram from consular officer at Salonica regarding	6

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
13	Sir G. Lowther ..	306 Tel.	July 1, 1913	Second Balkan war. Hostilities at Salonica. Transmits telegram from consular officer at Salonica reporting further on ..	6
14	Sir F. Elliot ..	108 Tel.	1,	Second Balkan war. Hostilities at Salonica. Reports continued fighting round Nigrita. Disarmament of Bulgarians in Salonica effected without much bloodshed. Bulgarian Minister has made official protest against Greek and Servian aggression. Greek Government hold that evidence proves long-considered scheme on part of Bulgarians	6
15	„ „ ..	109 Tel.	1,	Second Balkan war. Hostilities at Salonica. Transmits telegram from consul-general at Saionica reporting Bulgarian advance on Salonica	6
16	To Sir F. Cartwright „ Sir F. Bertie .. „ Sir E. Goschen .. „ Sir R. Rodd .. „ Sir G. Buchanan..	133 418 213 168 241	1,	Ambassadors' Conference. Organisation of Albania. Reports proceedings of session of 1st July. Resolutions on Servian railway to Adriatic and protection of Albanian minorities in Servia and Montenegro ..	7
17	To Sir F. Cartwright	134	1,	South Albanian frontier. Conditions on which Austrian Government would accept idea of a commission	9
18	To Eastern Telegraph Company	..	1,	Concessions in ceded territory. Reply to Part IX, No. 336, is in affirmative (see No. 546)	10
19	Sir G. Lowther ..	560	June 25,	Relations of allies. Transmits despatch from vice-consul at Monastir reporting on possible existence in Servian army of party pledged to resist abandonment of occupied districts	10
20	„ „ ..	563	24,	Murder of Grand Vizier. Twelve men executed in virtue of court-martial's sentence and twelve more condemned to death by default. Names given. Comments on case and on general unpopularity of Government	11
21	British Delegates on Financial Commission	18	July 1,	Financial Commission. Transmits claims of allied States..	13
22	Mr. Vesey Brown ..	..	1,	Concessions in ceded territory. Asks if copies of firman, *cahier des charges*, and convention are required. Sends plan of concession (see No. 206)	13
23	Messrs. Francis and Johnson	..	1,	Concessions in ceded territory. Refers to Part IX, No. 397. Have instructed Mr. Brown to furnish copies of firman, &c., as required (see No. 207)	14
24	Admiralty	Confidential	2,	Evacuation of Scutari. Duties for Ottoman Debt. Are the Ottoman Debt Commissioners to receive the duties and surtaxes on salt, &c.? (see Nos. 159, 181, 189, and 535)	14
25	Count de Salis ..	104 Tel.	1,	Evacuation of Scutari. Withdrawal of Montenegrin troops from San Giovanni di Medua. Reports negotiations with Montenegrin Government (see No. 139) ..	14

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
26	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	235 Tel.	July 1, 1913	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian General Staff say fighting has now ceased. Bulgarians have captured Ghevgheli and Krivolak. Salonica telegram reports street fighting there between Greeks and Bulgarians (see No. 58)	15
27	„ „ ..	236 Tel.	1,	Relations of allies. Arbitration. Premier had decided to go to St. Petersburgh, but several of his colleagues now object to acceptance of unrestricted arbitration. Ministerial crisis has therefore arisen, and Premier will not leave as yet (see Nos. 11 and 61)	15
28	Sir R. Paget ..	166 Tel.	1,	Relations of allies. Arbitration. Refers to No. 8. Servian Premier has obtained vote of confidence, and is only awaiting Greek Premier to go to St. Petersburgh. Servians have retaken Ghevgheli ..	15
29	„ „ ..	167 Tel.	2,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian Minister has handed in note requesting cessation of hostilities. Servian Government has replied that responsibility for hostilities rests with Bulgarians, but has not mentioned cessation. Servian military authorities have now taken matters into their own hands	1
30	Sir E. Goschen ..	91 Tel.	2,	Second Balkan war. Non-intervention. German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs says he is everywhere recommending non-intervention. He thinks Austria will not move unless Russia does. He is strongly opposed to arbitration by the Powers (see Nos. 52, 54, and 74) ..	16
31	Mr. Marling ..	307 Tel.	2,	Second Balkan war. Hostilities at Salonica. Transmits two telegrams from consular officer at Salonica reporting on.. ..	16
32	Sir G. Barclay ..	82 Tel.	2,	Relations of allies. Attitude of Roumania. Mobilisation apparently imminent. Reconstruction of Ministry probable	16
33	To Sir H. Bax-Ironside	99	2,	Relations of allies. Reports conversation with Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires on situation	17
34	„ „ ..	100	2,	Turco-Bulgarian frontier. Reports conversation with Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires. Some latitude must be given in deciding best frontier	17
35	To Anglo-Syrian Trading Company	..	2,	Concessions in ceded territory. Refers to Part IX, No. 322. Asks for twelve copies of contract for Financial Commission ..	18
36	Sir F. Elliot ..	142	June 27,	Cretan customs. Refers to Part VII, Nos. 426 and 590. Austrian Minister not having received instructions, proposed collective representation against free admission of Greek goods into Crete has not been made (see No. 386)	18
37	Mr. Carnegie ..	355	July 2,	Financial Commission. War indemnity. Transmits despatch from Sir P. Harvey reporting meeting of committee dealing with claims for compensation	18

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
38	French Ambassador (M. Cambon)	..	July 3, 1913	Turkish finance. Franco-German negotiations regarding. Résumé of telegram from M. Pichon requesting postponement of conclusion of Anglo-Turkish negotiations till Franco-German agreement is settled	19
39	Sir G. Barclay ..	83 Tel.	2,	Relations of allies. Attitude of Roumania. Roumanian Ministers at Sophia, Belgrade, and Athens have been instructed to enquire if a state of war exists.. ..	20
40	Count de Salis ..	105 Tel.	2,	Relations of allies. Arbitration. Montenegrin Premier has been ordered to proceed with Servian Premier from Belgrade to St. Petersburgh	20
41	Sir F. Cartwright ..	99 Tel. Most Conf.	3,	Relations of allies. Attitude of Roumania. Bulgarian Minister has informed Austrian Government that Bulgaria is prepared to make large territorial concessions to Roumania to secure her neutrality. This is in conformity with advice of Austrian Government..	20
42	Sir F. Elliot ..	110 Tel.	3,	Second Balkan war. Hostilities at Salonica. Greeks have repulsed Bulgarians at Ambarkeui and Sarigeul. State of war will be declared 4th July	20
43	„ „ ..	111 Tel.	3,	Second Balkan war. Hostilities at Salonica. Greeks have retaken Ghevgheli and entered Kilkish	20
44	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	238 Tel.	3,	Allies war. Greek Government have informed Bulgarian Government that Greek troops have been instructed to act on offensive, but Ministers have not yet been recalled. Attitude of Prime Minister now pacific. Check at Ghevgheli has sobered him	21
45	Consul-General Lamb	55 Tel.	3,	Second Balkan war. Hostilities at Salonica. Greeks took Kukush 2nd July. Battle in progress north of town. Bulgarians have massacred inhabitants of several Greek villages. Greek report of advance north of Langaza	21
46	Mr. Marling ..	312 Tel.	3,	Second Balkan war. Hostilities at Salonica. Transmits telegram from Salonica reporting arrival of King of Greece, and advance of Greek army to attack Bulgarians at Kukush and Langaza ..	21
47	To Sir F. Elliot ..	97 Tel.	3,	Transport of Turkish troops. Turkish Government have asked for good offices of His Majesty's Government to induce Greek Government not to interfere with transport of a regiment from Constantinople to Alexandretta..	21
48	To Sir R. Paget ..	105 Tel.	3,	North Albanian frontier. Withdrawal of Servian troops. Instructions to urge Servian Government to give necessary orders to withdraw troops from Orosh, Mihaina, and Pouka (see Nos. 49, 97, 318, and 558, and Part XI, No. 120).. ..	21
49	To Sir R. Rodd ..	196 Tel.	3,	North Albanian frontier. Withdrawal of Servian troops. Refers to No. 48. Instructions to request Government to make similar representations at Belgrade (see Nos. 67, 122, and 197)	22
	„ Sir F. Cartwright	201 Tel.			
	„ Sir E. Goschen ..	230 Tel.			
	„ Mr. Carnegie ..	254 Tel.			
	„ Sir G. Buchanan..	495 Tel.			

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
50	To Mr. Carnegie .. „ Sir G. Buchanan..	427 242	July 3, 1913	Organisation of Albania. Has communicated Austro-Italian proposal to French and Russian Ambassadors	22
51	To Mr. Carnegie .. „ Sir G. Buchanan	429 244	3,	South Albanian frontier. Transmits memorandum stating conditions on which Austria would accept international commission. Suggests amendments to Austrian proposals, and requests views of French and Russian Governments	22
52	To Sir E. Goschen ..	217	3,	Second Balkan war. Non-intervention. Refers to No. 30. Reports conversation with German Ambassador, who does not think Austria will intervene unless Russia does (see No. 54)	23
53	„ „ ..	218	3,	Organisation of Albania. Sir E. Grey has explained to German Ambassador that it was essential to set up some form of Government at once, and to obtain gendarmerie officers, but Count Berchtold had not responded to either proposal ..	24
54	To Sir G. Buchanan.. „ Mr. Carnegie ..	243 428	3,	Second Balkan war. Non-intervention. Has informed French and Russian Ambassadors of Nos. 30 and 52. Hesitates to make direct proposal of non-intervention unless sure that it would be acceptable to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs	24
55	French Ambassador (M. Cambon)	..	2,	Ottoman Debt in Samos. Proposes to sequestrate sum due to Debt till fate of island is definitely settled. Requests views of His Majesty's Government (see No. 511)	24
56	Admiralty.. ..	..	2,	Situation at Constantinople. Transmits report from commanding officer of H.M.S. "Zealandia"..	25
57	British-American Tobacco Company	..	3,	British tobacco companies in ceded territory. Refers to Part IX, No. 361. Requests delivery of 614 bales seized by Bulgarians at Avli (see Nos. 292 and 299)	26
58	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	239 Tel.	3,	Second Balkan war. Refers to No. 26. Reports fighting near Ishtib. Confirms news of fighting near Salonica.. ..	26
59	„ „ ..	240 Tel.	3,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian Government cannot restrain General Ivanof and second army. General Toshef and fifth army said to have captured Egri Palanka. Third army is covering Sophia	27
60	„ „ ..	241 Tel. Confidential	3,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian loan. Bulgarian Government have concluded loan of 1,000,000*l.* with Austrian banks ..	27
61	„ „ ..	242 Tel.	3,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian Cabinet. Refers to No. 27. Crisis continues. New coalition Cabinet will probably take office, and military element will predominate. Declaration of war expected on 3rd or 4th July (see No. 91)	27
62	„ „ ..	243 Tel.	3,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Roumania. Roumanian Minister will inform Bulgarian Government that Roumania has decided to mobilise. This will tend to induce Bulgarian Premier to go to St. Petersburgh (see No. 89)	27

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
63	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	244 Tel.	July 3, 1913	Second Balkan war. Transmits report from military attaché. Change of commander-in-chief, General Savof being replaced by General Dimitrief. Bulgarians reported successful at Krivolak. Roumanian mobilisation will be completed in five days (see Nos. 66 and 72)	27
64	Sir G. Barclay ..	84 Tel.	3,	Second Balkan war. Roumanian mobilisation. Orders for mobilisation issued 3rd July	28
65	„ „ ..	85 Tel.	4,	Second Balkan war. Roumanian mobilisation. News of mobilisation received by populace of Bucharest with joy. Anti-Austrian demonstrations	28
66	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	245 Tel. Confidential	4,	Second Balkan war. Refers to No. 63. Considers change of commander-in-chief only a further attempt to mislead Russian Government. Prime Minister still asserts Bulgaria is not at war..	28
67	Sir E. Goschen ..	94 Tel.	4,	North Albanian frontier. Withdrawal of Servian troops. Refers to No. 49. German Government will instruct representative at Belgrade to speak in sense desired ..	28
68	Sir G. Buchanan ..	244 Tel.	4,	Second Balkan war. Non-intervention. Reports conversation with Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who fears that Servian victory will lead to Austrian intervention (see No. 130)	28
69	Sir F. Elliot ..	112 Tel.	4,	Second Balkan war. Massacres. Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs reports massacres by Bulgarians at Nigrita and elsewhere, and fears massacre at Cavalla. He requests that consular officer may be sent as eye-witness	29
70	„ „ ..	113 Tel.	4,	Second Balkan war. Hostilities at Salonica. Greeks are at Doiran and hope to surround Bulgarians at Kilkish. Losses heavy. Blockade of Cavalla and Dedeagatch will probably be declared 5th July	29
71	„ „ ..	115 Tel.	4,	Second Balkan war. Message from King of Greece read in Chamber calling on nation to defend their rights against the Bulgarians	29
72	Sir R. Paget ..	168 Tel.	4,	Second Balkan war. Refers to No. 63. It is suspected at Belgrade that Servians, after preliminary successes, have suffered a check	30
73	Acting Consul-General Morgan	56 Tel.	4,	Second Balkan war. Hostilities at Salonica. 1,300 Bulgarians captured at Nigrita. Fighting north of Kilkish continues. Greek wounded arriving in Salonica. Greeks captured Ghevgheli 3rd July ..	30
74	To Sir E. Goschen ..	231 Tel.	4,	Second Balkan war. Non-intervention. Refers to No. 30. His Majesty's Government favour policy of non-intervention. Has so informed German Ambassador ..	30
75	To Mr. Carnegie ..	416	4,	Crete. Surtax and indemnities. Refers to Part VII, No. 413, and Part VIII, No. 119. Asks for views of French Government on suggestion that indemnity to M. Zaimis should be paid out of surtax	30

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
76	To Sir R. Rodd ..	167	July 4, 1913	Crete. Surtax and indemnities. Refers to Part VII, No. 159. Requests views of Italian Government on British suggestion	31
77	To Sir F. Cartwright „ Sir R. Rodd ..	135 170	4,	South Albanian frontier. Sir E. Grey has told Austrian and Italian Ambassadors that their conditions for acceptance of commission had been communicated to French and Russian Ambassadors. He would see if some compromise could be found	31
78	To Sir F. Cartwright	136	4,	Second Balkan war. Non-intervention. Reports conversation with Austrian Ambassador respecting	31
79	To Sir F. Cartwright „ Sir R. Rodd ..	137 171	4,	Organisation of Albania. Reports conversation with Austrian and Italian Ambassadors respecting, and transmits memorandum explaining British view ..	32
80	To Council of Foreign Bondholders	..	4,	Financial Commission. Representation of Ottoman Debt on. Refers to Part IX, No. 321. Does not consider Council have any ground for complaint.. ..	33
81	Sir G. Lowther ..	570	June 28,	Ottoman Debt. Losses through war. Transmits report of Council of Debt showing losses in various provinces ..	34
82	Mr. Carnegie ..	358	July 3,	Financial Commission. Refers to Part IX, No. 386. Transmits despatch from Sir P. Harvey reporting on Greek claims for compensation against Turkey, and list of supplementary claims handed in by Greek delegation (see No. 137)	35
83	Board of Trade		4,	Concessions in ceded territory. Refers to Part IX, Nos. 263 and 324. Registrar of Joint Stock Companies would not be able to furnish list of companies	38
84	Commercial Union Assurance Company	..	4,	Contracts of British subjects in occupied territories. Gives lists of their agencies, and trusts some exemption from insurance laws of Balkan States can be secured (see No. 534)	39
85	Count de Salis ..	106 Tel.	4,	Montenegrin representative in London. Will Sir E. Grey continue temporarily to have *relations officieuses* with Count Voïnovitch? (see No. 131)	39
86	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	246 Tel.	4,	Second Balkan war. Hostilities at Salonica. Military attaché hears that General Ivanof cannot press attack on Salonica as he has detached large portion of his troops to fourth army..	40
87	„ „ ..	247 Tel.	4,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian official bulletin reports capture of 3,000 men of Servian Timok division and repulse of Servian army	4 0
88	„ „ ..	248 Tel.	5,	Second Balkan war. Greek Minister has been recalled from Sophia	40
89	„ „ ..	249 Tel.	5,	Second Balkan war. Arbitration. Refers to No. 62. Russian Government have given up all immediate hope of getting Bulgarian Premier to go to St. Petersburgh	40

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
90	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	250 Tel.	July 5, 1913	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian official bulletin states that Servian force crossed frontier near Kustendil, but was repulsed	40
91	„ „ ..	251 Tel.	5,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian Cabinet. Refers to No. 61. Dr. Danef remains temporarily Premier. Departure of Greek Minister means open war with Greece, and Bulgarian Minister at Athens will be recalled. Bulgarian Government are making capital of incident at Kustendil, representing Servia as aggressor (see No. 129)	41
92	„ „ ..	252 Tel. Very Conf.	5.	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Austria. Austrian Government have offered support to Bulgaria on condition of adoption of pro-Austrian policy. No decision has yet been taken on this offer, and King is not likely to go over to Austria unless Bulgaria meets with reverses (see Nos. 100 and 125)	41
93	Sir F. Cartwright ..	100 Tel.	5,	North Albanian frontier. Withdrawal of Servian troops. Austrian Government have already demanded recall of troops, but they have instructed Minister at Belgrade to support British representation	41
94	Sir F. Elliot ..	116 Tel.	5,	Second Balkan war. Hostilities at Salonica. Bulgarian positions near Kilkish captured by Greeks 4th July. Bulgarians abandoned sixty guns. Greek right has reached Likovan	41
95	„ „ ..	117 Tel.	5,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian Minister leaves Athens 5th July	42
96	Sir R. Paget ..	169 Tel.	5,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarians are attacking at Zaipchar. Result of fighting round Kotchana uncertain. 1,600 Bulgarian prisoners arrived in Belgrade on 4th July	42
97	„ „ ..	170 Tel.	5,	North Albanian frontier. Withdrawal of Servian troops. Refers to No. 48. Servian authorities state order to withdraw has already been given, and has now been repeated. Austrian Minister has also made a representation on the subject ..	42
98	Mr. Marling ..	316 Tel.	5,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Turkey. Turkish military hospitals have been ordered to prepare to receive wounded (see No. 121)..	42
99	„ „ ..	317 Tel.	5,	Armenian reforms. Refers to "Asiatic Turkey," Part XI, No. 28. German and Austrian Ambassadors have consented to continue discussion of Russian scheme, but will undoubtedly renew their objections ..	42
100	Sir G. Barclay ..	86 Tel. Confidential	5,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Roumania. Refers to No. 92. Austria will find it difficult to induce Roumania to demobilise in return for Turtukai – Balchik line. Austrian influence is at a low ebb, and Roumania has mobilised on pretext of securing equilibrium in Balkans, so that she cannot well draw back now (see No. 123)	43

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
101	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	254 Tel.	July 6, 1913	Second Balkan war. Transmits telegram from military attaché to Director of Military Operations, reporting repulse of Servian attacks on the Bregalnitsa and capture of Krivolak by Bulgarians, but advance of Greeks to Kukush–Nigrita line	43
102	Sir R. Paget ..	171 Tel.	6,	Second Balkan war. Orders may be sent to Servian Chargé d'Affaires to leave Sophia	43
103	Acting Consul-General Morgan	58 Tel.	6,	Second Balkan war. Hostilities at Salonica. Greeks captured Kukush and Lahana on 4th July. King of Greece is at Kukush. Bulgarians massacred Greek inhabitants of Nigrita before departure. Total Greek casualties, 8,000	43
104	Sir G. Barclay ..	63 Confidential	June 26,	Relations of allies. Attitude of Roumania. Reports conversation with King of Roumania. Roumania's neutrality could only be obtained by very heavy concessions on part of Bulgaria	44
105	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	114 Confidential	27,	Relations of allies. Reports conversation with M. Madjarof. Military party very powerful in Bulgaria. Cabinet is pro-Russian and pacific, but dare not yield on Macedonia for fear of the army and the Stambulovists	44
106	Count de Salis ..	36	27,	Evacuation of Scutari. Removal of war material. Transmits *note verbale* from Montenegrin Government nominating Captain Radovitch for the purpose, and note from Admiral Burney complaining of Captain Radovitch's conduct. Montenegrin Government has consented to remove him (see No. 140)	45
107	„ „ ..	37	28,	Relations of allies. Attitude of Montenegro. Reports conversation with Bulgarian Minister, who complains of treachery of King Nicolas in supporting Servia. He said Servia had agreed to abandon Prizrend to Montenegro in event of success	47
108	Sir R. Paget ..	126	29,	Relations of allies. Reports conversation with M. Stefanovitch. Sir R. Paget suggests that Salonica railway might be internationalised. M. Stefanovitch says question of railway is not chief reason for Servian attitude. Bulgaria must not have coterminous frontier with Albania, or Servia would never enjoy security ..	47
109	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	115	30,	Cost of Turkish war to Bulgaria. Transmits despatch from military attaché giving estimate of	48
110	Mr. Marling ..	574	July 2,	Mount Athos. Transmits despatch from consul-general at Salonica reporting landing of Russian troops at Mount Athos ..	49
111	„ „ ..	577	2,	Balkan frontiers. Refers to Part IX, No. 185. Transmits despatch from consul-general at Salonica reporting on provisional Græco-Bulgarian and Græco-Servian boundary lines	49

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
112	Sir G. Barclay ..	64 Confidential	July 2, 1913	Relations of allies. Attitude of Roumania. Austrian press accuses French and Russian Ministers of urging Roumania to mobilise. French Minister, when Roumania had decided to mobilise, urged that it should be done promptly, but Russian Minister has confined himself to discouraging Roumania from pledging neutrality against territorial concessions	50
113	Sir R. Rodd ..	169	3,	Organisation of Albania. Objections of Italian Government to any suggestion that international régime, similar to that existing at Scutari, should be applied to other Albanian towns, such as Durazzo and Vallona (see No. 395)	51
114	„ „ ..	170 Confidential	3,	Relations of allies. Views of Russian Minister at Belgrade. According to Russian Ambassador at Rome, M. de Hartwig is a shrewd and clever observer, and has prophesied that Servia would be successful in a war with Bulgaria ..	51
115	Sir G. Barclay ..	65	3,	Relations of allies. Attitude of Roumania. Reports on delay in sanctioning Roumanian mobilisation, and its influence in encouraging Bulgaria to precipitate hostilities ..	51
116	Sir R. Paget ..	128	3,	Serbo-Greek relations. Situation at Monastir. Transmits two despatches from vice-consul at Monastir reporting on Serbo-Greek frontier understanding and on enforced enrolment of Exarchists by Servians respectively..	52
117	„ „ ..	129	4,	Relations of allies. Outbreak of war. Refers to Part IX, No. 383. Reports events at Belgrade up to commencement of hostilities. M. Pashitch finally obtained vote of confidence from Skupshtina, but the outbreak of hostilities prevented him from going to St. Petersburgh	53
118	Mr. Carnegie ..	361	5,	Financial Commission. Claims of Lebanon Government. Refers to "Asiatic Turkey," Part X, No. 490. Transmits letter from Comité libanais de Paris setting forth financial claims of Lebanon against Turkish Government	55
119	Messrs. Teofani and Co.	..	5,	British tobacco companies in ceded territory. Requests that steps may be taken to protect interests of company at Cavalla (see No. 392)	56
120	Sir G. Buchanan ..	248 Tel.	6,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Russia. Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs says Russia has refused to protect Bulgaria against Roumania, but has not encouraged Roumania to take action. Differences between allies are so great that even arbitration would hardly have averted war	56
121	Mr. Marling ..	321 Tel.	7,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Turkey. Refers to No. 98. Turkish force has already begun to reoccupy territory up to Enos–Midia line. Possible attempt to regain Adrianople (see No. 147) ..	56
122	Sir R. Rodd ..	109 Tel.	7,	North Albanian frontier. Withdrawal of Servian troops. Refers to No. 49. Desired instructions have been sent to Italian Minister at Belgrade	56

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
123	Sir G. Barclay ..	88 Tel. Confidential	July 7, 1913	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Roumania. Refers to No. 100. Austrian Minister has been instructed to sound Roumania as to demobilisation in return for Turtukai–Baltchik line (see Nos. 150 and 171) ..	57
124	Sir R. Paget ..	172 Tel.	7,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian Minister is leaving Belgrade	57
125	Sir F. Cartwright ..	101 Tel. Confidential	7,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Austria. Refers to No. 92. Doubtful if Austria is really supporting Bulgaria, though Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs is trying to arrange Bulgarian differences with Roumania. Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs doubts reliability of Bulgarian Government	57
126	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	253 Tel.	7.	Second Balkan war. Transmits telegram from military attaché reporting on Bulgarian military movements	57
127	„ „ ..	255 Tel.	7,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian representatives at Belgrade and Cettinjé recalled ..	58
128	„ „ ..	256 Tel. Confidential	7,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Russia. Bulgarian Government have approached Russian Government respecting action of Roumania. Russian Government have replied that they cannot help them (see No. 262)	58
129	„ „ ..	257 Tel.	7,	Second Balkan war. Refers to No. 91. Bulgarian Premier says he cannot say Bulgaria is actually at war. Serious fighting is still proceeding. M. Madjarof is pessimistic, but Premier maintains his cheerful chauvinism	58
130	To Sir G. Buchanan..	501 Tel.	7,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Austria. Refers to No. 68. Austria is not likely to intervene, especially as if Greece and Servia obtain a coterminous frontier, Koritza could be given to Albania (see No. 195)	58
131	To Count de Salis ..	74 Tel.	7,	Montenegrin representative in London. Refers to No. 85. No objection to continuing *relations officieuses* with Count Voïnovitch	59
132	To Earl Granville ..	226	7,	Organisation of Albania. Triple Alliance propose to establish Provisional Government till end of year. Commission of Control should not have administration of country. Sir E. Grey objects to allowing Austria and Italy to draw up a scheme of organisation	59
133	To Sir F. Cartwright	139	7,	Organisation of Albania. Sir E. Grey objects to allowing Austria and Italy to draw up a scheme of organisation, and hopes Count Berchtold will accept suggestion of Commission de Contrôle ..	59
134	To Sir F. Cartwright „ Sir F. Bertie .. „ Earl Granville .. „ Sir R. Rodd .. „ Sir G. Buchanan	140 482 227 173 247	7,	Ambassadors' Conference. Reports proceedings of sitting of 7th July. Discussion of organisation of Albania, Mount Athos, and the second Balkan war (see Part XI, No. 253)	60

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
135	To Sir F. Cartwright	141	July 7, 1913	North Albanian frontier. Withdrawal of Servian troops. Transmits communication from Austrian Ambassador reporting fresh incursions of Servian troops. Sir E. Grey has told him that His Majesty's Government have already made representations to Servia	61
136	To Sir G. Buchanan..	248	7,	Religious minorities in Balkans. Transmits *aide-mémoire* on subject from Austrian to Russian Government, and reply of Russian Government	62
137	To Sir P. Harvey ..	5	7,	Financial Commission. Refers to No. 82. Instructions on attitude to be adopted towards Greek claim for damages caused by "Hamidie"	64
138	To British-American Tobacco Company	..	7,	Concessions in ceded territory. Refers to Part IX, No. 350. Statement of company's desiderata would be useful (see No. 248)..	64
139	Count de Salis ..	38	1,	Evacuation of Scutari. Refers to No. 25. Withdrawal of Montenegrin troops from San Giovanni di Medua. Reports conversations with M. Plamenatz, and transmits despatch from Sir C. Burney, *note verbale* to Montenegrin Government, and reply of Montenegrin Government (see Nos. 331 and 357)	65
140	„ „ ..	39	1,	Evacuation of Scutari. Removal of war material, &c. Refers to No. 106. Montenegrin claim for stamps of Debt Commission. Transmits letter on subject from Captain Radovitch. M. Plamenatz disavows him	67
141	Sir F. Elliot ..	148	2,	British naval mission to Greece. Refers to Part VIII, No. 351. Transmits two notes from M. Coromilas relative to renewal of Captain Wilson's contract and letter from Captain Wilson accepting the offer ..	68
142	Sir R. Crawford to Sir W. Tyrrell	Confidential	2,	Turkish finances. Armenian reforms. Turkish Cabinet has accepted *en principe* Sir R. Crawford's suggestions on both points. Suggests pressing for definite written statement on Armenian reforms if His Majesty's Government is approached for advisers	69
143	Roumanian Minister (M. Misu)	..	5,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Roumania. Note announcing Roumanian mobilisation. Foreign Office minute reporting conversation with M. Misu	70
144	M. Mincof (Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires) to Sir W. Tyrrell	..	7,	Second Balkan war. Transmits two *aides-mémoire* explaining Bulgarian case and complaining of Turkish advance. M. Natchovitch is leaving for Constantinople to discuss matter with the Porte ..	70
145	Admiralty	Confidential	7,	North Albanian frontier. Withdrawal of Servian troops. Transmits telegram from Sir C. Burney reporting Servian advance. Has induced chiefs to stop resistance, but cannot keep them in hand long. Requests that Servian Government be urged to withdraw troops	72
146	„	Confidential	7,	North Albanian frontier. Withdrawal of Servian troops. Transmits telegram to Sir C. Burney stating that Servian Government reply that orders to retire have already been issued	72

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
147	Mr. Marling ..	323 Tel.	July 7, 1913	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Turkey. Refers to No. 121. Grand Vizier asseverates that Turkey has no intention of attacking Bulgaria (see No. 404) ..	73
148	Sir F. Elliot ..	118 Tel.	8,	Second Balkan war. Military attachés refused permission to proceed to the front	73
149	„ „ ..	119 Tel.	8,	Second Balkan war. Hostilities near Salonica. Greeks have dislodged Bulgarians from Doiran, and are pursuing towards Strumnitza	73
150	Sir G. Barclay ..	90 Tel. Confidential	8,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Roumania. Refers to No. 123. Austrian Minister thinks Roumania would not now be content with territorial gains only ..	73
151	„ „ ..	91 Tel.	8,	Second Balkan war. Military attachés will be allowed to follow Roumanian army ..	74
152	Sir G. Buchanan ..	250 Tel.	8,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Russia. Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs complains of Bulgarian attitude, and has refused to mediate between Bulgaria and Roumania. He is bent on detaching Roumania from Austria. He has warned Turkey to take no action beyond Treaty of London	74
153	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	259 Tel.	8,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian fourth army defeated near Kotchana. Capture of Doiran by Greeks confirmed. Great despondency in Sophia	74
154	„ „ ..	260 Tel.	8,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian Cabinet. Owing to unfavourable military situation, position of Bulgarian Cabinet is much shaken (see No. 362)	74
155	Sir F. Cartwright ..	102 Tel.	8,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Roumania. Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs much concerned at attitude of Roumania. Roumanian Government would not give him clear statement of their demands. He was doing all he could to arrange matters between Bulgaria and Roumania..	75
156	„ „ ..	103 Tel.	8,	Organisation of Albania. Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs says he sees no way of arriving at settlement unless drafting of statute is entrusted to Austria and Italy (see No. 161)	75
157	„ „ ..	104 Tel. Most Conf.	8,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Austria. Emperor has told Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs that he will have no more running after Bulgaria, and that Count Berchtold must try to retain friendship of Roumania	75
158	Consul-General Smith	11 Tel.	8,	Second Balkan war. Roumanian and Greek consuls at Odessa have received orders to call out reservists	75
159	To Sir F. Bertie ..	262 Tel.	8,	Evacuation of Scutari. Duties for Ottoman Debt. Refers to No. 24. His Majesty's Government propose to let admiral settle question whether duties should continue to be paid to Debt. Requests views of other Governments (see Nos. 176, 178, 181, 266, 319, 399, 453, and 470) ..	76
	„ Earl Granville ..	242 Tel.			
	„ Sir F. Cartwright	203 Tel.			
	„ Sir R. Rodd ..	199 Tel.			
	„ Sir G. Buchanan..	503 Tel.			

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
160	To Sir F. Bertie ..	263 Tel.	July 8, 1913	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Turkey. Turkish Ambassador has requested Powers to urge evacuation of Turkish territory by Bulgarians. His Majesty's Government think request reasonable, but request views of other Governments (see Nos. 177, 194, 229, 232, and 236)	76
	„ Sir G. Buchanan..	504 Tel.			
	„ Sir F. Cartwright	204 Tel.			
	„ Sir R. Rodd ..	200 Tel.			
	„ Earl Granville ..	243 Tel.			
161	To Sir F. Cartwright	205 Tel.	8,	Organisation of Albania. Refers to No. 156. Austrian Ambassador has suggested that Austria and Italy should draw up plan of organisation. Sir E. Grey objects that this would excite suspicions of partition ..	76
162	To Mr. Marling ..	311 Tel.	8,	Lights and mines in Turkish waters. Refers to Part IX, No. 334. Instructions to report how matters stand, and to make further representations if necessary (see No. 173)	77
163	To Sir C. Spring-Rice	394	8,	Financial Commission. Turkish customs increase. American Ambassador has requested His Majesty's Government to maintain principle that assent of all Powers with capitulatory privileges is necessary to raising of Turkish customs. Sir E. Grey replied that he would have a memorandum drawn up in reply ..	77
164	To Red Cross Society	..	8,	Second Balkan war. Medical stores or help would be welcome for Greek wounded at Salonica	77
165	Sir F. Bertie ..	364	7,	Turkish finances. Tophané lands. Refers to Part IX, No. 343. Transmits reply of French Government to British memorandum. M. Pichon doubts advisability of supporting mortgage scheme (see Nos. 740 and 741)	78
166	„ „ ..	365	7,	Ottoman Debt in Samos. Refers to Part IX, No. 156. Transmits note from French Minister for Foreign Affairs, who has no objection to ultimate submission of question to Financial Commission. Revenues might be sequestrated till then (see No. 512)	79
167	„ „ ..	366	7,	Financial Commission. Transmits despatch from Mr. Carnegie reporting conversation with M. de Margerie, who says that outbreak of second Balkan war need not interrupt work of Commission	80
168	French Ambassador (M. Cambon)	..	7,	Crete. New Governor-General. Reports appointment of M. Ploumidis	81
169	Admiralty	Confidential	8,	Evacuation of Scutari. Transmits telegram from Sir C. Burney advising reduction in number of senior officers in Scutari (see No. 217)	81
170	French Embassy ..	..	9,	Moslem refugees. Confiscation of property. Refers to Part IX, No. 157. Transmits *note verbale* communicated to Turkish Ambassador by M. Pichon, stating that Bulgarian explanations appear satisfactory. French Government will take no further action	81
171	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	258 Tel.	8,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Roumania. Refers to No. 123. Roumanian Minister has no instructions to approach Bulgarian Government. Negotiations are proceeding with Austrian Minister at Sophia. Bulgarian offer of territory will depend entirely on results of military operations..	82

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
172	Mr. Marling ..	325 Tel.	July 9, 1913	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Turkey. M. Natchevitch expected at Constantinople immediately. Turkey will demand abandonment of war indemnity and acceptance of portion of debt. Should Bulgaria refuse, Turks will advance and attempt to retake part of Thrace (see No. 235)	82
173	„ „ ..	326 Tel.	9,	Lights and mines in Turkish waters. Refers to No. 162. Grand Vizier has more than once given verbal assurance that mines would be removed, but consul-general at Smyrna says that orders to commodore are limited to making preparations for removal (see No. 239)..	83
174	Sir G. Barclay ..	92 Tel. Very Conf.	9,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Roumania. Bulgaria has placed her case unreservedly in hands of Russia, but it will now be exceedingly difficult to hold back Roumania (see No. 222)	83
175	Sir R. Paget ..	173 Tel.	9,	Second Balkan war. Military attaché has arrived at Uskub in private capacity ..	83
176	Earl Granville ..	99 Tel.	9,	Evacuation of Scutari. Duties for Ottoman Debt. Refers to No. 159. German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs personally concurs in view of His Majesty's Government, but must consult financial advisers (see No. 264)..	84
177	„ „ ..	100 Tel.	9,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Turkey. Refers to No. 160. German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs agrees that Bulgaria should be pressed to evacuate Turkish territory	84
178	Sir F. Bertie ..	86 Tel. ..	9,	Evacuation of Scutari. Duties for Ottoman Debt. Refers to No. 159. French Minister for Foreign Affairs concurs in view of His Majesty's Government	84
179	To Sir R. Paget ..	40	9,	Second Balkan war. Transmits note addressed by Servian Government to Bulgarian Government asserting responsibility of latter for outbreak of hostilities. Servian Chargé d'Affaires states that Servians are in possession of Bulgarian order to attack	84
180	To Sir F. Elliot ..	71	9,	Crete. Dr. Ittar's claim. Refers to Part IX, No. 357. Concurs that it would be inexpedient to put forward claim before formal annexation. Instructions to refrain, in taking action, from arguing that Greece is liable to all obligations of previous Government..	85
181	To Admiralty ..	..	9,	Evacuation of Scutari. Duties for Ottoman Debt. Refers to No. 24. Transmits No. 159. Asks for information as to alcohol duty..	85
182	„ „ ..	..	9,	Evacuation of Scutari. Right to fly flags. Transmits Part IX, No. 388. Requests views of Sir C. Burney	86
183	Sir F. Elliot ..	149	4,	Second Balkan war. Hostilities at Salonica. Gives evidence to show that Bulgarians attacked Greeks without warning on 30th June. Recounts capture of Bulgarians in Salonica. Greek accounts of Bulgarian atrocities	86

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
184	Russian Ambassador (Count Benckendorff) to Sir A. Nicolson	..	July 8, 1913	Second Balkan war. Situation in Bulgaria. Transmits telegram from Russian Minister at Sophia asserting responsibility of General Savof for outbreak of war, and reporting critical situation of Bulgaria ..	87
185	Sir F. Bertie ..	370	9,	Financial Commission. Claims for compensation. Transmits despatch from Sir P. Harvey reporting discussion on supplementary claims of Greek Government	88
186	Colonial Office ..	..	9,	Financial Commission. Cyprus revenues. Refers to Part IX, No. 375. Views of Colonial Office as to disposition of surplus revenues of Cyprus (see No. 296) ..	89
187	Russian Ambassador (Count Benckendorff)	..	10,	Second Balkan war. Arbitration. Transmits telegram from M. Sazonof to Russian Ministers at Sophia, Belgrade, Athens, and Cettinjé urging cessation of hostilities and arbitration at St. Petersburgh, and telegram to Russian Minister at Bucharest urging pressure in this sense by Roumanian Government at Athens and Belgrade, and cessation of Roumanian attack on Bulgaria	89
188	Millars' Timber and Trading Company	..	9,	Concessions in ceded territory. Description of company's concession in Macedonia ..	90
189	Admiralty.. ..	Confidential	10,	Evacuation of Scutari. Duties for Ottoman Debt. Refers to No. 24. Transmits telegram to Sir C. Burney requesting information as to alcohol tax	90
190	Sir V. Chirol ..	..	10,	Turkish war. Feeling in India. Memorandum reporting on effect of Turkish war on Indian Mahommedan feeling ..	91
191	French Ambassador (M. Cambon)	..	10,	Ambassadors' Conference. Commercial courts at Salonica. Proposition regarding commercial courts to be submitted to *réunion* of 15th July	92
192	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	261 Tel.	8,	Second Balkan war. Prime Minister has asked Russian Government to persuade Servia to cease operations. Fighting in progress at Kustendil. All available Bulgarian troops under arms (see No. 492)	92
193	„ „ ..	262 Tel. Confidential	9,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Turkey. Refers to Part VIII, No. 191. M. Natchevitch has left for Constantinople. In view of military situation, Bulgarian Government are likely to be conciliatory to Turkey	92
194	Sir F. Bertie ..	87 Tel.	9,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Turkey. Refers to No. 160. M. Pichon considers Turkish request reasonable, and has instructed French Minister at Sophia accordingly (see Nos. 204 and 215) ..	93
195	Sir G. Buchanan ..	252 Tel.	9,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Russia. Refers to No. 130. Reports conversation with Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who agrees with views expressed in No. 130. Russia would not now mediate in Bulgaria's favour (see No. 196) ..	93

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
196	Sir G. Buchanan ..	253 Tel.	July 10, 1913	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Russia. Refers to No. 195. Views of Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs have undergone complete change. He is now willing to mediate, and has telegraphed in this sense to Athens and Belgrade (see No. 268)	93
197	Sir F. Bertie ..	89 Tel.	10,	North Albanian frontier. Withdrawal of Servian troops. Refers to No. 49. French representative at Belgrade has been instructed to urge Servian Government to withdraw troops	94
198	Mr. Marling ..	326A Tel.	10,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Turkey. Military authorities are commandeering transport at Constantinople and Smyrna ..	94
199	„ „ ..	327 Tel.	10,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Turkey. Turkish troops are moving out from Bulair and reoccupying Keshan district. (see No. 278)	94
200	Sir F. Elliot ..	122 Tel.	10,	Second Balkan war. Hostilities at Salonica. Greek fleet has taken Cavalla. Army has forced Illes Pass and is advancing to Strumnitza. Right wing in action near Demir Hissar	94
201	Mr. Cheetham ..	82 Tel.	10,	Tripoli. Withdrawal of Turkish troops from Sollum. Refers to "Egypt and Soudan," Part LXXVII, No. 211. Turkish force has left Sollum by steamer for Smyrna. Four Italian prisoners have been handed over, and Italian Government have thanked Lord Kitchener for his assistance in the matter	94
202	Acting Consul-General Morgan	59 Tel.	10,	Second Balkan war. Greek fleet has taken Cavalla without opposition	95
203	Consul Towsey ..	Telegraphic	10,	Second Balkan war. Contraband. Vice-consul at Venice asked by Greek consul to inform him of departure of ships with arms for Bulgarians. Requests instructions (see Nos. 257 and 323)	95
204	To Sir H. Bax-Ironside	133 Tel.	10,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Turkey. Refers to No. 194. Instructions to concert with colleagues communication to Bulgarian Government	95
205	To Sir F. Elliot ..	72	10,	Second Balkan war. Atrocities. Transmits papers communicated by Greek Minister on 7th July: (1) Proclamation of King Constantine; (2) Résumé of reports received at Athens relative to atrocities committed by Bulgarians	95
206	To Mr. Vesey Brown	..	10,	Concessions in ceded territory. Refers to No. 22. Understands that the documents required are being obtained by Messrs. Francis and Johnson	97
207	To Messrs. Francis and Johnson	..	10,	Concessions in ceded territory. Refers to No. 23. All communications will in future be addressed to their firm	97
208	Sir R. Rodd ..	172 Confidential	3,	Relations of allies. Ægean islands. Reports conversations with Italian Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who says Roumania will no longer play the game of Austria, and with Russian Ambassador, who suspects Italy of the intention to refuse the cession to Greece of all the Dodekanese	98

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
209	Sir R. Rodd ..	173	July 5, 1913	British tobacco companies in ceded territory. Refers to Part IX, No. 13. Italian Government hold that Italian commerce is privileged under Capitulations .	99
210	Sir G. Buchanan ..	204	5,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Russia. Russian Government have denied report that Russia has protested against Greek attack on Bulgarians in Salonica ..	99
211	Mr. Marling ..	591	6,	Relations of allies. Situation at Cavalla. Transmits despatch from acting consul-general at Salonica reporting on military activity of Bulgarians at Cavalla and their bellicose attitude towards Greeks	100
212	„ „ ..	592	6,	Second Balkan war. Hostilities at Salonica. Transmits despatch from acting consul-general at Salonica reporting on Bulgarian attack on Greeks and Servians on 30th June, and capture of Bulgarian troops in Salonica by Greeks	101
213	„ „ ..	593	6,	Ottoman Debt revenues in Samos. Refers to Part VIII, No. 440. Transmits letters from Sir A. Block to Sir G. Lowther, and from M. Sofoulis to M. Piccinini, on subject	102
214	Earl Granville ..	251	8,	Second Balkan war. Non-intervention. German Government anxious to prevent intervention. Roumanian Minister declares Roumania will see to it that Balkan balance is preserved	104
215	Sir F. Bertie ..	375	10,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Turkey. Refers to No. 194. Transmits note from French Minister for Foreign Affairs stating that Turkish Ambassador has explained Porte's desire that Bulgaria should evacuate Turkish territory, and French Minister at Sophia has been instructed accordingly	105
216	Admiralty	Confidential	10,	Turkish naval preparations. Refers to Part IX, No. 224. Urges that His Majesty's Government should discourage Turkey from expenditure on battleships (see No. 571)	105
217	„ „	Confidential	10,	Evacuation of Scutari. Refers to No. 169. Transmits telegram from Admiralty to Sir C. Burney requesting explanations as to proposed reduction of senior officers, and reply from Sir C. Burney stating that all admirals should leave, and Scutari be left to the Junior Commission	106
218	Director of Military Operations	..	10,	Second Balkan war. Roumanian mobilisation. Suggests sending additional military attaché to Bucharest to watch mobilisation. Requests views of Foreign Office (see No. 258)	107
219	Sir H. Bax-Ironside ..	263 Tel.	9,	Second Balkan war. Transmits telegram from military attaché to Director of Military Operations reporting official bulletin claiming Bulgarian successes against Servians and Greeks	107

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
220	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	264 Tel.	July 10, 1913	Customs in ceded territory. Refers to Part VIII, No. 439. Bulgarian Government have given orders to buy up all cigarette papers, and to impose excise and licence on spirits, thus ignoring identic communication of 30th March. Should Ministers protest? (see Nos. 238, 253, 333, 361, 620, and 713)	107
221	„ „ ..	265 Tel.	10,	Second Balkan war. Transmits telegram from military attaché to Director of Military Operations, stating that Bulgarian chief of staff declares the Servians to be in retreat. Want of discipline and lack of officers are seriously affecting efficiency of Bulgarian army (see No. 261) ..	107
222	Sir G. Barclay ..	93 Tel. Confidential	10,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Roumania. Refers to No. 174. Roumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs has told Russian Minister that Roumania claimed both rectification of frontier and voice in Balkan settlement, and in any case would send troops across Danube	108
223	„ „ ..	94 Tel.	11,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Roumania. Mobilisation completed and concentration begun	108
224	„ „ ..	95 Tel. Confidential	11,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Roumania. Roumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs has told French Minister that Roumania would not go beyond claiming Turtukai–Baltchik line provided other Balkan States came to an agreement (see Nos. 225 and 284)	108
225	„ „ ..	96 Tel.	11,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Roumania. Refers to No. 224. Roumanian Government have recalled Minister from Sophia, and troops will probably occupy Silistria at once	108
226	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	267 Tel.	11,	Second Balkan war. Roumanian advance. Transmits telegram from Varna stating that inhabitants are fleeing in expectation of Roumanian occupation .. .	109
227	„ „ ..	268 Tel.	11,	Second Balkan war. Roumanian advance. Roumanian Minister has left Sophia (see No. 228)	109
228	„ „ ..	269 Tel.	11,	Second Balkan war. Roumanian advance. Refers to No. 227. Bulgarian Postmaster-General hopes Roumanians will not cut telegraphs to Bucharest	109
229	Sir G. Buchanan ..	254 Tel.	11,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Turkey. Refers to No. 160. Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to Sophia in sense desired by Turkey	109
230	„ „ ..	255 Tel.	11,	Armenian reforms. Refers to "Asiatic Turkey," Part XI, No. 75. Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs will examine views of His Majesty's Government. He has never meant to assert that Russian project must be accepted without modification	109
231	Count de Salis ..	108 Tel.	11,	Evacuation of Scutari. Refers to No. 139. San Giovanni di Medua will be completely evacuated by Montenegrins on 16th July	110

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
232	Sir R. Rodd ..	110 Tel.	July 11, 1913	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Turkey. Refers to No. 160. Evacuation of Turkish territory by Bulgarians. Italian Government are awaiting views of other Governments (see No. 457)	110
233	Sir F. Elliot ..	123 Tel.	11,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Greece. Russian Government having proposed suspension of hostilities, M. Venizelos states that, after what has happened, Greece cannot allow breathing-time to Bulgaria. Greece must have Serres and Cavalla, and guarantees of good treatment for Greeks in Bulgaria (see No. 254)	110
234	„ „ ..	124 Tel.	11,	Second Balkan war. Hostilities near Salonica. Greeks have defeated Bulgarians near Demir Hissar and Petrich. Bulgarians have carried off Greek notables from Cavalla..	110
235	Mr. Marling ..	328 Tel.	11,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Turkey. Refers to No. 172. M. Natchevitch arrived in Constantinople 10th July (see No. 360)	111
236	Sir F. Cartwright ..	105 Tel.	11,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Turkey. Refers to No. 160. Evacuation of Turkish territory by Bulgarians. Austrian Minister at Sophia has been instructed to bring matter to notice of Bulgarian Government	111
237	To Sir H. Bax-Irouside	140 Tel.	11,	Customs in ceded territory. Refers to No. 238. Instructions to act accordingly when colleagues are similarly instructed..	111
238	To Sir F. Bertie ..	271 Tel.	11,	Customs in ceded territory. Refers to No. 220. Instructions to inform Governments and suggest instructions to representatives at Sophia to protest accordingly (see Nos. 237, 435, 454, and 620) ..	111
	„ Sir G. Buchanan..	516 Tel.			
	„ Sir E. Goschen ..	257 Tel.			
	„ Sir F. Cartwright	214 Tel.			
	„ Sir R. Rodd ..	204 Tel.			
239	To Mr. Marling ..	318 Tel.	11,	Lights and mines in Turkish waters. Refers to No. 173. Instructions to ask Porte to expedite reply (see No. 378)	111
240	Messrs. Francis and Johnson	..	10,	Concessions in ceded territory. Refers to Part IX, No. 397. Sends firman, convention, and "cahier des charges," as required. Enquires whether twelve copies of plan of concession are required (see Nos. 294 and 297)	112
241	Keshan Collieries and Enos Forest Syndicate	..	10,	Concessions in ceded territory. Transmits memorandum of documents relative to the concession (see Nos. 295 and 298) ..	112
242	To Earl Granville ..	231	11,	Organisation of Albania. South Albanian frontier. German Ambassador says German Government will agree to Provisional Government for six months only. Sir E. Grey says that if Koritza and Stylos go to Albania all islands must go to Greece ..	113
243	To Sir F. Cartwright	142	11,	Protection of minorities in ceded territory. Austrian Ambassador says Austria will accept Russian formula with modifications. Sir E. Grey replies that Austrian modifications will themselves have to be altered ..	113
244	„ „ ..	143	11,	Second Balkan war. Non-intervention. Austrian Ambassador says Austria will not bind herself to non-intervention, but has no present intention of intervening ..	114

No	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
245	To Sir H. Bax-Ironside	105	July 11, 1913	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian atrocities. Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires repudiates Greek charges	114
246	„ „	106	11,	Second Balkan war. Roumanian advance. Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires has protested against unjustifiable attack of Roumania. Sir E. Grey replies that, since Bulgaria has gone to war with her allies. His Majesty's Government cannot protect her	114
247	Admiralty	Confidential	11,	Evacuation of Scutari. Right to fly flags. Transmits telegram from Admiralty to Sir C. Burney requesting his views on Austrian proposal to allow mosques and churches in Scutari to fly Albanian flag ..	115
248	British American Tobacco Company	..	11,	British tobacco companies in ceded territory. Refers to No. 138. Would be glad of support of His Majesty's Government in protecting free purchase and export of tobacco	115
249	Admiralty	Confidential	12,	Evacuation of Scutari. Transmits telegram from Sir C. Burney stating that military detachments will relieve Italian and Austrian naval forces in Scutari ..	115
250	Sir H. Bax-Ironside ..	266 Tel.	11,	Second Balkan war. Roumanian advance. Roumanian troops have landed at Silistria and Samovit, and are expected at Baltchik and Varna. Bulgarian Government have ordered that no resistance is to be offered (see No. 283)	116
251	Sir F. Bertie ..	91 Tel.	11,	Armenian reforms. Refers to No. 269. M. Pichon will state views of French Government when he receives Russian scheme	116
252	Count de Salis ..	109 Tel.	11,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Montenegrin Government are disposed to accept Russian proposals, but must consult Belgrade (see No. 468)	116
253	Earl Granville ..	105 Tel.	12,	Customs in ceded territory. Refers to No. 220. German Government will send instructions to their representative at Sophia to protest against action of Bulgarian Government	116
254	Sir F. Elliot ..	125 Tel.	12,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian atrocities. Refers to No. 233. Greek Government have received further accounts of outrages, including a massacre at Serres. Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs says that after this Greece cannot admit intervention. Bulgaria must sue for peace direct, accept terms of Greece and Servia, and demobilise at once	117
255	Sir F. Cartwright ..	106 Tel.	12,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Reports considerable talk in Vienna of European conference to avoid arbitration by Russia alone	117
256	Sir R. Paget ..	174 Tel.	12,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Servian Prime Minister is prepared to agree to armistice, and will only demand territory up to Vardar, but Bulgaria must begin direct negotiations (see Nos. 286 and 321)	117

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
257	To Consul Towsey ..	Telegraphic	July 12, 1913	Second Balkan war. Contraband. Refers to No. 203. Vice-Consul Campbell should in no circumstances supply information required by Greek consul	117
258	To Director of Military Operations	..	12,	Second Balkan war. Roumanian mobilisation. Refers to No. 218. No objection to despatch of additional military attaché to Bucharest	118
259	Count de Salis ..	110 Tel.	12,	Second Balkan war. Montenegrin Premier telegraphs that Servians have been successful all along the line	118
260	Mr. Marling ..	331 Tel.	12,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Turkey. Refers to No. 235. Owing to change of Bulgarian Cabinet, Turkish Government have suspended negotiations with M. Natchevitch (see No. 280)	118
261	Sir H. Bax-Ironside ..	271 Tel.	12,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian Cabinet. Refers to No. 221. General Vasof appointed Minister of War, and General Savof given command of 4th and 5th divisions	118
262	„ „ ..	272 Tel.	12,	Second Balkan war. Refers to No. 128. Bulgaria has put her case in hands of Russia, which can only be interpreted as sign of weakness. Roumanian troops reported at Varna and Widdin (see Nos. 282 and 306)	118
263	Sir G. Barclay ..	98 Tel.	13,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian Minister leaves Bucharest 14th July	119
264	Earl Granville ..	108 Tel.	13,	Evacuation of Scutari. Duties for Ottoman Debt. Refers to No. 176. German Government would prefer that duties should continue to be paid to Debt Commission unless a form can be found which would ensure eventual repayment ..	119
265	Sir R. Paget ..	175 Tel.	13,	North Albanian frontier. Withdrawal of Servian troops. Servian Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs says that Servian troops remain in Albania because Austrian and Italian consuls are inciting Albanians to attack Servia	119
266	Sir R. Rodd ..	112 Tel.	13,	Evacuation of Scutari. Duties for Ottoman Debt. Refers to No. 159. Italian Government have asked for a report from Scutari, but seem inclined to concur in view of His Majesty's Government	119
267	„ „ ..	113 Tel.	13,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Italy. Italian Government are urging Roumania to limit her demands to Turtukai-Baltchik line, and are urging Bulgaria to accept this	120
268	Sir G. Buchanan ..	257 Tel.	13,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Russia. Refers to No. 196. Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs says Greek demands are excessive, but Russia, while rejecting idea of indemnity, is urging Bulgaria to grant guarantees demanded by Greeks and to demobilise at once (see No. 321) ..	120
269	Acting Consul-General Morgan	60 Tel.	13,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian atrocities. Gives eye-witness's account of massacres at Serres	120

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
270	Sir G. Barclay ..	67	July 4, 1913	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Roumania. Reports demonstrations in Bucharest on occasion of mobilisation, and their strongly anti-Austrian character	120
271	Sir F. Cartwright ..	102	9,	Seizure of Ottoman fiscal stamps. Refers to Part VII, No. 471 and Part VIII, No. 367. Transmits note from Austrian Government concurring in views of His Majesty's Government, and adding that instructions in this sense have been sent to Austrian representatives at Athens and Sophia	121
272	Sir G. Buchanan ..	209	9,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Russia. Reports conversations with M. Sazonof. He is strongly anti-Bulgarian, and hopes to detach Roumania from Austria. Sympathies of Russian press are divided. M. Sazonof now hopes to be able to mediate	122
273	Mr. Ramsay (Treasury) to Mr. Maxwell	..	10,	Financial Commission. Cyprus revenues and Egyptian tribute. Transmits note by Mr. Ramsay and letter from Sir P. Harvey on Cyprus revenues and Egyptian tribute (see Nos. 662 and 690)	124
274	Montenegrin Minister (M. Voïnovitch)	..	12,	Evacuation of Scutari. San Giovanni di Medua. Transmits note from Montenegrin Government stating that there are only forty-five men at Medua, and that all Albanian territory will be evacuated by 15th July (see No. 461)	125
275	Admiralty	Confidential	14,	Evacuation of Scutari. Right to fly flags. Transmits telegram from Sir C. Burney stating that Albanian flags are forbidden—not because of Montenegrins, but because international flags are flying on citadel. If desired, churches need not be regarded as public buildings (see No. 485) ..	126
276	„ „	Confidential	14,	Organisation of Albania. Transmits telegram from Sir C. Burney stating that chiefs and notables in Scutari pray the Powers not to delay the settlement of Albania and delimitation of frontiers ..	126
277	Russian Ambassador (Count Benckendorff)	Confidential	14,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Russia. Five papers communicated by the Russian Embassy relative to Russian mediation proposals	126
278	Mr. Marling ..	334 Tel.	13,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Turkey. Refers to No. 199. In spite of Grand Vizier's assurances, there are signs that extremists are gaining upper hand and will disregard Enos–Midia frontier (see Nos. 312 and 313)..	128
279	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	273 Tel.	13,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Turkey. Bulgarian Government hear that Turkish troops are advancing with intention of retaking Adrianople. Bulgarian Government request that His Majesty's Government will advise Turks not to overstep Enos–Midia line (see Nos. 324, 334, and 336)	128
280	„ „ ..	274 Tel.	13,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian Cabinet. Refers to No. 260. Report of change of Cabinet unfounded	128

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
281	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	275 Tel. Very Conf.	July 13, 1913	Second Balkan war. Position of King Ferdinand. Position of King much shaken. Should Sophia be taken he will retire to Philippopolis, and probably abdicate in favour of Crown Prince (see No. 430)	128
282	„ „ ..	276 Tel.	13,	Second Balkan war. Refers to No. 262. "Chef de cabinet" states that there have been no serious engagements with Servians, but severe fighting with Greeks round Serres (see No. 401)	129
283	„ „ ..	278 Tel.	14,	Second Balkan war. Roumanian advance. Refers to No. 250. Roumanian troops have arrived at Baltchik, and are said to be advancing on Pravadia to cut Varna–Sophia Railway	129
284	Sir G. Barclay ..	99 Tel.	14,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Roumania. Refers to No. 224. Roumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs says Roumania will not be content with knowledge that Balkan States have come to an agreement, but, as a belligerent, must be a party to peace preliminaries	129
285	„ „ ..	100 Tel.	14,	Second Balkan war. Roumanian mobilisation. Transmits telegram from military attaché for Director of Military Operations stating that Prince Ferdinand and Chief of Staff have left Bucharest. Concentration unlikely to be completed before 20th July. Gorabia centre of concentration area	129
286	Sir R. Paget ..	176 Tel.	14,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 256. Servian Premier says Servia is prepared to come to terms with Bulgaria, but will now demand territory up to Strumnitza. Bulgaria, however, must make overtures. Servian Premier does not anticipate difficulties from Greece..	130
287	Acting Consul-General Morgan	62 Tel.	14,	Second Balkan war. Greek Premier. Greek Premier arrived Salonica 13th July, and at once left for Haji Beylik to see King ..	130
288	To Sir H. Bax-Ironside	144 Tel.	14,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian atrocities. Instructions to inform Minister for Foreign Affairs of painful impression produced on His Majesty's Government by reports of massacres at Serres and Demir Hissar (see Nos. 654 and 717, and Part XI, No. 157)	130
289	To Sir G. Buchanan.. „ Sir F. Bertie ..	523 Tel. 275 Tel.	14,	Organisation of Albania. South Albanian frontier. Proposes to ask for agreement of Ambassadors' Conference on establishment of provisional Government for Albania, and settlement of southern frontier by bargaining Koritza and Stylos for Ægean islands (see Nos. 314, 330, and 337)	130
290	To Sir F. Bertie .. „ Sir G. Buchanan..	437 249	14,	Financial Commission at Athens. Civil List of King George of Greece. Concurs in view of Treasury that Civil List arrangement was purely personal to King George, but is not disposed to ask for resumption of payment by Greece at this moment. Requests views of French and Russian Governments (see Part XI, Nos. 142, 394, and 501)	131

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
291	To Sir F. Cartwright „ Sir R. Rodd ..	144 177	July 14, 1913	Organisation of Albania. South Albanian frontier. Reports conversation with Austrian and Italian Ambassadors. They object to name, "provisional Government." Sir E. Grey says that, as Greece and Servia now have conterminous frontier, Koritza and Stylos may be conceded against islands. Italian Ambassador urges that Greece should not now obtain all the islands	131
292	To Sir H. Bax-Ironside „ Sir F. Elliot ..	104 76	14,	British tobacco companies in ceded territory. Refers to Part IX, No. 300. Transmits No. 361, Part IX, and No. 57. Instructions to ascertain from consuls whether complaints are well-founded, and if so, to protest to Governments ..	132
293	To Sir R. Rodd .. „ Sir F. Cartwright „ Sir F. Bertie .. „ Sir G. Buchanan .	178 145 449 253	14,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian atrocities. Sir E. Grey has informed Italian, Austrian, French, and Russian Ambassadors of confirmation of massacres at Serres ..	133
294	To Delegates to Balkan Financial Commission	6	14,	Concessions in ceded territory. Transmits No. 240. Are copies of contour plan wanted? (see No. 396)	133
295	„ „	7	14,	Concessions in ceded territory. Transmits No. 241. Are copies of remaining firmans or of further contracts wanted? ..	133
296	To Colonial Office ..	..	14,	Financial Commission. Cyprus revenues and Egyptian tribute. Refers to No. 186. Transmits previous correspondence on subject, and memorandum by Mr. Oakes respecting Turkish Loan of 1855 (see Nos. 487, 661, and 662)	133
297	To Messrs. Francis and Johnson	..	14,	Concessions in ceded territory. Refers to No. 240. Sir E. Grey has asked British delegates on Financial Commission whether they will require copies of contour map (see No. 513)	135
298	To Keshan Colleries (Limited)	..	14,	Concessions in ceded territory. Refers to No. 241. Sir E. Grey has asked British delegates on Financial Commission whether they will require copies of remaining firmans or contracts	135
299	To British-American Tobacco Company	..	14,	British tobacco companies in ceded territory. Refers to Part IX, No. 361, and No. 57. Sir E. Grey has instructed Ministers at Sophia and Athens to ascertain facts, and protest if necessary (see No. 327)	135
300	Mr. Marling ..	594	6,	Mount Athos. Russian landing on. Transmits despatch from consul-general at Salonica reporting on. Greek suspicion of Russian designs	136
301	„ „ ..	597	7,	Mines in Turkish waters. Transmits copy of identic *note verbale* to Turkish Government from foreign missions in Constantinople demanding immediate removal of mines (see No. 302)	137
302	„ „ ..	608	10,	Mines in Turkish waters. Refers to No. 301. Transmits despatch from consul-general at Smyrna, and letter of captain of steamship "Ismailia," protesting against delay in removing mines at Smyrna	137

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
303	Greek Minister (M. Gennadius)	..	July 12, 1913	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian atrocities. Transmits telegram from Admiral Coundouriotis reporting forcible removal of Greek notables from Cavalla by Bulgarians	139
304	Turkish Ambassador (Tewfik Pasha)	..	15,	Second Balkan war. Turkish prisoners in Bulgaria. Requests intervention of His Majesty's Government against alleged forced enrolment of Turkish prisoners by Bulgarians (see No. 507)	140
305	Director of Military Operations	..	14,	Second Balkan war. Military attaché to Greek army. Military attaché is unable to obtain permission to accompany Greek army. Requests representations on his behalf	140
306	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	279 Tel.	14,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 262. Negotiations proceeding through Russian Government. Servia demands up to right bank of Vardar, including Kuprulu and Ishtib. Greek demands include Cavalla and an indemnity, which Bulgaria will resist, though she may yield Cavalla (see No. 448) ..	140
307	Mr. Marling ..	335 Tel.	14,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Rodosto occupied by Turks without opposition on 13th July (see No. 331) ..	141
308	„ „ ..	336 Tel.	14,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Grand Vizier says presence of Greeks at Dedeagatch is causing anxiety, as they might occupy Adrianople. Press is urging recapture of Adrianople, which would greatly increase prestige of Committee (see No. 321)	141
309	Acting Consul-General Morgan	63 Tel.	14,	Second Balkan war. Hostilities near Salonica. Bulgarians defeated by Greeks at Strumnitza and Demir Hissar 10th July, and now in flight up Struma towards Bulgaria	141
310	„ „	64 Tel.	15,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian atrocities. On 11th July Bulgarians carried off and robbed honorary Austrian consul at Serres, and also robbed Italian consul. Austrian and Italian consuls-general have left Salonica to make investigation	141
311	„ „	65 Tel.	15,	Second Balkan war. Greek Premier. Greek Premier returned to Salonica 14th July and left for Nisch 15th July	142
312	Mr. Marling ..	338 Tel.	15,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 278. Semi-official agency denies that Powers have warned Turkey not to transgress Enos-Midia line, and Turkish press has been inflaming public opinion by stories of Bulgarian atrocities. It is feared Turks may provoke incident with Bulgarians and then advance beyond frontier (see No. 331)..	142
313	„ „ ..	340 Tel.	15,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 278. Has twice impressed on Grand Vizier wisdom of respecting Enos-Midia line, but chauvinists now seem to have the upper hand. Immediate despatch of international commission to delimit frontier might have restraining effect (see No. 347)	142

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
314	Sir F. Bertie ..	93 Tel.	July 15, 1913	South Albanian frontier. Refers to No. 289. French Minister for Foreign Affairs says French Ambassador has been instructed to give way on Koritza if necessary. Thasos would now probably go to Greece (see No. 330)	142
315	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	280 Tel.	15,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Instructions have been sent to Bulgarian garrison at Adrianople to resist Turks, and fresh troops are being sent there ..	143
316	Sir F. Cartwright ..	108 Tel.	15,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Austria. Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs hears that moderate attitude of Servian Premier meets with much opposition in Belgrade. Austria will not commit herself to non-intervention, but has no wish to intervene at present	143
317	„ „ ..	109 Tel.	15,	Organisation of Albania. "Neue Freie Presse" announces that Austria will send military adviser to organise Albanian army. Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs says report is entirely unfounded	143
318	Sir G. Buchanan ..	259 Tel.	15,	North Albanian frontier. Withdrawal of Servian troops. Refers to No. 48. Russian Government have sent similar instructions to representative at Belgrade ..	144
319	„ „ ..	260 Tel.	15,	Evacuation of Scutari. Duties for Ottoman Debt. Refers to No. 159. Russian Government concur in views of His Majesty's Government..	144
320	Sir R. Paget ..	177 Tel.	15,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Servian and Greek Premiers will meet at Nisch on 15th or 16th July. Bulgarian Government ought to send delegate, but have done nothing so far. Servian Premier has been endeavouring to influence political leaders and military authorities in favour of moderation (see No. 345) ..	144
321	Sir F. Elliot ..	126 Tel. Confidential	15,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to Nos. 256, 268, and 308. Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs says reports of Russian Minister at Belgrade do not represent real Servian demands. He will not state Greek demands, but they will include Cavalla, an indemnity, and guarantees for Greeks in Bulgaria	144
322	Sir G. Barclay ..	101 Tel.	15,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Roumania. Russian Minister has informed Roumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs that Bulgaria will offer Turtukai-Baltchik line. Nevertheless he thinks Roumanian troops will cross Danube (see No. 342).. .	145
323	Consul Towsey ..	Telegraphic	15,	Second Balkan war. Contraband. Refers to No. 203. Greek consul at Venice desires to withdraw letter of 8th July owing to error in transmission of telegram from Greek Government	145
324	To Sir F. Bertie ..	278 Tel.	15,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 279. Asks views of Governments as to warning Turkish Government as proproposed (see Nos. 336, 338, 344, and 372)	145
	„ Earl Granville ..	266 Tel.			
	„ Sir F. Cartwright	220 Tel.			
	„ Sir G. Buchanan..	527 Tel.			
	„ Sir R. Rodd ..	210 Tel.			

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
325	To Sir F. Cartwright	146	July 15, 1913	Ambassadors' Conference. Organisation of Albania. Transmits project submitted by Austrian and Italian Ambassadors, and reports results of discussion on it in the session of 13th July	146
	„ Sir F. Bertie ..	452			
	„ Earl Granville ..	233			
	„ Sir R. Rodd ..	179			
	„ Sir G. Buchanan..	254			
326	Mr. Marling ..	612	11,	Second Balkan war. Hostilities at Salonica. Transmits despatch from acting consul-general at Salonica, reporting on capture of Bulgarian garrison by Greeks ..	147
327	British-American Tobacco Company	..	15,	British tobacco companies in ceded territory. Refers to No. 299. Trusts that all possible steps will be taken to protect interests at Xanthi and other places	148
328	Austrian Embassy .	..	16,	Customs duties, &c., in ceded territory. Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, while instructing Austrian Minister at Sophia to join protest against action of Bulgarian Government, suggests similar protests at Athens and Belgrade (see No. 418)	148
329	Austrian Ambassador (Count Mensdorff)	..	16,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs objects to Powers settling distribution of territory, but suggests that Powers should advise belligerents to cease hostilities and come to arrangement among themselves, reserving right of revision	149
330	Sir F. Bertie ..	94 Tel.	15,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to Nos. 289 and 314. Bulgarian Minister in Paris says that, unless Powers intervene, there will be a revolution in Bulgaria. French Minister for Foreign Affairs has told Bulgarian Minister that French Government would accept any proposals to bring about peace if other Powers did so. Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs thinks Bulgarian plenipotentiary should go to Nisch (see No. 430)	149
331	Mr. Marling ..	339 Tel.	15,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to Nos. 307 and 312. Turkish troops at Rodosto massacred some thirty people, mostly Armenians. Suggests immediate action to prevent further excesses (see Nos. 348 and 373) ..	150
332	Sir H. Bax-Ironside ..	281 Tel.	15,	Second Balkan war. Roumanian advance. Roumanians have crossed to Rahovo, and are gradually advancing into Bulgaria. Cavalry came to within 3 kilom. of Varna on 14th July..	150
333	„ „ ..	282 Tel.	15,	Customs in ceded territory. Refers to No. 220. Director-General of Customs says view of Bulgarian Government is that Turkish fiscal régime was superseded by signature of Treaty of London (see No. 361)	150
334	„ „ ..	283 Tel.	16,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 279. Turks have taken Lule Burgas and are threatening Visa. Bulgarian Government ask that urgent steps may be taken at Constantinople to stop Turkish advance (see No. 445) ..	151

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
335	Sir F. Bertie ..	95 Tel.	July 16, 1913	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian Minister hears that Roumanians are at Varna, and are advancing on Tirnova and Sophia. Bulgarian Cabinet has resigned. King of Bulgaria asks Powers to call upon Roumanians and Turks to cease their advance	151
336	„ „ ..	97 Tel.	16,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to Nos. 279 and 324. French Minister for Foreign Affairs concurs in view of His Majesty's Government, and thinks Turks should be urged to withdraw troops within Enos–Midia line .	151
337	Sir G. Buchanan ..	263 Tel.	16,	South Albanian frontier. Refers to No. 289. Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs concurs in view of His Majesty's Government	151
338	„ „ ..	264 Tel.	16,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 324. Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs has already instructed Russian Ambassador at Constantinople to warn Turkish Government not to transgress Enos–Midia line..	151
339	„ „ ..	265 Tel.	16,	Second Balkan war. Austrian Ambassador has proposed that belligerents should submit final settlement to Powers, or leave it to Powers. Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs is against collective action by Powers, and will await result of meeting at Nisch. He is perturbed by Roumanian occupation of Varna, and thinks position of King Ferdinand critical	152
340	Sir F. Elliot ..	127 Tel.	16,	Second Balkan war. Hostilities near Salonica. After severe fighting at Babinia, Greek right has entered Melnik unopposed. Victims of massacres at Doxato officially stated at 2,000 to 3,000..	152
341	Sir G. Barclay ..	102 Tel.	16,	Second Balkan war. Roumanian advance. Transmits telegram from military attaché to Director of Military Operations stating that Roumanians have occupied Turtukai-Baltchik line without opposition, and have crossed Danube in two places	152
342	„ „ ..	103 Tel.	16,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Roumania. Refers to No. 322. As resignation of Bulgarian Premier has increased uncertainty of situation at Sophia, Russian Minister does not expect immediate answer from Roumanian Government to Russian peace proposals	152
343	„ „ ..	104 Tel.	16,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Roumania. Reports opening sentences of King's Speech on opening of Roumanian Parliament, 16th July	153
344	Earl Granville .	111 Tel. Confidential	16,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 324. German Government have exercised, and will continue to exercise, all possible pressure on Turkey; but German Ambassador at Constantinople thinks that advice of Powers is of little use, as Turks do not believe combined military action by Powers possible (see No. 347)	153

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
345	Sir R. Paget ..	178 Tel.	July 16, 1913	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 320. Bulgarian Government show no signs of approaching Servian Government, who fear fresh military *coup*, as Bulgarian army is being concentrated at Kustendil. Servian and Greek Premiers meet at Uskub 16th July	153
346	Acting Consul-General Morgan	67 Tel.	16,	British tobacco companies in ceded territory. Several British tobacco companies beg help of Foreign Office to prevent destruction of stores at Xanthi	153
347	To Mr. Marling ..	329 Tel.	16,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to Nos. 313 and 344. Instructions to urge Turkish Government at once not to transgress Enos–Midia line, pointing out that rash action may raise question of Constantinople (see Nos. 404 and 413) ..	154
348	„ „ ..	333 Tel.	16,	Massacres at Rodosto. Refers to No. 331. Action approved	154
349	To Sir F. Cartwright	222 Tel.	16,	Customs in ceded territory. Preferential treatment of Greek goods in Crete. Refers to Part VII, No. 426. Instructions to request that Austrian Minister at Athens may be instructed to join in proposed representation (see No. 455 and Part XI, No. 182)	154
350	To Sir F. Bertie ..	282 Tel.	16,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 347. Instructions to inform Minister for Foreign Affairs (see No. 413)	154
	„ Sir R. Rodd ..	214 Tel.			
	„ Sir G. Buchanan..	534 Tel.			
	„ Sir F. Cartwright	224 Tel.			
	„ Earl Granville ..	270 Tel.			
351	To Sir G. Buchanan .	255	16,	Organisation of Albania. Sir E. Grey proposes to accept idea of five years' duration for International Commission of Control, provided that Powers' right of control after Commission ceases is not infringed	154
352	Sir R. Paget ..	132	9,	Second Balkan war. Hostilities at Uskub. Transmits despatch from vice-consul at Uskub reporting on. Fighting very stubborn, losses heavy, and feeling bitter	155
353	Sir F. Elliot ..	155	10,	British tobacco companies in ceded territory. Refers to Part IX, No. 300. Greek Government have no present intention of establishing tobacco monopoly	156
354	„ „ ..	156	11,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Greek Premier says Peace Conference cannot be held at St. Petersburgh. Greece must have Serres and Cavalla and guarantees for Greeks in Bulgaria. Greece desired to be more or less on an equality with Bulgaria in territory and population, to preserve Balkan equilibrium . ..	156
355	„ „ ..	157	11,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian atrocities. Reports massacres at Kilkish and Doiran, and general devastation of Thrace and Macedonia by Bulgarians. Fury of Greek army. Turkish peasants are assisting Greeks against Bulgarians	157
356	Mr. Marling ..	613	11,	Second Balkan war. Hostilities at Salonica. Transmits despatch from acting consul-general, Salonica, reporting outbreak of war through Bulgarian attack on Greeks and subsequent capture of Bulgarian garrison of Salonica by Greeks. Relief of population at Greek successes	158

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
357	Count de Salis ..	41	July 11, 1913	Evacuation of Scutari. San Giovanni di Medua. Refers to No. 139. Transmits letter from Sir C. Burney, letter from Count de Salis to Sir C. Burney, and note communicated to Count de Salis by Montenegrin Minister for Foreign Affairs on subject of evacuation of Medua by Montenegrins (see No. 393)	159
358	Mr. Marling ..	616	12,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Transmits despatch from vice-consul at the Dardanelles reporting Turkish advance from Bulair	160
359	Admiralty	Confidential	17,	Evacuation of Scutari. San Giovanni di Medua. Transmits telegram from Sir C. Burney reporting evacuation of Medua by Montenegrins on 16th July	161
360	Papers communicated by South Albanian Delegates	..	17,	South Albanian frontier. (1) Paper giving statistics of population of district of Argyrocastro; (2) Protest of inhabitants of Chimara against inclusion in Albania; (3) Similar protest of inhabitants of Argyrocastro (see No. 464)	162
361	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	284 Tel.	16,	Customs in ceded territory. Refers to Nos. 220 and 333. Bulgarian Premier says application of Bulgarian fiscal régime to occupied territory has been suspended..	165
362	„ „ ..	285 Tel.	16,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian Cabinet. Refers to No. 154. Cabinet has resigned. Efforts are being made to form Ministry from all parties (see No. 402)	165
363	„ „ ..	286 Tel.	16,	Second Balkan war. Roumanian advance. Bulgarian Prime Minister has appealed to Russian Government to hold back Roumanian army. Roumanian troops have reached Vratsa	165
364	„ „ ..	287 Tel. Confidential	16,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Austria. Austrian Minister says Austria will never consent to division of Macedonia between Servia and Greece, and suggests autonomy. Autonomy impracticable, and Austrian demands are simply attempts to blackmail Powers, which may provoke European war	165
365	„ „ ..	288 Tel.	16,	Second Balkan war. Situation in Bulgaria. Ministers of Powers at Sophia have agreed (1) that they will remain at Sophia in any case, and (2) that Roumanian and Turkish advances will have most serious consequences unless stopped	166
366	Commercial Company of Salonica, and others	Telegraphic	16,	British tobacco companies in occupied territory. Joint telegram from British tobacco companies in Macedonia, protesting against destruction of properties at Serres by Bulgarians, and requesting energetic action to protect interests at Xanthi	166
367	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	289 Tel.	17,	Second Balkan war. Roumanian advance. Requests that British Minister at Bucharest should be instructed to request that Roumanian troops should not cut telegraph lines in Bulgaria (see Nos. 409, 417, and 444)	166

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
368	Sir G. Barclay ..	105 Tel.	July 17, 1913	Second Balkan war. Roumanian advance. Transmits telegram from military attaché to Director of Military Operations stating that Roumanian troops are in possession of whole right bank of Danube. Bulgarian 1st Army has probably moved south	166
369	„ „ ..	106 Tel.	17,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Roumania. Roumanian Premier rejects idea of mediation by Powers, and says Roumanian advance cannot be arrested till preliminary meeting of peace delegates had been arranged. He suggests Sinaia or a steamer on the Danube as meeting place (see No. 410)	167
370	Sir F. Cartwright ..	110 Tel. Confidential	17,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Austria. Count Berchtold is discussing situation with the Emperor at Ischl, especially the question how far Austria can consent to a greater Servia. Austrian advice to Bulgaria is to come to terms with Roumania at once. European congress suggested as solution	167
371	„ „ ..	111 Tel.	17,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Austria. Transmits telegram from military attaché for Director of Military Operations reporting movements of troops in consequence of unrest among Roumanians in Hungary. In Bosnia troops have again been pushed forward to frontier	167
372	Sir R. Rodd ..	114 Tel.	17,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 324. Question referred to Minister for Foreign Affairs. Turkish Embassy denies intention to trangress Enos-Midia line (see No. 436) . ..	168
373	Mr. Marling ..	341 Tel.	17,	Second Balkan war. Massacres at Rodosto. Refers to No. 331. Situation has improved in town, but it is reported that many Greeks have been massacred in the villages (see No. 527)	168
374	Sir F. Bertie ..	98 Tel.	17,	Second Balkan war. Situation in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Minister in Paris has received telegram stating that massacres are feared by Turkish prisoners (see No. 398)	168
375	Sir F. Elliot ..	128 Tel.	17,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian atrocities. French Minister at Athens is sending Secretary of Legation to report on atrocities	168
376	Sir G. Barclay ..	107 Tel. Confidential	17,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Austria. Austrian Minister at Sophia has remarked that a settlement giving Monastir and Ochrida to Servia would not satisfy Austria unless she obtained compensation in the sanjak	168
377	Sir G. Buchanan ..	266 Tel.	17,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs expresses great satisfaction at language used by British Ambassador at Constantinople. He fears military party is forcing the hand of the Grand Vizier, and has again protested against advance on Adrianople	169

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
378	Mr. Marling ..	343 Tel.	July 17, 1913	Mines in Turkish waters. Refers to No. 239. Turkish authorities state that navigation is safe except at Smyrna, Dardanelles, Bosphorus, and "certain places on Sea of Marmora," but mines have not been removed as state of war exists (see Nos. 514 and 686)	162
379	To Mr. Marling ..	336 Tel.	17,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Instructions to join in collective protest proposed by French Ambassador (see No. 434)	169
380	To Sir R. Paget ..	111 Tel.	17,	Customs in ceded territory Austrian Government ask His Majesty's Government to make further protest at Belgrade against continued collection of excise and additional dues by Servian Government. Instructions to do so with other colleagues	169
381	To Earl Granville ..	275 Tel.	17,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 382. Instructions to inform Minister for Foreign Affairs (see No. 451)	169
	„ Sir F. Bertie ..	286 Tel.			
	„ Sir G. Buchanan..	541 Tel.			
	„ Sir R. Rodd ..	219 Tel.			
382	To Sir F. Cartwright	228 Tel.	17,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Sir E. Grey has told Austrian Ambassador that intervention by Powers must include territorial settlement. The two main points were that Greece and Servia should have coterminus frontier, and that Bulgaria should retain a port on the Ægean, preferably Cavalla (see Nos. 381 and 414) ..	170
383	To Acting Consul-General Morgan	Telegraphic	17,	British tobacco companies in ceded territory. Refers to No. 384. Instructions to inform tobacco companies	170
384	To Sir H. Bax-Ironside	151 Tel.	17,	British tobacco companies in ceded territory. Instructions to inform Bulgarian Government that they will be held responsible for damages to tobacco property at Serres and Xanthi (see No. 383)	170
385	To Sir F. Bertie ..	458	17,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. French Ambassador concurs in view of His Majesty's Government, but asks how Greeks are to be turned out of Cavalla, and how Turks can be forced to respect Enos-Midia line. Sir E. Grey suggests that financial pressure might be applied ..	170
386	To Sir F. Elliot ..	80	17,	Customs in ceded territory. Refers to No. 36. His Majesty's Government have requested Austrian Government to join in proposed representation on Cretan customs	171
387	To Sir F. Cartwright	148	17,	Mount Athos. Transmits Austrian proposal for régime of Mount Athos. Sir E. Grey deprecates revival of a question regarded as already settled	171
388	„ „ ..	149	17,	Organisation of Albania. Sir E. Grey opposes Austrian contention that control of Powers ceases when the Commission comes to an end	172
389	To Sir F. Cartwright	151	17,	Ambassadors' Conference. Reports proceedings of session of 17th July. Subjects discussed: Second Balkan war, mediation, organisation of Albania, Turkish advance	172
	„ Sir F. Bertie ..	460			
	„ Sir E. Goschen ..	234			
	„ Sir R. Rodd ..	187			
	„ Sir G. Buchanan..	258			

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
390	To Sir H. Bax-Ironside	109	July 17, 1913	Second Balkan war. Mediation. Atrocities. Reports conversation with Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires. Sir E. Grey says that, after what has happened, he cannot intervene in favour of Bulgaria, and that the atrocities at Serres have alienated feeling in England. Chargé d'Affaires speaks feelingly of deplorable situation in Sophia	174
391	To Sir F. Elliot ..	81	17,	British tobacco companies in ceded territory. Transmits Nos. 119 and 392. As Greeks have now succeeded Bulgarians at Cavalla, instructions to ask Greek Government to protect interests of Messrs. Teofani and Co. (see Part XI, No. 260)	175
392	To Messrs. Teofani and Co.	..	17,	British tobacco companies in ceded territory. Refers to No. 119. British Minister at Athens has been instructed to ask Greek Government to protect interests of company at Cavalla	175
393	Count de Salis ..	42	12,	Evacuation of Scutari. Refers to No. 357. Transmits note from Montenegrin Government announcing forthcoming complete evacuation of San Giovanni di Medua. Montenegrin Minister for Foreign Affairs has also promised to withdraw troops from Oboti	175
394	Mr. Marling ..	619	13,	Second Balkan war. Hostilities at Salonica. Transmits despatch from acting consul-general at Salonica reporting on defeat of Bulgarians by Greeks at Kilkish, Langaza, Nigrita, &c. Fierce fighting and heavy casualties	176
395	Sir R. Rodd ..	184	14,	Organisation of Albania. Essad Pasha. Refers to No. 113. Secretary-General of Italian Foreign Office says Essad Pasha, when in Rome, had asked Italian Foreign Office to allow him to raise force to attack Servians, but this was discouraged by Italian Government, who have no great opinion of Essad. Essad has now gone to Vienna	178
396	Sir F. Bertie ..	380	16,	Concessions in ceded territory. Refers to No. 294. Transmits despatch from Sir P. Harvey reporting on case of Samacov concession	178
397	„ „ ..	381	16,	Second Balkan war. Situation in Bulgaria. Reports conversation with Russian Ambassador and Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires, latter of whom fears a revolution in Bulgaria if Powers do not intervene ..	179
398	„ „ ..	383	17,	Second Balkan war. Situation in Bulgaria. Refers to No. 374. Transmits telegram from Bulgarian Minister in Paris to Sir F. Bertie, enclosing telegram from King Ferdinand announcing Roumanian, Turkish, and Greek advance, and supplementary memorandum requesting intervention of Powers	180
399	„ „ ..	384	17,	Evacuation of Scutari. Duties for Ottoman Debt. Refers to No. 159. Transmits reply of M. Pichon to memorandum from British Embassy on subject, giving views of French Government	181

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
400	Russian Ambassador (Count Benckendorff)	..	July 18, 1913	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Transmits telegram from M. Sazonof to Count Benckendorff, and from Russian Ambassador at Constantinople to M. Sazonof respecting	182
401	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	290 Tel.	17,	Second Balkan war. Refers to No. 282. Bulgarians report victory over Greeks in Struma defile. No important fighting with Servians (see No. 552)	183
402	„ „ ..	291 Tel.	17,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian Cabinet. Refers to No. 362. Formation of Ministry from all parties having failed, new Ministry has been formed with M. Radoslavof as Premier, and M. Gennadief as Minister for Foreign Affairs. Ministry is Stambulovist, pro-Austrian, and rabidly anti-Russian (see No. 429) ..	183
403	„ „ ..	292 Tel. Confidential	17,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian Cabinet. Refers to No. 402. New Minister for Foreign Affairs says Cabinet are peacefully inclined, and will send circular to Powers requesting mediation. Ministry is searching for allies, and has requested Austria and Italy to intervene for Bulgaria at Bucharest. Italians have done so, but Austria holds aloof ..	183
404	Mr. Marling ..	344 Tel.	17,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to Nos. 147 and 347. Grand Vizier declines to renew assurances as to, respecting Enos–Midia line. Chauvinistic elements in Committee have decided on forward policy (see Nos. 406 and 432) ..	184
405	„ „ ..	345 Tel.	18,	Armenian reforms. Refers to "Asiatic Turkey," Part XI, Nos. 119 and 123. Commission of dragomans is making preliminary study of Russian and Turkish schemes, taking former as basis. British member is supporting Russian colleague on lines of 1895 scheme	184
406	„ „ ..	346 Tel.	18,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 404. Grand Vizier has replied to representations of French Minister in same sense as in No. 404. German Minister has no faith in efficacy of remonstrances. Committee press take Sir E. Grey's latest statement as a sign that England will not use force.. ..	185
407	„ „ ..	347 Tel.	18,	Turkish finances. Tobacco Régie. Agreement for prolongation of régie's concession signed 17th July. It provides for advance of 1,500,000*l.* to Turkey, 200,000*l.* to be paid at once (see No. 502) ..	185
408	Sir F. Cartwright ..	112 Tel.	18,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Austria. King of Bulgaria reported to have made direct appeal to Emperor of Austria to intervene at Bucharest. Austria is unlikely to do anything for fear of irritating Roumania	185
409	Sir G. Barclay ..	109 Tel.	18,	Second Balkan war. Roumanian advance. Refers to No. 367. Roumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs has promised Russian Minister that Varna telegraph will not be cut	185

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
410	Sir G. Barclay ..	110 Tel.	July 18, 1913	Second Balkan war. Roumanian advance. Refers to No. 369. Russian and French Ministers have renewed representations at Bucharest against continued advance. King will consult Cabinet on subject. Meanwhile, Minister for Foreign Affairs has renewed assurance that advance will not be hurried. Bulgarian Government are sending delegate to Nisch (see No. 424)	186
411	„ „ ..	111 Tel.	18,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. King of Bulgaria has addressed telegram to King of Roumania expressing willingness to make peace with Greece and Servia, and asking Roumanian terms. Reply of King of Roumania was friendly but vague (see No. 423)	186
412	Sir R. Paget ..	179 Tel.	18,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Servian Premier thinks Greek demands excessive, but Greek Premier states that if Bulgaria delays making overtures for peace any longer it will be impossible to reduce them. Proposed Servian frontier is watershed between Vardar and Struma, with part of Strumnitza Valley.. ..	186
413	Sir F. Bertie ..	99 Tel.	18.	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 350. French Minister for Foreign Affairs sent instructions to French Ambassador at Constantinople on 16th July in same sense as those to British Chargé d'Affaires reported in No. 347 ..	186
414	Earl Granville ..	114 Tel. Confidential	18,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 382. German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs believes that Greece will be willing to leave Dedeagatch to Bulgaria. He is averse to conference of Powers, and would prefer Balkan conference at Bucharest or elsewhere. He would probably agree to joint representations to urge cessation of hostilities (see Nos. 438 and 486)	187
415	Sir G. Buchanan ..	268 Tel.	18,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Russia. Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs suggests naval demonstration against Turkey by such Powers as can join in it. He cannot make up his mind on the subject of Cavalla. King of Bulgaria was making wild accusations against Russia	187
416	Consul-General Smith	13 Tel.	18,	Second Balkan war. Vice-consul at Sevastopol reports arrival on 17th July of five Bulgarian steamers fitted as transports ..	188
417	To Sir G. Barclay ..	35 Tel.	18,	Second Balkan war. Roumanian advance. Refers to No. 367. Telegraphs. Instructions to act accordingly if colleagues are similarly instructed	188
418	To Count Mensdorff	..	18,	Customs in ceded territory. Refers to No. 328. Explains steps taken by His Majesty's Government at Sophia, Belgrade, and Athens	188
419	To M. Cambon ..	..	18,	Property of Moslem refugees. His Majesty's Government concur in French view that no further action is required	189

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
420	Sir F. Bertie ..	386	July 18, 1913	Financial Commission. Transmits two despatches from British delegates on the Commission reporting on work accomplished till adjournment on 18th July ..	189
421	German Ambassador (Prince Lichnowsky)	Confidential	19,	North Albanian frontier. Withdrawal of Servian troops. Servian Government protest difficulty of evacuating Orosch owing to activity of Sandansky in that region. Suggests that attention of international detachments at Scutari be drawn to this (see Part XI, Nos. 328 and 329) ..	191
422	Sir G. Barclay ..	112 Tel. Confidential	18,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. New Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs has reversed pro-Russian policy by approaching Roumanian Government through Italian Legation at Sophia. Roumanian Government will reply that they cannot negotiate apart from other belligerents	191
423	„ „ ..	114 Tel. Confidential	19,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 411. King of Roumania's reply to King of Bulgaria's telegram being thought too vague by Cabinet, fresh reply has been sent specifying Roumania's territorial demands, but refusing to negotiate apart from other belligerents	191
424	„ „ ..	115 Tel.	19,	Second Balkan war. Roumanian advance. Refers to No. 410. Orders have been sent to Roumanian troops in Bulgaria not to advance beyond points already occupied	192
425	„ „ ..	116 Tel.	19,	Second Balkan war. Roumanian advance. Transmits telegram from military attaché to Director of Military Operations stating that a Bulgarian brigade has surrendered to Roumanian cavalry. A large part of Bulgarian army is between Sophia and Slivnitza	192
426	„ „ ..	117 Tel.	19,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 422. Italian communication handed in 18th July asked Roumanian Government to state demands and stop advance of troops. Reply expresses surprise at communication, seeing that terms were already known, and refuses to stop troops till after general armistice (see Nos. 427 and 443)	192
427	„ „ ..	118 Tel.	19,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 426. Reply was not handed in, but withheld owing to further communication from Italian Minister (see No. 443)	192
428	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	293 Tel.	19,	Second Balkan war. Roumanian advance. King and Queen of Bulgaria have both addressed personal telegrams to King and Queen of Roumania asking that Roumanian advance may be stopped, but have received chilly replies (see No. 494)	192
429	„ „ ..	294 Tel. Confidential	18,	Second Balkan war. Refers to No. 402. New Government, acting on advice of Austrian Minister, are making every effort to persuade German Government to exert influence at Bucharest to stop Roumanian advance, and at same time have sent instructions to oppose Greeks and Servians. Government believe that, if Roumanian army will stop, they can still defeat Greeks and Servians (see No. 446) ..	193

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
430	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	295 Tel. Most Conf.	July 18, 1913	Second Balkan war. Position of King Ferdinand. Refers to Nos. 281 and 330. Fears no external intervention can save position of King. His Majesty has been responsible for foreign policy, and blame for failure will fall on him. If he arranges abdication with tact and at psychological moment dynasty can still be saved ..	193
431	„ „ ..	296 Tel.	18,	Second Balkan war. Roumanian advance. Transmits telegram from Varna stating Roumanians have returned to the town and are quartered in the barracks ..	193
432	Mr. Marling ..	348 Tel.	18,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 404. "Tanin" and other Committee papers are urging Government to retake whole of Adrianople vilayet. Prestige of Europe will suffer seriously if Turkey is allowed to ignore Treaty of London. Threat to break off negotiations with Hakki Pasha might be effective	193
433	„ „ ..	349 Tel.	19,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Porte has sent to Diplomatic Body report stating that Mussulman quarters of villages in Thrace have been burnt by Bulgarians. Communication perhaps indicates intention to declare war on Bulgaria (see No. 716)	194
434	„ „ ..	350 Tel.	19,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 379. Instructions to Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople do not mention *démarche*, and he will not go beyond them. German Ambassador hears that Turkish cavalry have already reached Adrianople	194
435	Sir F. Cartwright ..	113 Tel.	19,	Customs in ceded territory. Refers to No. 238. Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs has sent desired instructions to Sophia, but urges similar representations at Belgrade and Athens	194
436	Sir R. Rodd ..	115 Tel.	19,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 372. Italian Ambassador at Constantinople has been authorised to make representations to Porte when colleagues are similarly instructed.. ..	194
437	Sir F. Elliot ..	129 Tel.	19,	Second Balkan war. Military attaché to Greek army. Transmits telegram from military attaché to Director of Military Operations stating that permission to proceed to front has been refused, and requesting withdrawal as protest (see Nos. 484 and 591)	194
438	Earl Granville ..	115 Tel.	19,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 414. German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has made similar remarks about conference at Bucharest to French Ambassador, saying that Ministers of Powers should not participate, but "exert influence from without" (see No. 486)	195
439	Sir R. Paget ..	180 Tel.	20,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Bulgarian officer came to Pirot on 19th July to discuss terms of armistice, but as he was without credentials Servians refused to negotiate, but informed him that they would receive any properly-commissioned delegates. Servian military authorities appear to expect further heavy fighting	195

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
440	Mr. Marling ..	351 Tel.	July 20, 1913	Turkish finances. Refers to "South-Eastern Europe," Part 259, No. 146. Porte is endeavouring to induce Debt Administration to pay over capital of Italian war indemnity for obvious reasons. British delegate supports proposals, but French Government are unfavourable (see No. 589)	195
441	Sir G. Barclay ..	119 Tel.	20,	Second Balkan war. Roumanian advance. Transmits telegram from military attaché to Director of Military Operations giving details of Roumanian military movements. Roumanian advance will seriously affect supplies of Bulgarian army	195
442	„ „ ..	121 Tel. Confidential	20,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs is sounding Bulgarian, Greek, and Servian Governments as to Peace Conference at Sinaia	196
443	„ „ ..	122 Tel.	20,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to Nos. 426 and 427. Italian Minister's second communication offered Turtukai-Baltchik line, and immediate recall of Roumanian troops. Reply of Roumanian Government remarks on lack of precision in phrase, "Turtukai-Baltchik line," and says troops will only be withdrawn when armistice has been concluded between all five belligerents (see No. 476)	196
444	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	297 Tel.	20,	Second Balkan war. Roumanian advance. Refers to No. 367. Roumanians have destroyed two bridges on Plevna line. Telegraphic communication viâ Plevna interrupted. Sophia still quiet.. ..	196
445	„ „ ..	298 Tel.	19,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 334. Turks have occupied Uzunkupru, and bands of released Turkish prisoners are devastating Thrace. Turkish bands also reported near Demotika (see No. 554)	196
446	„ „ ..	299 Tel.	19,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 429. Bulgarian Government definitely offered Turtukai-Baltchik line on 18th July through Italian Minister	197
447	„ „ ..	300 Tel.	20,	Second Balkan war. Turkish and Roumanian advance. Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs says that Turks are steadily advancing on Adrianople, devastating the country. Roumanian patrols are still advancing, and if they enter plain of Sophia, Bulgarians will be obliged to attack them. Bulgarian Government will request temporary delay of advance in view of peace negotiations now pending ..	197
448	„ „ ..	301 Tel.	20,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 306. Bulgarian Government have despatched General Paprikof and another delegate to Nisch to negotiate for terms of armistice, demobilisation, and peace	197
449	„ „ ..	302 Tel.	20,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian Government have urged M. Gueshof, who is now in Paris, to go to London to discuss situation with Sir E. Grey. M. Madjarof has been reappointed Minister at London, and will proceed when circumstances permit (see No. 551)	197

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
450	Sir R. Rodd ..	116 Tel.	July 20, 1913	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Bulgarian Minister at Rome has informed Minister for Foreign Affairs that, in spite of fighting at present in progress, Bulgarian Government are prepared to suspend hostilities if other belligerents will do so	197
451	„ „ ..	117 Tel.	20,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to Nos. 381 and 382. Italian Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs says it would be useless for Powers to urge cessation of hostilities on belligerents	198
452	„ „ ..	118 Tel.	20,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Italian Ambassador at Constantinople has reported that Grand Vizier's assurances are of little value as military element is completely out of hand	198
453	„ „ ..	119 Tel.	20,	Evacuation of Scutari. Duties for Ottoman Debt. Refers to No. 159. Italian consul opposed to continued collection of surtax. Italian Foreign Department consider that revenues for Debt should still be collected by and for Debt Commission (see Part XI, No. 190)	198
454	„ „ ..	120 Tel.	20,	Customs in ceded territory. Refers to No. 238. Italian Government have instructed Minister at Sophia to protest against cigarette-paper monopoly and licence dues	198
455	Sir F. Cartwright ..	114 Tel.	20,	Customs in ceded territory. Refers to No. 349. Preferential treatment of Greek goods in Crete. Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs has sent necessary instructions to Austrian Minister at Athens ..	199
456	Sir F. Elliot ..	161	14,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian atrocities. Transmits telegram from King of Greece and resolution voted by public meeting at Athens protesting against Bulgarian atrocities at Serres, Demir Hissar, &c. (see No. 638)	199
457	Sir R. Rodd ..	186	16,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Turkey. Refers to No. 232. Italian Government has made representations at Sophia in sense desired by Turkey	200
458	Roumanian Minister (M. Misu)	..	16,	Second Balkan war. Roumanian advance. Transmits note from Roumanian President of Council explaining action of Roumania	201
459	Austrian Ambassador (Count Mensdorff)	..	19,	Turco-Bulgarian frontier. Note stating that Austrian delegate on Commission for delimitation of Enos-Midia line has been instructed to start immediately for Constantinople	201
460	Turkish Ambassador (Tewfik Pasha)	..	20,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Note declaring that Turkey will occupy and claim as frontier line of Maritza, including Adrianople (see No. 475, and Part XI, No. 364)	202
461	Montenegrin Minister (M. Voinovitch)	..	20,	Evacuation of Scutari. Financial compensation. Refers to No. 274. Requests early fulfilment of Powers' promises of financial assistance to Montenegro	203

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
462	Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires (M. Mincof)	..	July 20, 1913	Second Balkan war. Transmits telegram from M. Ghennadief stating that Bulgarian Government has renewed its offers to Roumania, telegram reporting atrocities by Servians and Turks, and telegram announcing fighting with Turks near Adrianople and further atrocities in Thrace	203
463	Austrian Ambassador (Count Mensdorff)	..	21,	South Albanian frontier. Memorandum complaining of Greek ill-treatment of Mussulmans in Epirus.. .. .	204
464	„ „ ..	..	21.	South Albanian frontier. Memorandum giving statistics of population for Epirus in opposition to those given in No. 360 ..	205
465	Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires (M. Mincof)	..	21.	Second Balkan war. Atrocities. Memorandum on Greek atrocities at Demir Hissar, Serres, and Kilkish	207
466	Admiralty.. ..	Confidential	21,	Evacuation of Scutari. Transmits telegram from Sir C. Burney reporting that telegraphic communication through Vallona to Scutari is now open	207
467	Sir R. Paget ..	181 Tel.	21,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Bulgarian mission arrived at Nisch 20th July to negotiate armistice. Servian Premier says they will have to wait till Greek and Roumanian Premiers arrive. Conditions have not yet been decided on, but Servia has no desire to be too hard on Bulgaria (see No. 474)	208
468	Count de Salis ..	111 Tel.	21,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 252. In reply to Russian mediation proposal, Montenegrin Government have asked Servian Premier to reply for them in terms identical with those of Servian answer	208
469	Sir G. Buchanan ..	269 Tel.	21,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs says that if Powers will not act together against Turkey, Russia must act alone. Russia regards Enos–Midia frontier as *res adjudicata* and will not permit its disturbance	208
470	Sir F. Cartwright ..	115 Tel.	21,	Evacuation of Scutari. Duties for Ottoman Debt. Refers to No. 159. Gives views of Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs on question (see No. 515)	208
471	Sir F. Elliot ..	130 Tel.	21,	Second Balkan war. Greek advance. Transmits telegram from military attaché for Director of Military Operations reporting continued advance of Greek army viâ Nevrokop, Kresna, and Pehcevo ..	209
472	„ „ ..	131 Tel.	21,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. At Nisch conference Greece will claim frontier as far as Makri, near Dedeagatch. Sir F. Elliot regards this as excessive, but Greek Premier defends it on strategical and ethnographical grounds (see Nos. 524 and 564, and Part XI, No. 110)..	209
473	„ „ ..	132 Tel.	21,	Græco-Turkish relations. Negotiations for resumption of relations with Turkey progressing. Question of Turkish prisoners of war a difficulty (see No. 563)	209

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
474	Sir F. Elliot ..	133 Tel.	July 21, 1913	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 467. Late Greek Minister at Sophia leaves for Nisch 22nd July as Greek delegate at conference ..	210
475	Mr. Marling ..	352 Tel.	20,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Turkish Government has communicated to Ambassadors copy of circular telegram No. 460 (see No. 491)..	210
476	Sir G. Barclay ..	123 Tel.	21,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 443. Bulgarian Government have asked Roumanian Government to name delegates, and choose place for armistice negotiations. No mention is made of the Nisch meeting, and Bulgaria evidently hopes to detach Roumania from the other allies	210
477	„ „ ..	124 Tel.	21,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Greek and Servian Governments have asked Roumanian Government to send delegates to Nisch. Roumanian Government is ready to negotiate armistice at Nisch, but wishes peace preliminaries to be negotiated at Bucharest or Sinaia (see No. 497)	210
478	To Sir F. Cartwright	232 Tel.	21,	Organisation of Albania. Suggests compromise on paragraph 7 of statute, between wording of French and Austrian drafts (see No. 505)	211
479	To Mr. Carnegie . „ Earl Granville . „ Sir F. Cartwright „ Sir R. Rodd .. „ Mr. O'Beirne .	290 Tel. 279 Tel. 231 Tel. 222 Tel. 547 Tel.	21,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Sir E. Grey has proposed to Ambassadors' Conference that belligerents should be encouraged to come to an agreement among themselves, subject to ultimate revision by Powers (see No. 504) ..	211
480	To Sir F. Cartwright	152	21,	North Albanian frontier. Withdrawal of Servian troops. Transmits communication from Austrian Ambassador alleging continued presence of Servian troops in Albania, and stating that Austrian Government will make fresh energetic representations at Belgrade ..	211
481	To Sir R. Rodd ..	185	21.	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Italian Government is opposed to creation of autonomous Macedonia	212
482	„ „ ..	186	21,	Organisation of Albania. Italian Ambassador says Count Berchtold has proposed that Powers should promise to agree to abolition of Capitulations in Albania as soon as Austria and Italy propose it. Sir E. Grey rejects this idea	212
483	To Austrian Ambassador (Count Mensdorff)	..	21.	Evacuation of Scutari. Right to fly flags. Refers to Part IX, No. 388. Instructions have been sent to Sir C. Burney to support Austrian proposal	213
484	To Director of Military Operations	..	21,	Second Balkan war. Military attaché to Greek army. Transmits No. 437. Asks whether attaché should be recalled at once (see No. 517)	213
485	To Admiralty ..	..	21,	Evacuation of Scutari. Refers to No. 275. Requests that Sir C. Burney be instructed to support Austrian proposal	213

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
486	Earl Granville ..	264 Confidential	July 20, 1913	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to Nos. 414 and 438. German Minister for Foreign Affairs objects to international conference and prefers a Balkan conference at Bucharest (see No. 688)	213
487	Colonial Office ..	..	21,	Financial Commission. Cyprus revenues. Refers to No. 296. Concurs generally in views of Foreign Office, but observes that there would be deficit on interest of 1855 loans if His Majesty's Government did not supplement revenues of Cyprus by a contribution of 50,000*l.* a year (see Nos. 661 and 662)	214
488	Admiralty ..	Confidential	22,	Evacuation of Scutari. Right to fly flags. Transmits telegram from Admiralty to Sir C. Burney instructing him to support Austrian proposal *si omnes*	215
489	„ „ ..	Confidential	22,	Evacuation of Scutari. Transmits telegram from Sir C. Burney stating that Italian contingent of 200 is to be replaced by 500 troops	215
490	Mr. Marling ..	354 Tel.	21,	Armenian reforms. Refers to "Asiatic Turkey." Part XI. No. 106. Russian Ambassador says Russian influence with Armenians is sufficient to prevent disorders being created to provoke Russian intervention	215
491	„ „ ..	355 Tel.	21,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 475. Gives reasons why Powers must resist Turkish action. Their prestige is at stake	215
492	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	304 Tel.	21,	Second Balkan war. Refers to No. 192. Bulgarians are quite out of heavy ammunition	216
493	„ „ ..	305 Tel.	21,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Bulgarian Government have offered to send delegates to any place approved by Roumanian Government, and at same time have proposed immediate armistice (see No. 495)	216
494	„ „ ..	306 Tel.	21,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 428. King of Bulgaria has sent further personal telegram to King of Roumania, pleading for immediate peace with Roumania, and offering to give any guarantees required (see No. 621) ..	217
495	„ „ ..	307 Tel.	21,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 493. Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs says Bulgaria is prepared to accept any terms. Austrian Government have promised to reopen question of territorial division at early date. This explains Bulgarian submission ..	217
496	„ „ ..	308 Tel.	22,	Second Balkan war. Greek and Turkish advance. After severe fighting between Demir Hissar and Nevrokop, a Greek force is pushing north to Philippopolis. Bulgarian Government continue anxious about Turkish advance (see No. 523)	217
497	Sir G. Barclay ..	125 Tel.	22,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 477. Roumanian Government have proposed to Greece and Servia that armistice should be negotiated at Nisch and peace preliminaries at Bucharest. (see Nos. 518 and 520)	217

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
498	Sir G. Barclay ..	126 Tel.	July 22, 1913	Second Balkan war. Roumanian advance. Roumanian Government have given formal assurance to Italian Minister that Roumanian troops will not advance beyond mountain passes (see No. 585)	218
499	„ „ ..	128 Tel.	22,	Second Balkan war. Roumanian advance. Transmits telegram from military attaché to Director of Military Operations reporting movements of Roumanian troops. Roumanians consider Bulgarian army quite incapable of taking the offensive ..	218
500	„ „ ..	130 Tel.	22,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 518. Roumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs has told Bulgarian Government that he regards as already conceded by Bulgaria: (1) Turtukai line; (2) Guarantees for Vlachs; (3) Unfortified zone on frontier (see Nos. 567 and 637) ..	218
501	Sir R. Paget ..	182 Tel.	22,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Servian Government annoyed at Bulgarian attempts to negotiate with Roumania separately. Nisch conference will only discuss cessation of hostilities and demobilisation. If Greek demands are excessive, Servia and Roumania can cause them to be reduced (see No. 525) .. .	219
502	Mr. Marling ..	357 Tel.	22,	Turkish finances. Tobacco Régie. Refers to No. 407. Total advance by régie is 1,500,000*l.*, of which first instalment is to be used to pay salaries, but balance will be available for military expenditure ..	219
503	Earl Granville ..	116 Tel. Confidential	22,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. German Secretary of State has sent urgent advice to Greek Government that allies should dissociate themselves from all connection with Turkish advance . ..	219
504	„ „ ..	117 Tel.	22,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Germany. Refers to No. 479. German Minister for Foreign Affairs approves proposal to encourage Nisch conference. He would not oppose demonstration against Turkey, but Germany would not join it	219
505	Sir F. Cartwright ..	116 Tel.	22,	Organisation of Albania. Refers to No. 478. Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs says he will examine proposed amendment and see if he can accept it (see No. 560) ..	220
506	„ „ ..	117 Tel.	22,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Austria. Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs approves of determination of Powers to make Turks respect Enos-Midia line. He thinks Servia will accept revision without coercion. Great reluctance in Austria to bring pressure to bear upon Roumania .	220
507	To Sir H. Bax-Ironside	110	22,	Second Balkan war. Turkish prisoners in Bulgaria. Transmits No. 304. Instructions to protest against alleged forcible enrolment if facts are as stated.. ..	221
508	„ „	112	22,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Bulgarian Charge d'Affaires has represented that, as Bulgaria has agreed to join Peace Conference, there ought to be immediate cessation of hostilities. Sir E. Grey says Powers cannot intervene to stop fighting by force..	221

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
509	To Earl Granville ..	235	July 22, 1913	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. German Ambassador says his Government is in favour of retention of Cavalla by Greece. Sir E. Grey has no objection, provided Bulgaria obtains a good port on the Ægean. German Ambassador suggests Dedeagatch	221
510	„ „ ..	236	22,	Armenian reforms. Transmits memorandum from German Ambassador giving views of German Government on Russian scheme. German Government prefer Turkish scheme	222
511	To French Ambassador (M. Cambon)	..	22,	Ottoman Debt in Samos. Refers to No. 55. Sir E. Grey has now made a fresh proposal to French Government	222
512	To Mr. Carnegie ..	459	22,	Ottoman Debt in Samos. Refers to No. 166. Transmits No. 213, and suggests protest at Athens	223
513	To Messrs. Francis and Johnson	..	22,	Concessions in ceded territory. Refers to No. 297. Bulgarian Government will be asked by Financial Commission to ratify Samakof mine concession	223
514	To Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association and United Kingdom Mutual Steamship Assurance Association	..	22,	Mines in Turkish waters. Reports statement of Turkish authorities as to, as in No. 378	224
515	Sir F. Cartwright ..	107	21,	Evacuation of Scutari. Duties for Ottoman Debt. Transmits *aide-mémoire* giving views of Austrian Government on question, as in No. 470	224
516	Russian Ambassador (Count Benckendorff)	..	23,	Second Balkan war. Organisation of Albania. Communicates telegrams from M. de Giers and M. Sazonof to Count Benckendorff on above subjects ..	225
517	Director of Military Operations	..	23,	Second Balkan war. Military attaché to Greek army. Refers to No. 484. Director of Military Operations concurs in Sir F. Elliot's view that attaché should be recalled	227
518	Sir G. Barclay ..	129 Tel.	22,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 497. Roumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs says reason for wishing negotiations for peace preliminaries to take place in Bucharest, rather than at Nisch, is to keep in close contact with Powers (see No. 500) ..	227
519	„ „ ..	131 Tel.	23,	Second Balkan war. Roumanian advance. Transmits telegram from military attaché for Director of Military Operations stating that no Bulgarian troops are left north of Balkans, and that Roumanian right is in touch with Servians	227
520	„ „ ..	132 Tel.	23,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Servian Government agree to procedure indicated in No. 497, and will do their best to get Greek Government to agree (see No. 521)	227

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
521	Sir G. Barclay ..	133 Tel.	July 23, 1913	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 520. Greek Government decline to accept armistice till their demands are satisfied. Roumanian Government will now propose temporary suspension of hostilities pending meeting of peace delegates, but strong pressure will be needed at Athens to secure acceptance of this (see No. 566)	228
522	„ „ ..	134 Tel.	23,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. King of Roumania has telegraphed to Kings of Greece, Servia, and Montenegro urging hastening of negotiations (see No. 559)	228
523	Sir H. Bax-Ironside ..	309 Tel.	23,	Second Balkan war. Greek advance. Refers to No. 496. Greeks have advanced to Yakurada and threaten Philippopolis ..	228
524	„ „ ..	310 Tel.	23,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 472. Greek frontier claim, though exaggerated, will probably be accepted by Bulgarians, but Greek Government should be dissuaded from asking for indemnity. Even if all Greek and Servian demands are admitted, Bulgaria gains large territory if Turks are confined to Enos–Midia line	228
525	Sir R. Paget ..	183 Tel.	23,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 501. Servian Government now hold that peace preliminaries must be settled before armistice (see No. 568) ..	229
526	Mr. Marling ..	359 Tel.	23,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Recapture of Adrianople is being made great feature of celebration of anniversary of constitution. Capture of Kirk Kilisse announced. Intention seems to be to seize all territory up to old Bulgarian frontier at least	229
527	„ „ ..	360 Tel.	23,	Second Balkan war. Massacre at Rodosto. Refers to No. 373. Talaat Bey has visited Rodosto, and 100 Armenians and two Turks have been arrested (see No. 580) ..	229
528	Sir G. Buchanan ..	273 Tel.	23,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs hears Germans are encouraging Turks to believe they can retain Thrace. To this Russia will never agree. He is personally in favour of naval demonstration. If Powers do not decide on collective pressure, Russia will inevitably intervene (see No. 616)	229
529	Consul-General Smith	16 Tel.	23,	Second Balkan war. Transmits telegram from Sevastopol, stating that Bulgarian squadron has been disarmed	230
530	To Sir H. Bax-Ironside „ Sir R. Paget .. „ Sir G. Barclay .. „ Sir F. Elliot .. „ Count de Salis ..	153 Tel. 112 Tel. 37 Tel. 105 Tel. 75 Tel.	23,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Instructions to encourage Government, on suitable opportunity, to send delegates to Peace Conference (see Nos. 562, 566, and 700, and Part XI, No. 6)	230
531	To Mr. Carnegie ..	463	23,	South Albanian frontier and Ægean islands. M. Cambon says French Government will leave Koritza to Albania if Argirocastro and Prineti are obtained for Greece, and if Italians hold to decision to leave Dodekanese to Greece. Sir E. Grey says Italians have practically withdrawn this offer, but that in any case Italians must not keep any islands	230

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
532	To Mr. Carnegie ..	464	July 23, 1913	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Reports conversation with M. Cambon. Sir E. Grey does not recommend immediate action against Turkey, and thinks Turks may ultimately be induced to leave Adrianople on conditions	231
533	To Sir R. Rodd ..	190	23,	Ægean islands. Sir E. Grey has repeated to Italian Ambassador that questions of islands and of South Albanian frontier are interdependent. Italian Ambassador urges speedy settlement, saying that Greece does not really want Dodekanese, but Mitylene, Chios, and Samos ..	231
534	To Board of Trade ..	..	23,	Contracts of British subjects in ceded territory. Refers to No. 84. Transmits minute by Sir P. Harvey on subject. Suggests that Board of Trade should consult companies affected as to protection of their interests	232
535	To Admiralty ..	..	23,	Evacuation of Scutari. Duties for Ottoman Debt. Refers to No. 24. Transmits draft of proposed telegram to Sir C. Burney summarising views of Powers, and authorising him to agree to any compromise arrived at by Commission .	233
536	Sir G. Barclay ..	69 A	10,	Second Balkan war. Roumanian advance. Roumanian Government have announced intention to invade Bulgaria. Reasons for Roumanian action.. ..	233
537	Mr. Marling ..	627	17,	Organisation of Albania. Ottoman Debt at Durazzo. Transmits despatch from Sir A. Block protesting against violation of rights of Debt by Provisional Government in connection with stamp revenue at Durazzo	234
538	„ „ ..	629	18,	Second Balkan war. Transmits despatch from acting consul-general at Salonica reporting on Greek and Servian operations up to 9th July	235
539	„ „ ..	631	15,	Evacuation of Scutari. Appointment of cadi. Has told Sir C. Burney that it is inadvisable to refer question of election of cadi to Sheikh-ul-Islam (see No. 687)	236
540	Sir F. Elliot ..	163	16,	Relations of allies. Attitude of Powers to Greece. Reports impressions of M. Theotoky, head of Accession Mission, on attitude to Greece of Italy, France, Germany, and Roumania	236
541	Sir R. Paget ..	135	17,	Second Balkan war. Transmits three despatches from vice-consul at Uskub, reporting on the suppression of the Exarchate at Uskub, the attitude of the consuls towards this, and the evidence for Bulgarian atrocities	237
542	„ „ ..	136	18,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Servian Government refuse to conclude armistice without prior outline of peace terms. M. Pashitch is finding it difficult to restrain extremists, and will now have to claim more than Vardar frontier ..	240
543	Mr. Marling ..	637	18,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian atrocities. Transmits *note verbale* from Œcumenical Patriarchate protesting against.. ..	240

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
544	Mr. Marling ..	638	July 19, 1913	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian atrocities. Transmits despatch from acting consul-general at Salonica reporting on massacres at Serres	241
545	Earl Granville ..	267	23,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Reports ambiguous attitude of German press and Government on Adrianople question, and suspicious language of Herr von Jagow	243
546	Eastern Telegraph Company .	..	23,	Concessions in ceded territory. Refers to No. 18. Transmits letter from Greek Director of Posts and Telegraphs to company, and list of company's concessions. Requests that British delegates on Financial Commission be instructed to support validity of company's concessions against Greek Government (see Nos. 660 and 663)	244
547	Count de Salis ..	112 Tel.	23,	Montenegro. Financial assistance. King has repeatedly asked if promised financial assistance would soon be available. He complains that Austria is preventing him from obtaining money	246
548	„ „ ..	113 Tel.	23,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Austrian Chargé d'Affaires has communicated note to Montenegrin Government recommending acceptance of Bulgarian proposal for cessation of hostilities and immediate demobilisation pending meeting of Peace Conference at Sinaia (see No. 666)	246
549	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	311 Tel.	23.	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Austria. Rumour of Austrian manœuvres causing excitement in Sophia. Is there any confirmation? (see No. 561)	247
550	„ „ ..	312 Tel.	23,	Second Balkan war. Situation in Sophia. Thousands of destitute refugees arriving in Sophia. Cholera has appeared. Order preserved	247
551	„ „ ..	313 Tel.	23,	Second Balkan war. Refers to No. 449. M. Gueshof has informed Bulgarian Government that he cannot proceed to London	247
552	„ „ ..	314 Tel.	23,	Second Balkan war. Refers to No. 401. Reports fighting at Pirot and Egri Palanka (see No. 557)..	247
553	„ „ ..	315 Tel.	23,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs has read telegram sent him by Premier to Sir H. Bax-Ironside, who made no comment ..	247
554	„ „ ..	316 Tel.	24,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 445. King of Bulgarians has read to Ministers of Powers protest against Turkish invasion, which had now reached Old Bulgaria, and was accompanied by massacre and devastation. He appealed to Powers to prevent further horrors (see Nos. 555 and 733).. ..	248
555	„ „ ..	317 Tel. Confidential	24,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 554. King of Bulgarians, after reading protest, spoke to Sir H. Bax-Ironside personally, and urged immediate action at Constantinople by His Majesty's Government.	248

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
556	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	318 Tel.	July 24, 1913	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Transmits telegram from consular agent at Bourgas, reporting Turkish advance on Jamboli, accompanied by massacres ..	248
557	„ „ ..	319 Tel.	24,	Second Balkan war. Refers to No. 552. Bulgarians report repulse of Greeks, Servians, and Montenegrins at Egri Palanka. Roumaniau troops have continued unopposed advance to within 18 kilom. of Sophia (see Nos. 585 and 606)	249
558	Sir R. Paget ..	184 Tel.	24,	North Albanian frontier. Withdrawal of Servian troops. Refers to No. 48. Servian Government refuses to withdraw troops from Oroshiluc until peace is declared and country is in more normal condition	249
559	„ „ ..	185 Tel.	24,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 522. Servian Government refuse to agree to armistice until peace preliminaries have been arranged ..	249
560	Sir F. Cartwright ..	118 Tel.	24,	Organisation of Albania. Refers to No. 505. Transmits confidential *aide-mémoire* from Austrian Government rejecting British proposals and proposing fresh text for paragraph 7 of organic statute (see Nos. 594 and 603)	249
561	„ „ ..	119 Tel.	24,	Second Balkan war. Attitude of Austria. Refers to No. 549. Transmits telegram from military attaché stating that there is no evidence for Austrian mobilisation ..	250
562	Sir F. Elliot ..	135 Tel.	24,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 530. Greek Government need no encouragement to make peace. Their delegates left for Nisch 22nd July. But they consider it dangerous to grant armistice before peace negotiations are begun (see No. 586)	250
563	„ „ ..	136 Tel.	24,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 473. Græco-Turkish peace negotiations likely to be delayed by reports of massacres of Greeks by Turkish troops in Thrace; also Greek Government not disposed to acquiesce in retention of Adrianople by Turkey ..	251
564	„ „ ..	137 Tel.	24,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 472. Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs thinks Russia is opposing Greek claim to Cavalla. Greek Government want only equilibrium and deliverance from Bulgarian rule of as many Greeks as possible	251
565	„ „ ..	138 Tel.	24,	Second Balkan war. Greek advance. Transmits telegram from military attaché to Director of Military Operations, stating that Greek centre has forced Kresna defile, right has occupied Dobrinista and Banjska, and left is pursuing enemy to Treskovo	251
566	Sir G. Barclay ..	135 Tel.	24,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to Nos. 521 and 530. The Roumanian General Coanda has been ordered to Nisch to discuss armistice .	251

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
567	Sir G. Barclay ..	136 Tel.	July 24, 1913	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 500. Reply of Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs states that he is in agreement with Roumanian Government as to main points of peace programme, and will appoint plenipotentiaries for Peace Conference at Bucharest	252
568	„ „ ..	137 Tel.	24,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 525. Considers Greece chief obstacle to armistice, and suggests representations at Athens by England and Germany	252
569	Acting Consul-General Morgan	69 Tel.	24,	Second Balkan war. Greek advance. Greeks have occupied Kresna Pass ..	252
570	To Sir F. Cartwright „ Mr. Carnegie .. „ Earl Granville .. „ Sir R. Rodd .. „ Sir G. Buchanan	153 465 238 191 259	24,	Ambassadors' Conference. Reports proceedings of session of 24th July. Subjects discussed: Turkish advance, Montenegrin loan, and organisation of Albania..	252
571	To Mr. Marling ..	229	24,	Turkish naval preparations. Refers to Part IX, Nos. 118 and 224. Transmits No. 216. Instructions to speak to Turkish Government in that sense ..	254
572	M. Mincof (Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires) to Sir W. Tyrrell	..	20,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Transmits telegram from Dr. Ghenadief stating that Turks have seized Adrianople and Kirk Killisse, and are massacring population of Thrace. Bulgarian Government makes strong protest against Turkish aggression. Roumanian armies have been ordered to cease advance ..	254
573	„ „ ..	..	24,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Transmits telegram from Bulgarian Government reporting Turkish invasion of Old Bulgaria, and requesting representations of Powers at Constantinople ..	254
574	Admiralty.. ..	Confidential	24,	Evacuation of Scutari. Duties for Ottoman Debt. Transmits telegram from Admiralty to Sir C. Burney summarising attitude of various Governments on subject, and authorising him to agree to any compromise at which Commission may arrive	255
575	Delegates of Koritza	..	25,	South Albanian frontier. Transmits communication from representatives of population of Koritza giving evidence of Greek character of district, and protesting against annexation to Albania ..	255
576	Servian Chargé d'Affaires	..	24,	Second Balkan war. Denies that Bulgarians have ceased to attack Servians, and gives instances of recent attacks	257
577	Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires (M. Mincof)	..	25,	Second Balkan war. Atrocities. Protests against accusations of atrocities against Bulgaria, and demands international enquiry (see Part XI, No. 220).. ..	257
578	Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney to Admiralty	Telegraphic	25,	Evacuation of Scutari. Military forces to relieve Austrian, Italian, and French naval contingents expected at Scutari before end of month	258
579	Mr. Marling ..	361 Tel.	25,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 617. Turkish Government has published telegram asserting that British consul at Adrianople has declared that Bulgarian soldiers have violated Christian girls. Suggests contradiction of statement in press (see Nos. 609 and 676)	258

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
580	Mr. Marling ..	362 Tel.	July 25, 1913	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 527. Vice-consul at Rodosto reports massacres at Angara and elsewhere, and describes Turkish troops as engaged in extermination of all Christians (see No. 649)	258
581	„ „ .	363 Tel.	25,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Suggests that, in view of provocative attitude of Turkish Government, strong representations, accompanied by threats, should be made at Constantinople, and solicits instructions (see Nos. 623 and 625)	258
582	Earl Granville ..	118 Tel.	25,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 593. German Minister for Foreign Affairs is opposed both to collective and individual action against Turkey, but would prefer Russian action in Europe to invasion of Armenia ..	259
583	Sir F. Elliot ..	139 Tel.	25,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Russian and Austrian Ministers have made strong representations at Athens in favour of signature of armistice. Russian Minister is to state that delay will prove Greek connivance with Turkey. Sir F. Elliot does not believe this ..	259
584	Sir G. Barclay ..	138 Tel.	25,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. King of Roumania has telegraphed to Sultan pointing out danger of invading territory assigned to Bulgaria by Europe	259
585	„ „ ..	139 Tel.	25,	Second Balkan war. Roumanian advance. Refers to Nos. 498 and 557. Orders have been sent direct from King for withdrawal of Roumanian troops from beyond passes..	259
586	„ „ ..	140 Tel.	25,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 562. Formal invitations to send plenipotentiaries to Peace Conference at Bucharest have been despatched to Sophia, Athens, Belgrade, and Cettinjé	260
587	„ „ ..	141 Tel.	25,	Second Balkan war. Roumanian advance. Transmits telegram from military attaché for Director of Military Operations, stating that Roumanian cavalry is in possession of Balkan passes, and giving details of position of Roumanian army ..	260
588	Sir R. Paget ..	186 Tel.	25,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Servian Premier is leaving for Bucharest with Servian and Greek delegates. He thinks Bulgarian object in demanding armistice before peace negotiations is to delay peace and improve military position in meantime	260
589	To Mr. Marling ..	349 Tel.	25.	Turkish finances. Refers to No. 440. Instructions to represent to British delegate on Ottoman Debt undesirability of supporting Porte's scheme at the moment (see No. 627)	260
590	To Sir F. Elliot ..	108 Tel.	25,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Urges that Greece should agree to armistice without delay (see No. 611) ..	261

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
591	To Sir F. Elliot ..	109 Tel.	July 25, 1913	Second Balkan war. Military attaché to Greek army. Refers to No. 437. Instructions to inform attaché that he is recalled, also inform Greek Government of this step and of the reasons for it (see Part XI, No. 109)	261
592	To Mr. Carnegie ..	292 Tel.	25,	Ambassadors' Conference. Proposes to adjourn meeting of conference after next *réunion*, and to conduct remaining questions through ordinary diplomatic channels (see Nos. 610, 615, and 630, and Part XI, No. 189)	261
	„ Earl Granville ..	282 Tel.			
	„ Sir G. Buchanan..	554 Tel.			
	„ Sir F. Cartwright	234 Tel.			
	„ Sir R. Rodd ..	225 Tel.			
593	To Earl Granville ..	281 Tel.	25,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Latest news of Turkish invasion of Old Bulgaria makes it probable that Russia will be forced to intervene. If German Government desire such intervention to take form least disagreeable to them they should get into touch with Russian Government (see Nos. 582 and 596) ..	262
594	To Sir F. Cartwright	235 Tel.	25,	Organisation of Albania. Refers to No. 560. Thinks Austrian formula might be accepted with one alteration, but as Austrian Government have made counter-proposal matter cannot now be settled at Ambassadors' Conference. Admiral Burney's attitude irreproachable (see No. 683) ..	262
595	To Sir F. Bertie ..	466	25,	Turkish finances. Tobacco Régie. French Ambassador says it is impossible for a private company, under contract to advance money to Turkey in connection with régie, to withhold money for political considerations	262
596	„ „ ..	467	25,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. French Ambassador has spoken to German Ambassador in sense of No. 593. He suggests that Russia should inform Powers of her action rather than that Powers should give her a mandate. Sir E Grey concurs	262
597	To Sir G. Barclay ..	23	25,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Transmits communication from Roumanian Minister giving text of telegram from King of Roumania to Kings of Greece, Servia, and Montenegro, urging prompt conclusion of peace on reasonable terms. Minister says King of Roumania has warned Turkey of danger of advance. Roumania's chief object is now to prevent Bulgaria from being crushed	263
598	To Sir R. Paget	44	25,	North Albanian frontier. Transmits *aide-mémoire* from Servian Minister requesting that Servian delegate may be placed on Frontier Commission. Sir A. Nicolson told him that this request was not likely to be granted	264
599	To Sir C. Spring-Rice	411	25,	Treaty of London. Jews in Near East. American Ambassador asks for text of Peace Treaty of 30th May and for information on question of Jews in Near East. Sir E. Grey says he will send copy of treaty. Question of Jews had not been discussed at Ambassadors' Conference, but might be later	265
600	Memorandum communicated to American Ambassador	..	25,	Financial Commission. Gives programme of Commission's work as approved by Powers. Question of Turkish customs increase will not come before Commission	265

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
601	Count de Salis ..	43	July 14, 1913	Second Balkan war. Transmits proclamation from King of Montenegro announcing Montenegrin participation on side of Servia in second Balkan war. Comments on above	265
602	Sir F. Cartwright ..	109	23,	North Albanian frontier. Transmits communication in "Neue Freie Presse" alleging that Admiral Burney has attempted to appoint an English Governor over the Shala and Shoshi tribes (see No. 747)	267
603	„ „ ..	110	24,	Organisation of Albania. Transmits *aide-memoire* from Austrian Government, of which substance was given in No. 560 ..	268
604	Austrian Embassy ..	..	25,	North Albanian frontier. Withdrawal of Servian troops. Note communicated by Austrian Embassy asserting that Servian troops still remain at various places in Albania	268
605	M. Sazonof to Count Benckendorff	Telegraphic	22, 23,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Two telegrams respecting action against Turkey stating that Russia will join any naval demonstration, but, in default of that, will be obliged to take isolated action	269
606	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	320 Tel.	25,	Second Balkan war. Refers to No. 557. Turkish forces marching on Philippopoli. Greeks at Yakurada. Severe fighting with Greeks and Servians from Kochana to Djuma (see No. 655)	270
607	„ „ ..	321 Tel.	25,	Second Balkan war. Peace negotiations. Bulgarian plenipotentiaries, M. Intcief, General Fitshef, and Dr. Ivantciof, leave for Bucharest 26th July, accompanied by M. Madjarof proceeding to London ..	270
608	Count de Salis ..	114 Tel.	25,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. King of Roumania has telegraphed to King of Montenegro urging immediate conclusion of armistice. King of Montenegro has replied that he cannot accept armistice without substantial guarantees that peace will be concluded by Bulgaria. Montenegrin delegates despatched to Bucharest to negotiate peace preliminaries, and sign armistice at same time	270
609	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	322 Tel.	26,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 579. Has no information from Adrianople respecting alleged maltreatment of Christian girls at Karagatch (see No. 676)	270
610	Earl Granville ..	119 Tel.	26,	Ambassadors' Conference. Refers to No. 592. German Minister for Foreign Affairs agrees that Conference should be adjourned, but hopes agreement will first be come to on Albanian commission of control, and southern frontier giving Koritza to Albania. He does not see that islands occupied by Italy come into province of Conference	271
611	Sir G. Barclay ..	142 Tel.	26,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 590. Roumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs is most grateful for His Majesty's Government's action at Athens. Servia has ordered suspension of hostilities for four days (see No. 613) ..	271
612	Sir G. Barclay ..	143 Tel.	July 26, 1913	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Roumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs urges that Great Powers should put all possible pressure on Turkey to withdraw from Thrace; otherwise Bucharest conference can hardly succeed (see Part XI, No. 41)	271
613	„ „ ..	144 Tel.	26,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Statement as to armistice in No. 611 incorrect. Servia has only agreed to four days' armistice if Greece also agrees	272
614	Sir F. Elliot ..	140 Tel.	26,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Greek Premier leaving for Bucharest. Peace preliminaries there and armistice at Nisch will be negotiated simultaneously. He says there is no idea of retaining Dedeagatch. Greece must be strong enough to repel single-handed future Bulgarian *revanche*	272
615	Sir G. Buchanan ..	275 Tel.	26,	Ambassadors' Conference. Refers to No. 592. Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs at first unfavourable to proposed adjournment, but finally withdrew objections ..	272
616	„ „ ..	276 Tel.	26,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 528. Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs averse to landing troops in Armenia, and is still in favour of naval demonstration by Triple *Entente*. Austrian Ambassador has approached him with proposal that Russia should coerce Turkey and Austria Servia. He has replied objecting to any Austrian action at Belgrade	272
617	Mr. Marling ..	Unnumbered	26,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Reports intention of Turks to reoccupy whole vilayet of Adrianople. Moslems have been purposely excited by stories of Bulgarian atrocities, and further massacres of Christians, as at Rodosto, are feared (see No. 579)	273
618	Count de Salis ..	115 Tel.	26,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Montenegrin Premier reports that Servian Government, on strength of Roumanian assurance that Bulgaria will not recommence hostilities, agree to immediate armistice. Montenegrin Government concur (see No. 652)	273
619	Sir F. Bertie ..	101 Tel.	26,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Ægean islands. French Minister for Foreign Affairs objects to naval demonstration by Triple *Entente* alone, or even to isolated action by Russia. He has spoken very seriously to Italian Ambassador on Ægean islands, saying that France cannot permit retention of any island by Italy	274
620	„ „ ..	102 Tel.	26,	Customs in ceded territory. Refers to Nos. 220 and 238. French Minister at Sophia instructed to make renewed representations	274
621	To Sir H. Bax-Ironside	154 Tel.	26,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 494. Sir E. Grey has warned Turkish Government of possible consequences of their action, but His Majesty's Government cannot intervene by force to stop hostilities ..	274

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
622	To Mr. Marling ..	351 Tel.	July 26, 1913	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. At Ambassadors' Conference of 24th July, Sir E. Grey proposed identic communication to Porte insisting that Treaty of London must be preserved, while offering rectifications; but Turkish invasion of Bulgaria has entirely changed situation (see Part XI, Nos. 23 and 80)	275
623	„ „ ..	352 Tel.	26,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 581. Instructions to inform Grand Vizier that Turkish invasion of Bulgaria has entirely altered situation, and that Turkey cannot now expect protection of His Majesty's Government from consequences of her action (see Nos. 624 and 674)	275
624	To Earl Granville ..	284 Tel.	26,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 623. Instructions to inform German Minister for Foreign Affairs, and point out desirability of removing impression of division among Powers (see No. 650)	275
625	Mr. Marling ..	364 Tel.	26,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 581. Urges that proposed communication to Porte will be mere *brutum fulmen*, unless immediate and decisive steps be taken to enforce it	275
626	„ „ ..	365 Tel.	26,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Russian Ambassador at Constantinople proposes agreement between all Balkan States and Roumania, with approval of Powers, to enforce Enos–Midia line against Turkey. Difficulty of getting Balkan States to accept proposal	276
627	„ „ ..	367 Tel.	27,	Turkish finances. Refers to No. 589. Sir A. Block says scheme has fallen through, but similar scheme is now proposed, which he is pledged to support, and asks to be informed if His Majesty's Government's objection applies to this proposal. His attitude dictated by political reasons, as he is strong supporter of Committee (see No. 658, and Part XI, No. 50) ..	276
628	Sir R. Rodd ..	121 Tel.	27,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Secretary-General of Italian Foreign Office says Italian Government have not decided on attitude to be adopted on question of coercion He does not think Powers will be unanimous on subject (see No. 679)	276
629	„ „ ..	122 Tel.	27,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Secretary-General of Italian Foreign Office hears that Servia will endeavour to obtain port on Ægean, but has no information as to details	277
630	„ „ ..	123 Tel.	27,	Ægean islands. Refers to No. 592. Secretary-General of Italian Foreign Office objects to ceding Dodekanese to Greece, and says situation has been changed by recent events. Insincere attitude of Italian Government on question ..	277
631	„ „ ..	124 Tel.	27,	Ægean islands. French Chargé d'Affaires at Rome hears that Italian Minister at Athens has again proposed cession of Dodekanese to Greece, on condition of Italian retention of Stampalia (see Nos. 651 and 730)	277

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
632	Earl Granville ..	120 Tel.	July 27, 1913	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. French Ambassador fears that if Triple *Entente* take action at Belgrade and Athens, and not at Sophia, Germany will abstain and gain credit for friendliness with Greece, Servia, and Roumania. Roumanian Minister says Roumania is quite as determined as Greece and Servia not to conclude armistice without peace preliminaries..	278
633	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	324 Tel.	27,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Transmits telegram from consular agent at Bourgas stating that Russian warship "Kubanetz" has arrived to check panic of population at Turkish advance ..	278
634	Sir G. Barclay ..	145 Tel.	27,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Bulgarian plenipotentiaries have arrived at Bucharest	278
635	Sir R. Rodd ..	188	20,	Second Balkan war. Atrocities at Serres. Gives substance of report from Italian consul-general at Salonica confirming news of massacre, with details	278
636	„ „ .	189	21,	Second Balkan war. Reports conversation with Bulgarian Minister on the war and on the general situation	280
637	Sir G. Barclay ..	74	22,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 500. Roumanian reply to Bulgarian appeal for peace. Accepts idea of Nisch armistice, but formulates Roumanian demands, regarding them as already accepted in principle by Bulgaria. Demand for large unfortified zone likely to be resisted by Bulgaria	281
638	Sir F. Elliot ..	165	22,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian atrocities. Refers to No. 456. Reports protests from various Greek towns against Bulgarian atrocities. Massacre at Doxato confirmed by member of naval mission	282
639	Sir G. Buchanan ..	228	23,	Second Balkan war. Transmits despatch from naval attaché at St. Petersburgh, reporting disarmament of Bulgarian squadron by Russian authorities at Sevastopol	282
640	„ „ .	230	23,	Second Balkan war. Transmits communiqué from Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs published in press, defining present attitude of Russia to Balkan States and Turkey. Bellicose tone of Russian press towards Turkey	282
641	Sir R. Rodd ..	192	24,	Cretan surtax and indemnities. Refers to Part VII, No. 416, and Part VIII, No. 517. Transmits reply of Italian Government. They are of opinion that Zaïmis and Moslem guard indemnities might be paid out of surtax but not 1896 loan.. ..	283
642	Greek Minister (M. Gennadius) to Sir A. Nicolson	..	25,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Transmits two telegrams from Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs explaining attitude of Greek Government to armistice proposal	284
643	Austrian Ambassador (Count Mensdorff)	..	26,	Evacuation of Scutari. Admiral Njegovan has been replaced by Admiral de Barry ..	285

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
644	Greek Minister (M. Gennadius) to Sir A. Nicolson	..	July 26, 1913	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian atrocities. Transmits telegram from Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs requesting immediate enquiry on the spot by British consul-general at Salonica	285
645	„ „	..	27,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian atrocities. Transmits telegram from Greek army headquarters announcing further Bulgarian excesses at Xanthi	286
646	Turkish Ambassador (Tewfik Pasha)	..	28,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. *Aide-mémoire* communicated by Turkish Ambassador justifying reoccupation of Thrace and Adrianople	286
647	Greek Minister (M. Gennadius)	..	28,	Second Balkan war. Three telegrams communicated by Greek Minister: (1) Reply of King of Greece to King of Roumania's armistice proposal; (2) telegram reporting massacres at Xanthi and Dedeagatch; (3) telegram denying understanding with Turkey	287
648	Admiralty.. ..	Confidential	28,	Evacuation of Scutari. Transmits telegram from Sir C. Burney announcing arrival of new Austrian admiral. Austrian troops expected	288
649	Mr. Marling ..	366 Tel.	27,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Atrocities. Refers to No. 580. Transmits substance of report from vice-consul at Rodosto announcing wholesale massacres by Turkish army in Thrace (see No. 675)	288
650	Earl Granville ..	121 Tel.	28,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 624. German Government agree that unity of Powers must be preserved and Enos–Midia line respected. Roumanian Minister suggests that Russia should occupy Midia and Austria Dedeagatch or Enos	288
651	Sir R. Rodd ..	125 Tel.	28,	Ægean islands. Refers to No. 631. Official communication to press declares rumour as to Stampalia devoid of foundation ..	289
652	Count de Salis ..	116 Tel.	28,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 618. In deference to views of Greek Government, Servia and Montenegro will not agree to armistice before peace preliminaries	289
653	„ „ ..	117 Tel.	28,	Montenegrin loan. Conveys thanks of Montenegrin Government to Sir E. Grey for action in loan question	289
654	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	325 Tel.	28,	Second Balkan war. Atrocities. Refers to No. 288. Bulgarian Government say slaughter of Greeks at Serres and Demir Hissar due to their having risen and attacked Bulgarians. Refugees at Sophia state that Greeks have systematically exterminated Bulgarian population (see No. 738, and Part XI, No. 29) ..	289
655	„ „ ..	326 Tel.	28,	Second Balkan war. Refers to No. 606. Roumanians have withdrawn from Sophia plain to Orkhanie. No news as to further advance of Turks. Severe fighting with Greeks, who are reported checked. Servians at a standstill. Cholera spreading (see Part XI, Nos. 4 and 5) ..	290

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
656	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	327 Tel.	July 28, 1913	Second Balkan war. Roumanian advance. Transmits telegram from vice-consul at Varna reporting raids by Roumanian troops in district, and complaints by peasants of Roumanian excesses ..	290
657	To Sir F. Bertie ..	293 Tel.	28,	Second Balkan war. Atrocities. Asks what reply Powers intend to give to Bulgarian request for international enquiry into atrocities (see Nos. 680, 681, and 684, and Part XI, No. 26)	290
	„ Sir G. Buchanan	556 Tel.			
	„ Earl Granville	285 Tel.			
	„ Sir F. Cartwright	236 Tel.			
	„ Sir R. Rodd ..	226 Tel.			
658	To Mr. Marling ..	354 Tel.	28,	Turkish finances. Refers to No. 627. Does not think His Majesty's Government should interfere, if other Powers acquiesce	290
659	To Sir R. Rodd ..	192	28,	Ægean islands. Italian Ambassador says Italian Government cannot now cede Dodekanese to Greece, but desire agreement on basis of Koritza and Stylos against islands in Greek occupation (see Part XI, No. 192)	291
660	To British Delegates on Financial Commission	9	28,	Concessions in ceded territory. Transmits Nos. 546 and 663. Requests delegates to take steps to support claims of company..	291
661	Mr. Maxwell to Mr. Ramsay	..	28,	Financial Commission. Cyprus revenues and Egyptian tribute. Transmits further correspondence on subject, including Nos. 296 and 487, and notes request for memorandum in its final form	292
662	Mr. Maxwell to Sir P. Harvey	..	28,	Financial Commission. Cyprus revenues and Egyptian tribute. Transmits correspondence on subject, including Nos. 273, 296, and 487. Requests copy of memorandum in its final form	292
663	To Eastern Telegraph Company	..	28,	Concessions in ceded territory. Refers to No. 546. Sir E. Grey has forwarded papers to British delegates on Financial Commission, with instructions to support claims of company (see No 660) ..	292
664	To British Red Cross Society	..	28,	Second Balkan war. Informs society of inadequate hospital accommodation for thousands of sick and wounded at Sophia	293
665	Minute by Sir A. Nicolson	..	28,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. French Chargé d'Affaires states that French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh has been instructed to suggest that Russian Government should announce to Powers intention to take action against Turkey, and should converse with German Government on the subject	293
666	Count de Salis ..	44	23,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 548. Transmits note from Austrian Legation to Montenegrin Government urging suspension of hostilities	293
667	Sir F Bertie ..	398	27,	Financial Commission. Transmits despatch from Sir P. Harvey relative to special Servian claims to compensation..	294
668	„ „ ..	399	27,	Financial Commission. Transmits despatch from British delegates on Commission, enclosing *procès-verbaux* of fourth and fifth meetings	295

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
669	Sir F. Bertie ..	400	July 27, 1913	Financial Commission. Refers to "Asiatic Turkey," Part XI. No. 127. Transmits despatch from British delegates on Commission on subject of loans for irrigation of Mesopotamia	299
670	Admiralty	Confidential	28,	Evacuation of Scutari. Transmits telegram from Sir C. Burney announcing proposed personal visit to unsettled tribes in neighbourhood (see No. 732)	300
671	Austrian Embassy ..	..	28,	Evacuation of Scutari. Note asserting that Admiral Burney has attempted to appoint an English Governor for the Little Malzia tribes (see No. 747)	300
672	British Red Cross Society	..	28,	Second Balkan war. Transmits letter from M. Mincof requesting help for Bulgarian sick and wounded. Requests assistance of His Majesty's Government to ensure safe arrival of relief section at Sophia ..	300
673	Sir G. Barclay ..	146 Tel.	28,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. All plenipotentiaries have arrived in Bucharest except M. Venizelos, who is expected on night of 28th July	301
674	Mr. Marling ..	368 Tel.	28,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 623. Has spoken to Grand Vizier, who had no reply to make, and seemed to be dismayed at situation. Heir Apparent goes to Adrianople to celebrate reoccupation, which is significant of Committee's intentions	301
675	„ „ ..	369 Tel.	28,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Atrocities. Refers to No. 649. Delegate sent by Œcumenical Patriarch reports 16,000 killed, mostly Greeks. Excesses undoubtedly worse than at first reported (see No. 739)	301
676	„ „ ..	370 Tel.	28,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to Nos. 579 and 609. Grand Vizier has promised to publish official *démenti*	302
677	Sir G. Barclay ..	147A Tel.	29,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Leading Roumanian plenipotentiaries are Premier and M. Take Jonesco. Attitude of Servian delegates likely to be uncompromising. A newspaper has published flamboyant interview with M. Spalaikovitch (see No. 703)	302
678	Sir F. Elliot ..	143 Tel.	29,	Second Balkan war. Greek advance. Transmits telegram from military attaché for Director of Military Operations, stating that after fighting at Simitli, Greeks have advanced to within 4 kilom. of Dzumaja, Bulgarians retreating across frontier ..	302
679	Sir R. Rodd ..	126 Tel.	29,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 628. Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs thinks Turkey should be offered rectification of Enos-Midia line, certain islands, and financial compensation in return for withdrawal, but should be told that in no case could she be allowed to keep Adrianople	302
680	Earl Granville ..	122 Tel.	29,	Second Balkan war. Atrocities. Refers to No. 657. German Government have received similar request from Bulgarian Government, but do not propose to answer it. Secretary of State thinks international commission quite impracticable	303

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
681	Sir F. Bertie ..	103 Tel.	July 29, 1913	Second Balkan war. Atrocities. Refers to No. 657. French Government are prepared to accede to Bulgarian request, but propose to delay action till after conclusion of peace, when matter will probably be dropped	303
682	„ „ ..	104 Tel.	29,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Austrian Ambassador thinks that if Russia takes action against Turkey, Austria will occupy sanjak. French Minister for Foreign Affairs is urging prudence at St. Petersburgh. French Government not much concerned in fate of Adrianople ..	303
683	Sir F. Cartwright ..	120 Tel.	29,	Organisation of Albania. Refers to No. 594. Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs proposes to substitute "Albanian authorities" for "existing authorities" in draft statute	304
684	„ „ ..	121 Tel.	29,	Second Balkan war. Atrocities. Refers to No. 657. Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs doubtful as to value of proposed commission	304
685	Acting Consul-General Morgan	70 Tel.	29,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian atrocities. Relatives of Greeks carried off from Cavalla by Bulgarians beg Foreign Office to ask for news of them at Sophia (see No. 709)	304
686	To Mr. Marling ..	361 Tel.	29,	Mines in Turkish waters. Refers to No. 378. Instructions to try to obtain more precise information from Turkish Government as to ports considered safe for shipping (see Part XI, No. 74)	304
686*	To Sir R. Paget ..	114 Tel.	29,	Second Balkan war. Asks if facilities can be obtained for direct passage of Red Cross relief section (see No. 704) ..	305
	„ Sir H. Bax-Ironside	156 Tel.	29,		
687	To Mr. Marling ..	230	29,	Evacuation of Scutari. Appointment of cadi. Refers to No. 539. Approves reply sent to Sir C. Burney. Question is one for Commission of Control	305
688	To Earl Granville ..	239	29,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 486. Sir E. Grey adheres to his view as to conference, but agrees with German Minister for Foreign Affairs that talk of conference is premature for time being	305
689	Proceedings of Ambassadors' meeting	..	29,	Ambassadors' Conference. Proceedings of meeting of 29th July. Resolutions on organisation of Albania and protection of minorities	306
690	Mr. Ramsay (Treasury) to Mr. Maxwell	..	29,	Financial Commission. Cyprus revenues and Egyptian tribute. Refers to No. 273. Transmits memorandum on loans of 1891 and 1894 (see Part XI, No. 86)	307
691	Admiralty	Confidential	29,	Evacuation of Scutari. Transmits two telegrams from Sir C. Burney (*a*) requesting withdrawal of Servian troops from Oroshi, and (*b*) announcing arrival of Italian and Austrian troops	308
692	Austrian Embassy .	..	29,	North Albanian frontier. Withdrawal of Servian troops. Note recording correspondence with Servian Government on subject and insisting on immediate withdrawal	309

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
693	Austrian Ambassador (Count Mensdorff)	..	July 30, 1913	Montenegro. Financial assistance, &c. Two memoranda on subject of proposed loan, and development works	310
693*	M. Sazonof to Count Benckendorff	..	26,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Suggests financial pressure on Turkey, and requests His Majesty's Government to instruct representatives in this sense ..	311
694	Russian Ambassador (Count Benckendorff)	Confidential	30,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Communicates telegram from M. Sazonof, proposing withdrawal of Russian fleet from Bosphorus as warning to Turkey ..	311
695	Grand Vizier (Said Halim Pasha) to Turkish Ambassador (Tewfik Pasha)	Telegraphic	27,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Arguments in favour of retention of Adrianople by Turkey..	311
696	M. Sazonof to Count Benckendorff	Telegraphic	27,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Bulgarian Government state to M. Sazonof that Turks are invading Old Bulgaria on preconcerted plan	312
697	Mr. Marling ..	373 Tel.	29,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Turks are contemplating sending Osman Nizami Pasha to London, Paris, and Berlin to plead for retention of Adrianople. Suggests that he should not be received (see No. 707, and Part XI, Nos. 10 and 90)	312
698	„ „ ..	374 Tel.	30,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Turkish official circles think His Majesty's Government will not put pressure on Turkey for fear of Panislamism. Panislamism an overrated force	312
699	„ „ ..	375 Tel.	30,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Atrocities. Consuls of all Powers have confirmed British vice-consul's report as to responsibility of Turkish Government for massacres at Rodosto	313
700	Sir G. Barclay ..	148 Tel.	30,	Second Balkan war. Refers to No. 530. Arrangements have been made to keep Powers informed of proceedings of Peace Conference, which begins 30th July (see Part XI, No. 6)	313
701	„ „ ..	149 Tel.	30,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Greek Premier has proposed, and other delegates have agreed to, suspension of hostilities for five days. Servian delegates are against a formal armistice ..	313
702	Sir F. Cartwright ..	122 Tel. Most Conf.	30,	Second Balkan war. Hears that Greeks have recently been meeting with unusual resistance from Bulgarians. Austrian Government suspect secret Serbo-Bulgarian agreement, under which Bulgarian troops have been transferred from Servian to Greek front	313
703	Sir R. Paget ..	187 Tel.	30,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Refers to No. 677. Servian Minister for Foreign Affairs has published communiqué to effect that interview with M. Spalaikovitch is incorrect	313
704	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	327 A Tel.	30,	Second Balkan war. Refers to No. 686 A. Red Cross section should travel viâ Bucharest. Requests information as to number. No medical stores obtainable in Sophia (see No. 738 A)	314

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
705	To Sir R. Paget ..	115 Tel.	July 30, 1913	North Albanian frontier. Withdrawal of Servian troops. Instructions to join colleagues in demanding withdrawal of Servian troops, renewing in writing promise of Adriatic railway (see Part XI, Nos. 155, 315, and 323)	314
706	To Sir R. Paget .. „ Count de Salis ..	116 Tel. 77 Tel.	30,	North Albanian frontier. Protection of minorities. Instructions to communicate to Servian and Montenegrin Governments, with colleagues, annexed declaration relative to protection of Albanian minorities in Servia and Montenegro (see Part XI, Nos. 155, 315, 320, and 324)	314
707	To Sir F. Bertie .. „ Earl Granville ..	295 Tel. 287 Tel.	30,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 697. Instructions to ask views of Governments as to what should be said to Osman Nizami Pasha (see No. 736)	314
708	To Sir F. Bertie . „ Earl Granville .. „ Sir R. Rodd .. „ Sir G. Buchanan.. „ Sir F. Cartwright	296 Tel. 288 Tel. 227 Tel. 561 Tel. 237 Tel.	30,	Organisation of Albania. Swedish Government refuse to lend officers for Albanian gendarmerie. Instructions to inform Minister for Foreign Affairs of refusal (see Nos. 711 and 737, and Part XI, No. 12)	315
709	To Sir H. Bax-Ironside	158 Tel.	30,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian atrocities. Refers to No. 685. Instructions to enquire fate of Greeks carried off from Cavalla	315
710	To Count de Salis ..	76 Tel.	30,	Montenegro. Financial assistance. Instructions to inform Montenegrin Government that Powers will now consider measures for irrigation and financial assistance ..	315
711	To Mr. Howard ..	5 Tel.	30,	Organisation of Albania. Refers to No. 708. Instructions to inform colleagues and await further instructions (see Part XI, No. 12)	315
712	To Sir F. Bertie .. „ Sir G. Buchanan	479 261	30,	South Albanian frontier and Ægean islands. Sir E. Grey has told French Ambassador that best practical solution of question would be Koritza and Stylos against islands in Greek occupation. Fate of Dodekanese to be eventually decided by Powers, and remainder of South Albanian frontier to be decided by commission ..	316
713	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	118	11,	Customs in ceded territory. Refers to No. 220, and Part VI, No. 83. Transmits note addressed to Bulgarian Government on subject, and reply, being copy of circular instructions to customs officials; also memorandum by Vice-Consul Heard. Bulgarian Government evidently not inclined to yield. Suggests further collective step by Foreign Ministers	316
714	Mr. Marling ..	645	21,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Atrocities. Transmits extract from private letter and two reports of special delegation from Armenian Patriarchate on massacres at Rodosto. Evident that Turkish Government deliberately provoked incident	318
715	„ „ ..	646	23,	Castellorizo. Refers to Part VIII, No. 254. Transmits despatch from acting consul-general at Smyrna reporting further on events at Castellorizo..	321

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
716	Mr. Marling ..	650	July 22, 1913	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 433. Transmits telegram from Izzet Pasha, extract from "Lloyd Ottoman," and extract from "Turquie," alleging atrocities by Bulgarians in Thrace. Regular Committee campaign of atrocity-mongering in progress ..	322
717	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	122	24,	Second Balkan war. Atrocities. Refers to No. 288. Transmits communication from Bulgarian Government alleging that incidents at Serres and Demir Hissar were provoked by inhabitants, and promising strict enquiry (see Part XI. No. 284) ..	324
718	„ „ ..	123	24,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Atrocities. Transmits communication from Bulgarian Government to legations at Sophia, announcing Turkish advance and atrocities; also telegram of protest from Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Grand Vizier and report of atrocities by commandant of Dedeagatch .. .	325
719	„ „ ..	124	24,	Second Balkan war. Roumanian advance. Excesses. Transmits communication from Bulgarian Government to legations at Sophia alleging ill-treatment of population of Northern Bulgaria by Roumanian troops	327
720	„ „ ..	125	24	Second Balkan war. Servian atrocities. Transmits communication from Bulgarian Government to legations at Sophia alleging atrocities by Servians (see Part XI, No. 284)	328
721	Mr. Marling ..	653	24,	Second Balkan war. Situation at Monastir. Transmits three despatches from vice-consul at Monastir reporting situation in Monastir district and in Albania	329
722	„ „ ..	654	24,	Second Balkan war. Greek advance. Transmits two despatches from acting consul-general at Salonica reporting progress of Greek army to 14th July and Bulgarian atrocities	332
723	„ „ ..	657	24,	Second Balkan war. Bulgarian atrocities. Transmits despatch from acting consul-general at Salonica reporting on massacres of Greeks by Bulgarians	333
724	„ „ ..	658	24,	Second Balkan war. Greek advance. Transmits despatch from acting consul-general at Salonica, reporting capture of Drama and Nevrocop and rumoured Greek terms of peace	335
725	„ „ ..	659	22,	Cable service in Turkish waters. Refers to Part IX, No. 89. Eastern Telegraph Company is urging Turkish Government to allow resumption of cable service via Tenedos and Syra, but has so far met with evasive answers	336
726	„ „ ..	660	22,	Evacuation of Scutari. Transmits letter from Sir C. Burney on repayment of loan for Boyana Bridge. Requests instructions as to reply (see Part XI, No. 222) ..	336
727	„ „ ..	664	26,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Transmits despatch from acting military attaché reporting on march of Turkish troops to 22nd July	337

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
728	Mr. Marling ..	665	July 26, 1913	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Transmits despatch from acting military attaché reporting movements of Turkish troops on 23rd July	339
729	Sir F. Elliot ..	169	26,	Cretan customs. French consul-general at Canea states that new tariff only applies to Greek goods. Most Ministers of opinion that time for protest is past. Requests instructions (see Part XI, No. 183) ..	340
730	Sir R. Rodd ..	195	28,	Ægean islands. Stampalia. Refers to No. 631. Italian Government have issued official notification to press denying report as to Stampalia..	340
731	Treasury	..	30,	Financial Commission. Cyprus revenues. Refers to Part IX. No. 575. Transmits Treasury memorandum on subject ..	341
732	Admiralty.. ..	Confidential	31,	Evacuation of Scutari. Refers to No. 670. Transmits telegram to Sir C. Burney stating that Foreign Office consider it advisable to defer suggested visit ..	344
733	Sir H. Bax-Ironside..	328 Tel.	31,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 554. "Chef de Cabinet," on behalf of King of Bulgaria, has expressed hope that Powers will confine Turkey to Enos–Midia line. Believes that instructions will be sent to Bulgarian Minister in London to discuss question with Sir E. Grey	344
734	„ „ ..	331 Tel.	31,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs fears Greeks will insist on Cavalla. He says Russian and Austrian Governments will endeavour to moderate Greek demands, and asks that His Majesty's Government should do so too. If Greeks insist on Cavalla, Bulgarian Government will ask for European conference (see Part XI, No. 30)	344
735	Sir G. Barclay ..	150 Tel.	31,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Transmits summary of proceedings of first meeting of Peace Conference at Bucharest. Five days' armistice agreed to	345
736	Earl Granville ..	124 Tel.	31,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Refers to No. 707. German Government have heard nothing of Osman Nizami Pasha's visit. If he comes they propose to give him good advice on Adrianople question	345
737	„ „ ..	125 Tel.	31,	Organisation of Albania. Refers to No. 708. German Government agree that, in circumstances, application should not be made to Sweden: suggest Denmark or Switzerland	345
738	Sir F. Elliot ..	144 Tel.	31,	Second Balkan war. Atrocities. Refers to No. 654. Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs courts fullest enquiry into atrocities (see Part XI, No. 29)..	345
738*	To Sir H. Bax-Ironside	159 Tel.	31,	Second Balkan war. Refers to No. 704. Red Cross section will be composed of six members..	346
739	To Mr. Marling ..	365 Tel.	31,	Second Balkan war. Turkish advance. Atrocities. Refers to No. 675. Approves action	346

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
740	To Mr. Marling ..	231	July 31, 1913	Turkish finances. Tophane lands. Transmits No. 165. If Quays Company apply to Turkish Government for inclusion of Tophane lands in their concession they should be supported (see No. 741) ..	346
741	To Sir F. Bertie ..	468	31,	Turkish finances. Tophane lands. Refers to No. 165. Transmits No. 740. Instructions to request French Government to support Quay Company's concession (see Part XI, No. 363)	346
742	To Earl Granville ..	243	31.	South Albanian frontier and Ægean islands. Refers to No. 744. German Ambassador thinks proposal a fair one	347
743	To Austrian, German, Italian, Russian, and French Ambassadors	..	31.	Ottoman Debt at Durazzo. Requests that Ambassadors at Constantinople should inform Debt Administration that agent at Durazzo be instructed to refuse demand of Albanian Government as to stamps (see Part XI, Nos. 319 and 366)	347
744	To Sir F. Cartwright .. Sir R. Rodd ..	155 196	31,	South Albanian frontier and Ægean islands. Sir E. Grey has explained his solution of question to Austrian and Italian Ambassadors. Italian Ambassador demurs to evacuation of Dodekanese at same time as Koritza and Stylos go to Albania, but will consult Government (see No. 742) ..	348
745	To Sir F. Cartwright	156	31,	Montenegro. Financial assistance. Transmits communication from Austrian Ambassador suggesting discussion of the question by Ministers at Cettinjé ..	349
746	To Sir H. Bax-Ironside	116	31,	Second Balkan war. Peace proposals. Atrocities. Bulgarian Minister asks His Majesty's Government to induce Greece to give way over Cavalla. Sir E. Grey cannot yet say what Powers will do. He doubts advisability of international enquiry into atrocities	349
747	To Admiralty ..	..	31,	Evacuation of Scutari. Transmits Nos. 602 and 671. Requests that copies be forwarded to Sir C. Burney for his observations..	350

Printed for the use of the Foreign Office. October 1913

CONFIDENTIAL.

Further Correspondence respecting the Turkish War.

Part X.

[30051] No. 1.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 1.)

(No. 139.)

Sir, *Athens, June* 24, 1913.

I HAD the honour to receive this morning your telegram No. 91 of yesterday, instructing me to express the hope that the Greek fleet would not interfere with the Turkish ships which are transporting Turkish troops from the Yemen to the Dardanelles. On my speaking in that sense to M. Coromilas, his Excellency said that he had already explained the view of the Greek Government to their legation in London, and would do so again. The transports were free to go to Beirout or Smyrna, and would be allowed to pass through the Dardanelles if the Turkish Government gave the slightest intimation of a desire to begin negotiating for a definitive treaty of peace. Up to the present they have made no sign. He demurred to the statement in your telegram as to the Turkish delegates in London having offered to restore the *status quo ante bellum* and the Greek delegates having insisted upon the *status quo ante* 1897. The Turkish delegates had undertaken to declare, on signing the preliminaries of peace, that all treaties and conventions in force at the moment of the declaration of war should recover their validity from the resumption of relations; and at the moment of signature had declined to fulfil their promise, a fact which was duly recorded in the protocol.

As a matter of fact, even the *status quo ante* 1897 would not suffice for the definitive treaty, for it left untouched the question of nationality and other important points which had been among the principal causes of friction between Greece and Turkey for so many years, and which it was essential to take this opportunity of settling once for all.

I have, &c.
F. ELLIOT.

[30052] No. 2.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 1.)

(No. 140.)

Sir, *Athens, June* 24, 1913.

THE three following Royal decrees are published in the "Official Gazette," dated the 21st instant, and distributed to-day:—

1. Providing for the appointment of a substitute for a Governor-General or General Administrative Commissioner of territories in the occupation of the Greek army and fleet.

2. Appointing as substitute for the Governor-General of Crete M. G. Ploumidis, Procureur-Général of Crete.

3. Transferring the Governor-General of Crete, M. Etienne Dragoumis, as Governor-General to Macedonia.

The administration of M. Ractivan at Salonica appears not to have been entirely successful. He will return to Athens, and resume his functions as Minister of Justice.

In reporting the appointment of M. Ploumidis as a member of the Cretan executive committee in November 1911, Mr. Wratislaw described him as "a very respectable official."

I have, &c.
F. ELLIOT.

[30188] No. 3.

Treasury to Foreign Office.—(Received July 1.)

Sir, *Treasury Chambers, June 30, 1913.*

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury Sir L. Mallet's letter of the 28th April last, in which Secretary Sir E. Grey invites the observations of their Lordships as to the disposal by the International Financial Commission at Athens of the sum relinquished by His Majesty's Government in favour of the Civil List of the late King of Greece under the Treaty of the 29th March, 1864.

In responding to this invitation, their Lordships desire to make it clear that in the following observations they confine themselves to the purely financial or Treasury aspect of the case, and do not enter into considerations of policy which fall solely within the competence of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The history of the Greek Guaranteed Loan of 1833 will be within the knowledge of the Secretary of State, but it will, perhaps, be convenient to recapitulate the more salient points.

Pursuant to the convention of the 7th May, 1832, Great Britain, France, and Russia engaged to guarantee severally one-third of a Greek loan not exceeding 60,000,000 fr., or 2,400,000*l.*, which the Greek Government undertook should constitute a first charge on the revenues of Greece.

As the charge for the loan amounted to 6 per cent. per annum (viz., 5 per cent. for interest and 1 per cent. for sinking fund), the annual liability which devolved upon the British Government was 48,000*l.* (6 per cent. on 800,000*l.*, being one-third of 2,400,000*l.*), and as Greece soon fell into arrear, and, indeed, contributed but little to the service of the loan, this country was before long called upon to make substantial payments under the guarantee.

For long the guaranteeing Powers refrained from pressing their preferential claim for repayment of the amounts so advanced; but in 1860 (on the report of a commission specially appointed to enquire into the financial condition of Greece, that Greece could afford to pay one quarter (36,000*l.*) of the annual charge for the loan) they obtained the consent of the Greek Government to an arrangement whereby that Government bound itself to pay not less than 900,000 fr. per annum (or 36,000*l.*) to the three Powers, of which the British share was 12,000*l.* a-year.

Under the Treaty of the 29th March, 1864, concluded after the accession of King George I to the throne of Greece, the three guaranteeing Powers engaged to relinquish, as a personal dotation towards the Civil List of the new Sovereign, one-third of the amount which Greece had undertaken to pay in 1860, but had not so far paid, in respect of the guaranteed loan.

Pursuant to this arrangement, which so far as this country was concerned was ratified by the Act 27–28 Vict., c. 40, the British share of the reduced annual payment made by Greece became 200,000 fr., or, say, 8,000*l.* a-year, and this sum has been paid regularly since.

When the loan was finally discharged in 1871 Great Britain had paid in fulfilment of the guarantee—

	£	s.	d.
An aggregate sum of no less than	1,351,071	8	0
As the British Government had only received from Greece ..	98,397	4	0
The balance owing was	1,252,674	4	0
Against this fell to be set the amount relinquished in favour of the King of the Hellenes under the Act of 1864, viz., 4,000*l.* per annum for the eight years 1864–1871 inclusive ..	32,000	0	0
So that the net debt outstanding at 31st December, 1871, was ..	1,220,674	4	0
Since that date His Majesty's Government have received from the Greek Government up to 31st December, 1912 ..	332,739	7	8
The amount relinquished in favour of the King of the Hellenes has amounted to	164,000	0	0
These sums amount to a total of	496,739	7	8
So that the amount due from the Greek Government at 31st December, 1912, exclusive of any charge for interest, was	723,934	16	4

Abortive negotiations took place in the years 1883–5 with a view to the redemption of the outstanding debt, and in 1898 His Majesty's Government undertook, with the Governments of France and Russia jointly and severally, to guarantee a fresh loan.

My Lords now turn to the question on which their views are invited, viz., what action should be taken as regards the payment of 4,000*l.* per annum relinquished under the arrangements of 1864.

Secretary Sir E. Grey will not fail to observe that article 6 of the Treaty of 1864 and section 2 of the Act 27–28 Vict., c. 40, make it perfectly clear that the arrangement was personal to King George I. Thus article 6 declares expressly that the sums relinquished by the Powers shall . . . . "constitute a personal dotation of His Majesty King George I," and section 2 authorises the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to relinquish in favour of the King "during his reign" (and no longer) the sum of 4,000*l.* a-year.

On the death, then, of his late Majesty the arrangement of 1864 automatically expired, and the obligation of the Greek Government under the engagement taken in 1860 to make payment to the three Powers of 900,000 fr. per annum in all, or 300,000 fr. to each, revived, and their Lordships for their part can see no sufficient reason why that Government should not be held to that engagement.

Ever since the guarantee of 1832 His Majesty's Government have shown great forbearance and generosity towards the Government of Greece; and it appears to their Lordships that His Majesty's Government may now fairly claim, without violating the traditions of the past, that the full benefit of the payment of 12,000*l.* per annum agreed to in 1860 should inure to the benefit of this country, one of the oldest creditors of Greece. In evidence of the reasonableness of this claim, it is, perhaps, sufficient to point out that at 31st December last, *i.e.*, forty-one years after the loan of 1833 had been paid off, the debt outstanding from Greece on account of the advances made by Great Britain under the guarantee was, as shown above, 723,934*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* (without any allowance for interest), and that an annual payment of 12,000*l.* represents only 1·66 per cent. on that amount, and would not discharge the debt (without interest) for sixty years.

In arriving at this conclusion their Lordships have made full allowance for the financial difficulties with which the Government of Greece is confronted in consequence of the war.

In view of these difficulties, which are temporary, and with the re-establishment of peace in the Balkan peninsula should soon disappear, their Lordships have refrained from suggesting that any proposal should be made at the present time, with a view to increasing the payment to be made by Greece above the amount agreed to in 1860. But at least that amount should, in their opinion, be paid henceforth to this country, and opportunity should be taken, so soon as the finances of Greece permit, to press for a larger annual contribution and the speedy redemption of the debt.

I am, &c.
ROBERT CHALMERS.

[30087] No. 4.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received July 1.)

(Confidential.)
Admiralty, June 30, 1913.

Sir,

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, decypher of a telegram, dated the 30th instant, relative to affairs in Albania.

I am, &c.
W. GRAHAM GREENE.

Enclosure in No. 4.

Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney to Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.) *June 30, 1913.*

ALBANIAN chiefs are dissatisfied because international government has not yet been extended into the interior. I am quite satisfied that it is essential to the welfare of Albania that future government of the country should be settled without delay. It is already believed by some that the Powers are only concerned with Scutari, and if this belief becomes general great difficulties will arise.

I am accordingly endeavouring to keep the Northern Albanian tribes quiet by conferring with many of their chiefs and advising them to form a temporary local government among themselves, referring to Scutari for advice when in difficulties.

[30047] No. 5.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 1.)

(No. 162.)
(Telegraphic.) *Belgrade, June 30, 1913.*

MY immediately preceding telegram of 30th June

The Bulgarian Government contend that fighting was provoked by Servians, and the Bulgarian Minister has handed in a protest here rejecting all responsibility.

He is not leaving Belgrade for the present.

(Sent to Sophia and Bucharest.)

[30166] No. 6.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 1.)

(No. 163.)
(Telegraphic.) *Belgrade, July 1, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 161 of 30th June.

Vice-consul at Uskub reports Ghevgheli station taken by Bulgarians.

[30152] No. 7.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 1.)

(No. 164.)
(Telegraphic.) *Belgrade, July 1, 1913.*

PRIME Minister has just told me that fighting still continues. He states that there are 100,000 men engaged on Bulgarian side, and admits that Servians have already lost 1,400 killed and wounded. The Servian Government consider that they are already at war, although war has not yet been declared. They are indignant at protest of Bulgarian Minister referred to in my telegram No. 162 of 30th June, and at perfidy of Bulgarians in trying to throw the blame on them. So far as I can gather from various accounts, Bulgarians were, in fact, the aggressors. The Prime Minister said that in these circumstances it appeared to him to matter very little whether Skupshtina voted in favour of unconditional arbitration by Russia or not. He could not say what the outcome of debate proceeding this morning would be.

(Sent to Sophia and Bucharest.)

[30205] No. 8.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 1.)

(No. 165.)
(Telegraphic.) *Belgrade, July 1, 1913.*

PRIME Minister in his statement before Skupshtina yesterday, after recapitulating negotiations which had taken place between Bulgaria and Servia and after setting forth the circumstances of present situation, indicated that Servian Government had accepted to submit to arbitration of Emperor of Russia after assuring itself that this arbitration would be on a broad basis, including all considerations in connection with treaty, and that Græco-Bulgarian differences would form subject of consideration. At the same time he stated that argument concerning vital interests of Servia had been submitted to Emperor of Russia and Russian Government.

An Opposition deputy moved a resolution to the effect that [group omitted] could not be entrusted with a question of such vital importance to Servia, and that annexation of disputed territory should be proclaimed.

Result of debate should be known this evening.

[30206] No. 9.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 1.)

(No. 98.)
(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, July 1, 1913.*

FOLLOWING from military attaché for Director of Military Operations :—

"Following from Bulgarian sources :—

"Accounts of recent frontier encounters have been exaggerated. Main bodies of divisions have not been engaged. No news at Bulgarian Legation of capture of Ghevgheli.

"Position of Bulgarian 1st army is not known, but task given it is to intervene decisively from an unknown direction, as in Adrianople campaign. Bulgarian 12th division, composed of Macedonian levies, is 40,000 strong."

[30195] No. 10.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 1.)

(No. 234.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 1, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 231 of 30th June.

Headquarters staff announce that instructions have been sent to Bulgarian forces under no circumstances to take the offensive.

Memorandum of Bulgarian case, which had been requested by the Russian Government, was handed to Russian Minister last night.

Telegraph and passenger service to Belgrade interrupted.

(Sent to Belgrade [*sic*] and Bucharest.)

[30279] No. 11.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 1.)

(No. 237. Secret.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 1, 1913.*

PRIME Minister has been threatened with death by certain Macedonian leaders if he goes to St. Petersburgh without assurances referred to in my immediately preceding telegram of 1st July.

Threat is taken seriously. Macedonians are under control of Stambulovist party, who are pro-Austrian, and in some cases in Austrian pay.

[30193] No. 12.

Sir G. Lowther to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 1.)

(No. 305.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, July* 1, 1913.

FOLLOWING from consular officer at Salonica, dated 30th June :—

"At 6·30 this evening (30th June) Greek soldiers attacked all houses in which Bulgarian soldiers are lodged here.

"Fighting is still continuing at 9 P.M., but is more desultory."

(Sent to Sophia, Athens, and Belgrade.)

[30194] No. 13.

Sir G. Lowther to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 1.)

(No. 306.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, July* 1, 1913.

FOLLOWING from consular officer at Salonica, dated 30th June :—

"General Hisapchef left hurriedly this morning. Bulgarian soldiers have driven back to-day small Servian detachment and occupied important bridge near Ghevgheli. Railway communication with Uskub interrupted.

"Yesterday the Bulgarians drove western Greek detachment out of Leftera, near Cavalla.

"Greeks constrained to hand over their arms within an hour. Some have refused and have been killed or captured. Exchange of shots occasionally takes place in the streets. Street fighting is now continuing."

[30192] No. 14.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 1.)

(No. 108.)
(Telegraphic.) *Athens, July* 1, 1913.

THE Bulgarian attacks continued yesterday at Nigrita, Berovo, Karasouli. At the two former places the Greeks fell back.

Disarmament of Bulgarians at Salonica effected without much bloodshed.

The Bulgarian Minister yesterday officially protested against Servian and Greek aggression. On the other hand, the Greek Government hold that all evidence proves a long-considered scheme on the part of the Bulgarians.

[30254] No. 15.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 1.)

(No. 109.)
(Telegraphic.) *Athens, July* 1, 1913.

FOLLOWING from acting consul-general at Salonica this afternoon :—

"Bulgarians killed 1,500 Greeks in a battle yesterday at Mount Pangaion. Greeks retreated across Struma.

"Fighting is also going on near Langaza. Bulgarians may be in Salonica in twenty-four hours, and disorders are to be feared."

Prime Minister, who gave me the information reported in my immediately preceding telegram of 1st July, and who is in communication with Salonica by wireless telegraphy, said nothing of heavy losses, and showed no uneasiness.

[30581] No. 16.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Cartwright.**

(No. 133.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 1, 1913.

AT the meeting with Ambassadors to-day, it was ascertained that the Russian and Austrian Governments had come to an agreement about the interpretation to be given to the neutral port by which Servian commercial access to the Adriatic was to be provided. This interpretation having been communicated to the meeting by the Austrian and Russian Ambassadors, the following resolution was drawn up :—

"Sur la déclaration relative au chemin de fer international et au port neutre de l'Adriatique que les Puissances ont pris l'engagement de faire officiellement au Gouvernement serbe, la réunion décide que Sir E. Grey sera chargé de confirmer au nom des six Puissances au Chargé d'Affaires de Serbie la résolution prise à la réunion des Ambassadeurs, le 17 décembre, 1912, et ainsi conçue :—

"'Un accès commercial sera réservé à la Serbie par un port albanais libre et neutre desservi par un chemin de fer international, sous le contrôle européen, et mis sous la garde d'une force spéciale internationale, avec liberté de transit pour toutes les marchandises, y compris les munitions de guerre.'

"Sir E. Grey ajoutera la remise d'un mémorandum interprétatif de cette déclaration et agréé par les six Puissances.

"Ce mémorandum est ainsi conçu :—

"*Interprétation.*

"1. Neutralisation spéciale du port.

"Si la neutralité de la future Albanie admet l'établissement de fortifications pour la défense du pays, le port commercial desservi par le chemin de fer international devrait être soumis à un régime spécial imposant l'obligation de ne pas fortifier cette place.

"2. Chemin de fer international et liberté de transit.

"Les six Grandes Puissances ainsi que la Serbie et l'Albanie participeront par leurs capitaux à la création d'une compagnie internationale pour la construction et l'exploitation du chemin de fer en question concédé par le Gouvernement albanais ; elles jouiront d'un droit d'ingérence relevant de ce fait sur l'entreprise.

"Le libre usage de ce chemin de fer ainsi que du port est garanti par les Grandes Puissances signataires à tous les Etats d'une manière égale, sous les mêmes conditions et en tout temps.

"3. Contrôle et garde du chemin de fer.

"Le contrôle international sera exercé par une commission composée des représentants des six Grandes Puissances, de la Serbie et de l'Albanie, à l'instar du contrôle prévu dans l'article 8 de la Convention de Suez, 1888, avec la modification exigée par la différence de la situation.

"La garde du chemin de fer sera confiée à la gendarmerie, à la milice ou à toute autre force publique albanaise, sous le contrôle européen (six Grandes Puissances).

"4. Transit de munitions de guerre.

"La liberté de transit des matériaux de guerre ne soulevant pas d'objections en principe, le droit de visite et de prise à l'égard de tous les bateaux de commerce, avant leur entrée dans le port desservi par le chemin de fer international, est reconnu aux États belligérants.

"En même temps, Sir E. Grey rappellera au Chargé d'Affaires de Serbie la communication qui lui a été faite le 11 mars dernier et qui a été réitérée le 29 mars a Belgrade, en insistant sur la nécessité de procéder sans délai à l'évacuation des territoires attribués à l'Albanie.

"Une communication identique sera faite au Gouvernement monténégrin.

* Also to Sir F. Bertie (No. 418), Sir E. Goschen (No. 213), Sir R. Rodd (No. 168), and Sir G. Buchanan (No. 241).

"Sir E. Grey propose qu'en faisant cette communication les représentants des Puissances à Cettigné fassent observer que le concours promis pour le règlement de la question des irrigations et pour une assistance financière est subordonné à l'évacuation des territoires attribuées à l'Albanie."

The Austrian Ambassador then stated that his Government did not find the interpretation with regard to the resolution as to the protection of minorities in the occupied territories to be sufficiently precise. They would prefer, therefore, that the original resolution of the reunion should be communicated as it stood, reserving to the Governments of the Powers to come to an agreement about its interpretation.

The Russian Ambassador stated that his Government were prepared to agree that the communication should be made in its original form, but with the interpretation drawn up at the last reunion.

I pointed out that, just as Count Berchtold had been unwilling to confirm the original communication to Servia about commercial access to the Adriatic until an interpretation had been agreed to, so now the Russian Government were taking the same position about the resolution respecting the protection of minorities. It was reasonable, therefore, that Count Berchtold should agree to this latter resolution being dealt with in the same way as the former.

The Austrian Ambassador then gave a detailed interpretation, which he said his Government had communicated to St. Petersburgh. The following resolution was thereupon drawn up :—

"Le Comte Mensdorff dit que son Gouvernement trouve la résolution du 23 juin incomplète et présente un projet détaillé qui, dit-il, fait actuellement l'objet d'une discussion entre Vienne et Saint-Pétersbourg. La réunion pense qu'il y a lieu d'attendre le résultat de cette discussion.

"Sir E. Grey fait observer que si un accord s'établit sur l'interprétation détaillée de la résolution du 23 juin, elle doit prendre la forme d'une addition à cette résolution.

"Le projet présenté par le Comte Mensdorff est ainsi conçu :—

"'1. Les Albanais qui continueront à habiter les territoires assignés à la Serbie et au Monténégro y conserveront leurs propriétés et y jouiront invariablement avec leurs familles d'une sécurité parfaite.

"'2. La différence de religion ou de nationalité ne pourra être opposée aux Albanais comme un motif d'exclusion ou d'incapacité en ce qui concerne l'usage des droits civils et politiques, l'admission aux employés publics, fonctions, honneurs ou l'exercice des différentes professions et industries.

"'3. La liberté et la pratique extérieure des cultes catholique et musulman sont assurées à tous, et aucune entrave ne pourra être apportée à l'autonomie et à l'organisation hiérarchique de ces communions et à leurs rapports avec leurs chefs spirituels (y compris le Saint-Siège et le Cheik-ul-Islamat), ni enfin à l'administration des fonds et des immeubles qui leur appartiennent.

"'4. L'existence légale de la nationalité albanaise est expressément reconnue par la Serbie et le Monténégro. En général, aucune atteinte ne saura être portée au libre usage de la langue albanaise ni aux livres ou publications périodiques imprimés dans cette langue. Les Albanais, tant musulmans que catholiques et orthodoxes, seront libres d'avoir des écoles où l'enseignement se fera dans leur langue. Il est expressément entendu que le maintien de ces écoles pourra être assuré par des contributions pécuniaires provenant des connationaux et coreligionnaires habitant à l'étranger.

"'5. La Serbie et le Monténégro accorderont aux habitants albanais (catholiques, orthodoxes ou musulmanes) et des territoires cédés qui désireront quitter le territoire serbe ou monténégrin un délai de trois ans pour sortir librement du pays.

"'Ceux qui émigreront dans ce délai jouiront du bénéfice stipulé dans l'article suivant en faveur des propriétaires établis hors du royaume.

"'6. Les propriétaires albanais (catholiques ou musulmans) établis hors de la Serbie et du Monténégro et possédant des immeubles dans les territoires cédés ne pourront être privés de leurs propriétés ; ils ne pourront être forcés à vendre leurs biens aux cultivateurs ou à des tiers ni à leur céder une partie, mais ils seront libres à affermer leurs immeubles ou à les faire administrer par des tiers.

"'L'expropriation ne sera admise que pour cause des utilités dûment constatées dans les manières établies par la loi, moyennant une juste et préalable indemnité.

"'De même, une modification dans les rapports des propriétaires établis hors de la Serbie et du Monténégro et des cultivateurs ne pourra être introduite que par

une loi générale, également applicable à toute l'étendue et tous les habitants du Royaume de Serbie, respectivement du Monténégro.

"'7. Les habitants de l'Albanie qui ont depuis longtemps la coutume d'envoyer leurs troupeaux dans les montagnes, pacages, pâturages et prairies des territoires cédés à la Serbie et au Monténégro ainsi que dans les fermes situées sur ces territoires, continueront la jouissance de ces avantages comme par le passé sans aucune entrave et sans avoir à payer de taxes ou droits quelconques.

"'8. Les mesures de désarmement prises par le Gouvernement serbe, respectivement monténégrin, devront s'étendre à toute la population et ne pourront en aucun cas s'appliquer exclusivement aux Albanais.'"

The Austrian Ambassador mentioned the question of Mount Athos.

The Russian Ambassador said that no doubt the previous resolutions of the *réunion* were valid.

I suggested that, as it was presumably in consequence of the reported Russian action at Mount Athos that the Austrian Ambassador had raised the question, the Russian Ambassador should report to St. Petersburgh what the Austrian Ambassador had said and ask for instructions.

The next meeting of the *réunion* was fixed for Monday, the 7th instant.

I am, &c.

E. GREY.

[30606]

No. 17.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Cartwright.

(No. 134.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 1, 1913.

THE Austrian Ambassador told me to-day, in reply to the communication that I had made about the organisation of Albania, that his Government maintained their view that the question of Albanian administration should be definitely settled. It seemed to his Government that, apart from this point of principle, it would not be more easy to accept a rational solution that corresponded to the interests of Albania in a provisional form than to settle the matter definitely. It might be foreseen that the difficulties that had been raised in certain quarters during earlier phases of the Albanian question would be renewed when an attempt was made to establish a provisional system, and that this attempt might meet with unacceptable propositions. This would be a situation that the Austrian Government could not admit.

If the *réunion* of Ambassadors ended its work before the final settlement of the Albanian question, the present *status quo* in Albania would continue as long as the situation in that country did not oblige Austria, in accord with Italy, to assume a different attitude in view of future events. In such an eventuality the two Powers would have to reserve to themselves complete liberty of action.

As to the delimitation of Albania to the south and south-east, the Austrian Government maintained the following principles :—

I. The Albanian coast must extend to Thalia.
II. Koritza and its territory must be assigned to Albania.
III. A representative of Roumania should be admitted to the *réunion* that will have to pronounce upon the fate of the Vlachs of Pinde.

As long as these three principles were not accepted, it appeared to Count Berchtold to be premature to speak of the conditions under which he would be ready to agree that the rest of the frontier should be fixed by an international commission. However, Count Berchtold, being desirous of responding to my idea, did not hesitate to declare that, *after* the acceptance of the three principles mentioned above, the conditions under which he would accept a commission would consist of the following guarantees :—

1. For every concession made to Greece at the expense of the minimum frontier proposed by Austria-Hungary and Italy, Greece should make a concession in the question of the islands.

2. The international commission should be allowed to assign to Greece only such territory as was inhabited by a Greek majority. In ascertaining this majority, the

commission should proceed solely according to the ethnographical principle of the mother tongue, without taking account of small Greek "enclaves."

3. All pressure on the part of the Greeks on the population should be eliminated before the commission began its work.

4. The work of the commission should begin and be finished at dates fixed in advance.

5. Before the commission met, the Greeks should have evacuated the town of Koritza, the coast to the north of Thalia, and the island of Sasseno.

6. The commission should proceed according to the principle of zones—district by district; and progressively as it arrived at its decisions the Greeks should evacuate immediately all the territory that was assigned to Albania.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[29287] No. 18.

Foreign Office to Eastern Telegraph Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 1, 1913.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, enquiring whether the notice which was recently inserted in the press on behalf of this Office, relative to contracts or concessions held by British subjects from the Ottoman Government in respect of enterprises conducted in the territories ceded by Turkey to the allied Balkan States, applies to concessions granted to your company for landing and working cables in territory now occupied by Greece.

I am to inform you that the reply to your enquiry is in the affirmative.

I am, &c.
W. LANGLEY.

[30214] No. 19.

Sir G. Lowther to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 2.)

(No. 560.)

Sir, *Constantinople June* 25, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a despatch from His Majesty's vice-consul at Monastir, reporting on possible existence in the Servian army of a party pledged to resist the abandonment of any of the occupied districts.

I have, &c.
GERARD LOWTHER.

Enclosure in No. 19.

Vice-Consul Greig to Sir G. Lowther.

(No. 37. Confidential.)

Sir, *Monastir, June* 18, 1913.

IN the last paragraph of my despatch No. 15 of the 22nd March last I had the honour to report as follows:—

"Feeling against the Bulgarians runs very high in all ranks in the army here. It is believed that General Goicovitch is playing a leading part in fostering this feeling. It is said to have been especially marked since the recent visit to Monastir of the Crown Prince of Servia.

"A large number of officers are believed to have sworn that, as Servian blood has been shed for Monastir, they will not abandon it without fighting."

From the representative in Monastir of the Servian Ministry of Foreign Affairs I have now received information tending to confirm the existence of a military party sworn to insist on the annexation of the territories occupied by the Servian troops. My informant tells me that more than 2,000 officers, including several generals, have

taken such an oath, and that the Crown Prince is entirely in sympathy with the movement. He professes to believe that an order to demobilise would not be generally obeyed in the event of concessions being made by the Servian Government.

I have, &c.
C. A. GREIG.

[30217] No. 20.

Sir G. Lowther to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 2.)

(No. 563.)

Sir, *Constantinople, June* 24, 1913.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 528 of the 13th June, concerning the murder of Mahmoud Shevket Pasha, I have the honour to report that, in virtue of the sentence of the court-martial, twelve executions by hanging took place this morning.

The men thus executed were:—

Damad Salih Pasha, nephew-in-law of the Sultan, and son of the former Grand Vizier Hairredin Pasha;

Captain Kiazim Bey, a Circassian, and one of the three refugees in the Maltese house reported on in my despatch No. 539 of the 17th June;

Lieutenant Shevki Bey;

Colonel Fouad Bey;

Topal (lame) Tevfik, alleged to have actually taken part in the murder;

Zia, also for having taken actual part in the murder;

Mehmed Ali;

Muhib Bey, ex-director of the police;

Jevad, the chauffeur of Mahmoud Shefket Pasha's motor, an alleged accomplice;

Abdullah Sefa;

Hakki; and

Kemal, a gendarme.

Besides these another twelve were condemned to death by default, three to fifteen years' hard labour, and two to internment for life in a fortress. Among those condemned to death by default figure:—

General Sherif Pasha, resident at Paris, and author of the "Mechroutiette" (the "Constitution"), a monthly Opposition journal, the publication of which would naturally be impossible at Constantinople;

Prince Sebaheddin, the son of Damad Mahmoud Pasha, and one of the chief contributors to and organisers of the Young Turk party in Paris during the reign of Abdul Hamid;

Reshid Bey, ex-vali of Aleppo, and Minister of the Interior in Kiamil Pasha's last Cabinet;

Ismail Hakki Bey, ex-deputy for Gumuljina, in Thrace, and one of the pillars of the Committee of Union and Progress during the last eight years of the old régime;

Lieutenant-Colonel Zeki Bey;

Captain Mehmed Bey; and

Captain Hikmet, the brother of Captain Kiazim Bey, hanged this morning.

As the proceedings were by secret court-martial, there are no proper data for forming an opinion as to the nature of the trial. The president of the court was Lieutenant-Colonel Remzi Bey, a Salonica "deunmeh," and it is contrary to Ottoman and other military law that an officer of his rank should try and condemn his seniors of the rank of colonel and general. Again, on Thursday last, *i.e.*, before the actual trial, Colonel Jemal Bey, military commander of the capital, summoned the representatives of the foreign telegraph agencies here and exhibited to them some of the accused, whom he styled the "assassins." Reuter's agent felt bound to remark that, as the men had not been tried, they should be more properly called the "accused." To this Jemal Bey remarked, "I consider them assassins."

No matter what may have been the defects of procedure, it would appear that some of those condemned to death were the actual murderers of the late Grand Vizier, and that several of the others were in some degree connected with a plot to overthow the present Government. The fact that many of those accused were Circassians would seem to point to the main incentive being a desire to avenge the assassination of the

Circassian General Nazim Pasha at the Sublime Porte on the 23rd January last. As the present Government has suppressed most of the non-committee organs and with the help of an efficient spy system prevents its political opponents from meeting and organising, opposition is driven below the surface and naturally takes the form of plotting. Some of the prominent opponents of the committee who have not fled from the country seem to have fallen in with the designs of the Circassians, while it would also seem that a large section of the army, who resented the assassination of General Nazim Pasha, sympathised with the plotters.

The authorities, according to the published statement of Colonel Djemal Bey, were well aware of what was brewing and could have arrested some, if not most, of the members of the plot, which, according to them, included the assassination of Talaat Bey, Djemal Bey, and the head of the police, Azmi Bey. General Izzet Pasha, the new Minister for War, recently proceeded to Chatalja, while the Minister of Marine became Acting Minister of War. It is generally believed that Izzet Pasha disapproved of the extreme severity of the sentences, and, by absenting himself from the capital, avoided signing the ministerial decision forwarding the decision of the court-martial to the Sultan for His Majesty's sanction. General Izzet Pasha's action is attributed to his fears that the severity of the penalties may provoke strong discontent in the army, where many are said to have expressed the opinion that, while the murderers of Mahmoud Shefket Pasha should be condignly punished, the assassins of his predecessor, General Nazim Pasha, should be similarly dealt with.

It is also reported that the Sultan was with difficulty persuaded to sanction the death warrant, and especially that of Damad Salih Pasha.

As regards the general native public, any criticism of the acts of the Government is punishable by court-martial, and there is consequently no open expression of opinion; but the general private comment is that, as the series of political assassinations by the committee during the last five years have not been enquired into or punished, the severity displayed against a single act of retaliation by the adversaries of the committee is excessive and ill-advised. All those hanged this morning met their death without flinching. Captain Kiazim Bey addressed the onlookers in a loud and clear voice, saying: "It is the Kiazims who live to die and die happy. Kiazim may die, but a hundred other Kiazims are born. Long live justice. Accursed be the Freemasons and tyrants" (alluding to the Committee of Union and Progress). As the death sentence was read and the names of each of the condemned were mentioned, he called out: "May he live for ever." "Accursed be Colonel Djemal Bey and Azmi Bey"; and just before the act of strangulation he again cried: "Long live justice." Some of the others uttered analogous cries, while Topal Tevfik, one of the perpetrators of the crime, shouted with his last breath: "Tevfik may die, but his native land will produce 10,000 Tevfiks."

The present Government, having once embarked on the course of extreme severity, will probably be forced to continue in the same way, and, as nearly all those condemned to-day were warm supporters of the Committee of Union and Progress four to five years ago and can thus in no way be considered reactionaries, it is not impossible that they will find successors by similar secessions in the future.

I have the honour to subjoin a translation* in French of the sentence of the court-martial. As will be noticed it consists mainly of narrative and in great part depends on the alleged depositions of Muhid Bey, ex-director of police. This gentleman was formerly Ottoman consul at the Piræus, and was dismissed for embezzlement of funds.

As regards the hundreds arrested and deported to Sinope on the Black Sea under the accusation of having been cognisant of, or implicated in the plot, a commission is being despatched to Sinope to try them. They include several ex-deputies, military officers, ulema, lawyers, &c., who were formerly adherents of the Committee of Union and Progress, but have gradually left that body and become its adversaries.

As the murder of Mahmoud Shevket Pasha and the consequent action of the Government form a distinctive stage in the history of the new régime in Turkey, I make no excuse for annexing to this despatch a copy of the programme* of the new Cabinet published on the day of executions. It declares itself firmly resolved to follow the home and foreign policy of the ex-Cabinet, *i.e.*, it will proceed with the internal reforms and will endeavour to settle without delay all outstanding questions with the Great Powers, and Talaat Bey assured me yesterday that he and his colleagues are full of good intentions as regards the solution of internal problems.

* Not reproduced.

In a way the loss of the European provinces lightens considerably the task of the Ottoman Government, but the deplorable state of Turkish finances cannot be ignored, nor also the fact that the present rulers cannot expect for some time to come to regain the confidence and sympathies of the population, especially in the non-Turkish districts of the Empire.

Another disquieting factor is that the army is corroded with politics and a prey to dissensions between the committee and anti-committee factions.

I have, &c.
GERARD LOWTHER

[30232] No. 21.

British Delegates on Financial Commission to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July 2.*)

(No. 18.)

Sir, *Paris, July 1, 1913.*

WE have the honour to transmit copies of the claims to the reimbursement of their war expenses which the allied States, through their delegations, have laid before the Balkan Financial Commission.*

It will be seen that the claims, which exclude any charge for the maintenance of prisoners of war, are for the following amounts:—

	Frs.
Greece—	
Army	318,529,851
Navy	75,342,913
Servia	574,865,100
Montenegro	100,631,000
Bulgaria	773,234,696
	1,842,603,560

or about 73,000,000*l.*

It will be, moreover, observed that the Montenegrin delegation has put in a claim for special compensation, not included in the above figures, in respect of the occupation and retrocession by Montenegro of Scutari.

We have, &c.
L. D. CARNEGIE.
H. P. HARVEY.

[30298] No. 22.

Mr. Vesey Brown to Foreign Office.—(*Received July 2.*)

Milburn House, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, July 1, 1913.

Dear Sir,

RE Samacof.

Referring to previous correspondence, I enclose one black and white print of the official plan of this concession.† If more copies are required I will be pleased to supply them.

I understand that you have had some communications with our solicitors, Messrs. Francis and Johnson, of 19, Great Winchester Street, and that there has been a notice given that twelve copies of contracts and concessions should be furnished to the Foreign Office for the use of the British delegates in Paris. I can have photographs made of the original firman and of the "cahier des charges" and convention, all in Turkish, and I can also supply you with officially approved French translations of these three documents. If you will kindly advise either me or Messrs. Francis and Johnson if these are required, in addition to those sent to you on the 27th May, one or other of us will see that the matter is attended to.

Yours faithfully,
C. S. VESEY BROWN.

P.S.—I also enclose some photographs which have some bearing on the subject.†
C. S. V. B.

---

* Not printed. † Not reproduced.

[30326] No. 23.

Messrs. Francis and Johnson to Foreign Office.—(Received July 2.)

19, *Great Winchester Street, London,*
July 1, 1913.

Sir,

WE have received, and thank you for, your letter of yesterday's date, desiring u to furnish copies of the French translation of the firman referred to in our letter of the 24th ultimo, and also twelve copies of the convention and "cahier des charges."

Mr. Vesey Brown informs us that the original convention and "cahier des charges," together with a translation in French, reached him recently, and we have written to him to furnish us with the copies required by you.

We thank you for the information that the committee appointed by the Commission sitting in Paris has consented to consider the concession in question, although the date of the firman is subsequent to the outbreak of hostilities.

We should perhaps add that our client, Mr. Vesey Brown, informs us that he has been in communication with you on the subject of this concession during the month of May last.

Subject, however, to any instructions which our clients may give us to the contrary, we presume that it would be preferable for any further correspondence which may be necessary to be addressed to us on their behalf.

We are, &c.
FRANCIS AND JOHNSON.

[30388] No. 24.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received July 2.)

(Confidential.)

Admiralty, July 2, 1913.

Sir,

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copy of a telegram dated the 2nd instant, relative to Albanian affairs.

I am, &c.
W. GRAHAM GREENE.

Enclosure in No. 24.

Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney to Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.) *July* 2, 1913.

WOULD be glad to know whether Ottoman Debt Commissioners at Scutari should still receive revenue from sale of salt, from lease of fishery rights, and from extra duties on alcohol.

If they are to continue to receive extra duty on alcohol, should Customs still levy the surtax imposed during the war? The extra duty which the Debt Commissioners receive is additional to the ordinary duty.

[30309] No. 25.

Count de Salis to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 2.)

(No. 104.)

(Telegraphic.) R. *Cettinjé, July* 1, 1913.

AT the request of the vice-admiral at Scutari I have been dealing with Montenegrin Government with a view to evacuation of San Giovanni di Medua.

Montenegrin Government plead that they have contracted to sell large stock of stores there to a merchant at Trieste, who is not bound to take delivery and proceed to check quantity, &c., until 14th July. Modification of this arrangement would entail

loss on them. They wish to keep a force on the spot meanwhile in order to guard stores according to contract.

I am submitting to the vice-admiral agreement to the following effect, which the Montenegrin Government will accept :—

Montenegrin guard to be reduced at once to a maximum of twenty men and to be withdrawn altogether in the second fortnight in July. Custom-house and post office (which the Montenegrins wished to keep as long as their men remained) are to be given up at once, but are to be under the control of international commission until the Montenegrins have all gone, in order to prevent incidents which Montenegrin authorities profess to fear between their men and Albanians, should the Governor of Alessio take possession at once, as proposed by vice-admiral.

[30203] No. 26.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 2.)

(No. 235.)

(Telegraphic.) *En clair.* *Sophia, July* 1, 1913.

THE General Staff state hostilities with Greeks and Servians now ceased, and Bulgarian troops have received orders against resuming them unless attacked. Bulgarians state have captured and fortified Ghevgheli yesterday after defeating combined Græco-Servian force, and have driven back Servians and crossed Vardar at Krivolak, south of Ishtip. Telegram from Salonica states street fighting taking place between Greeks and Bulgarian garrison.

[30272] No. 27.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 2.)

(No. 236.)

(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July* 1, 1913.

YESTERDAY the Prime Minister had been persuaded to start for St. Petersburgh to-morrow.

Now several of his colleagues have objected to his going without a written promise from the Russian Minister that nothing outside treaty shall be discussed, and the military party support objection.

Ministerial crisis has therefore arisen, and the Prime Minister will not leave to-morrow, at any rate.

Any change in the Ministry would make for war.

(Sent to Belgrade and Bucharest.)

[30209] No. 28.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 2.)

(No. 166.)

(Telegraphic.) *Belgrade, July* 1, 1913.

MY telegram No. 165 of 1st July.

Prime Minister obtained vote of confidence by a majority of 27. Russian Minister expects memorandum setting forth Servian case to be handed in at once, and says Prime Minister is only awaiting Greek Premier in order to proceed to St. Petersburgh.

Servians have retaken Ghevgheli, and are apparently gradually regaining their old positions. They have lost forty officers during fighting.

(Sent to Sophia and Bucharest.)

[30401] No. 29.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 2.)

(No. 167.)
(Telegraphic.) *Belgrade, July 2, 1913.*

YESTERDAY Bulgarian Minister, under instructions from his Government, sent in note stating orders had been sent to Bulgarian forces to cease all hostilities, and requesting Servian Government to do likewise. Servian Government replied with a note arguing that Bulgarians had crossed the boundary line and that responsibility for hostilities lay with them, but entirely avoiding the subject of cessation of hostilities.

This morning Bulgarian Minister again sent in urgent note on same lines as the first, but adding that, unless Servian Government gave orders to cease hostilities, whole responsibility for consequences would lie with them.

Servian Government have replied in terms similar to their first note, not mentioning question of ordering a cessation of hostilities.

Russian Minister told Bulgarian Minister that it was doubtful if Servian Government could do much concerning hostilities now, as military authorities were taking matters into their own hands.

(Sent to Sophia.)

[30385] No. 30.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 2.)

(No. 91.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Berlin, July 2, 1913.*

BALKANS.

Speaking of the latest news of hostilities in the Balkans, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs tells me that he is everywhere recommending non-intervention on the part of the Powers. He did not think that Austria would move unless Russia intervened. He seemed to be strongly opposed to the suggestion, reported in the press to emanate from Russia, of combined arbitration by the Great Powers.

[30389] No. 31.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 2.)

(No. 307.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, July 2, 1913.*

FOLLOWING from consular officer at Salonica, despatched 6 P.M. :—

"Bulgarians killed 1,500 Greeks in a battle yesterday at Mount Pangaion. Greeks retreated across Struma.

"Fighting is going on near Langaza. Bulgarians may be in Salonica in twenty-four hours, and disorders are to be feared."

Following telegram despatched at midnight yesterday :—

"After fighting lasting all night, Bulgarian garrison, to the number of 1,200, has been captured.

"British colony and population in general have not suffered."

[30320 No. 32.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 2.)

(No. 82.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 2, 1913.*

GOODS traffic on Roumanian railways has now been suspended, and mobilisation is apparently imminent.

I understand that a reconstruction of the Ministry is probable, so as to form a national Cabinet composed of all three parties.

(Sent to Sophia, Athens, and Belgrade.)

[30607] No. 33.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir H. Bax-Ironside.

(No. 99.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July 2, 1913.*

I ASKED the Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires, who came to see me to-day, what news he had.

He said that he had no good news. Bulgaria had protested against the action of Greece and Servia. Greece and Servia had made protests to Bulgaria. Dr. Danef had, two days ago, sent instructions that the Bulgarian army was to remain on the defensive. He had expressed his willingness to repeat these instructions, and had urged Servia and Greece to order the cessation of hostilities. But meanwhile the Chargé d'Affaires saw in the English newspapers an account that Bulgarians had been taken prisoners in Salonica, where they were entitled to be in joint occupation. This news had presumably not reached Sophia when the last telegrams thence had been sent to him, and he feared that it would affect the Bulgarian view of the situation when it was known in Sophia.

I said that it was a great pity that Bulgaria, Greece, and Servia, who, as allies, had excited the sympathy, and I might say the admiration, of the world a few weeks ago, were now engaged in giving each other the worst possible characters.

The chargé d'affaires admitted that it was a pity, but he said that, the population in Macedonia being Bulgarian, it was absolutely essential that it should not pass under other than Bulgarian rule. If thousands of Bulgarians were placed under Servian rule, the Macedonian question would never come to an end. It was so vital for Bulgaria that the question should be settled on ethnographical lines that she could not be deterred even by the apprehended danger from Roumania. Bulgaria felt very keenly that Russia, who might have been expected to appreciate the Bulgarian point of view, did not do so. He had certain information that France and Russia had positively urged Roumania against Bulgaria, and this would never be forgotten in Bulgaria.

I said that I did not know what France, Russia, or any of the other Powers had been urging in Bucharest. They had not asked us to say anything lately about Roumanian mobilisation. The Roumanian Minister had informed me, as he had informed everyone, of the intention of his Government to mobilise if war broke out again in the Balkans. I had expressed to him a general hope that Roumania would not add further to the complications. All the States concerned came to me and explained what their own interests were, and it was not for me to tell each of them what the particular interests of that one required. I could only express the hope that the complication that had arisen might not prove insoluble.

The Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires asked me if the Powers had formed any intention of intervening. I said that I had no indication that the Great Powers would intervene. If any of them did intervene the smaller Powers would certainly lose by the intervention.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[30799] No. 34.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir H. Bax-Ironside.

(No. 100.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July 2, 1913.*

THE Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires brought me to-day a request from Dr. Daneff that we should appoint without delay our representative on the International Commission for the delimitation of the Turco-Bulgarian frontier. He also asked that we should instruct our representative to adopt, on the main points, the line that the Bulgarian Government had demanded, starting to the east of Enos, giving Mouratli Station to Bulgaria, and passing south of Arabol.

I said that I thought we had already selected an officer as our representative on the Commission, but I would inform the Chargé d'Affaires definitely on this point later. I could not promise what instructions would be given to our representative; there must be some latitude in deciding on the best frontier.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[29118] No. 35.

Foreign Office to Anglo-Syrian Trading Company.

Gentlemen, *Foreign Office, July 2, 1913.*

I AM directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo relative to your contracts for the supply of woollens, blankets, and cottons to the Ottoman gendarmerie at Salonica.

I am to inform you in reply that Sir E. Grey would be glad to receive twelve copies in French translation of the further contracts to which you refer, as well as twelve copies of that enclosed in your letter.

I am to state that, so soon as these translations are received, Sir E. Grey will forward them, together with copies of your letter and of any further documents bearing on the case, to the British delegates on the Balkan Financial Commission for presentation to the committee appointed from among its members to examine questions of this nature.

I am, &c.
W. LANGLEY.

[30424] No. 36.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 3.)

(No. 142.)
Sir, *Athens, June 27, 1913.*

WITH reference to your telegrams No. 66 of the 18th and No. 69 of the 28th April last, I have the honour to report that, the Austrian Minister not having received the necessary instructions, the proposed representation to the Greek Government, protesting against the admission duty free into Crete of Greece and of the territories occupied by the Greek troops, has not been made.

With reference to my despatch No. 51 of the 15th March, I have the honour to state that some of my colleagues still ask me from time to time whether I have received instructions for a collective representation with regard to the sanitary service in the territories occupied by the allies.

I have, &c.
F. ELLIOT.

[30436] No. 37.

Mr. Carnegie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 3.)

(No. 355.)
Sir, *Paris, July 2, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith a further despatch which I have received from Sir Paul Harvey, reporting a meeting of the Committee of the Balkan Financial Commission dealing with claims for compensation.

I have, &c.
LANCELOT D. CARNEGIE.

Enclosure in No. 37.

Sir P. Harvey to Sir Edward Grey.

(No. 19.)
Sir, *Paris, July 2, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to report that at this morning's meeting of the Committee of the Balkan Financial Commission dealing with claims for compensation, the claims for the reimbursement of their war expenses put in by the Balkan delegations and transmitted to you in the despatch from the British delegates, No. 18 of yesterday, came up for consideration.

Djavid Bey, on behalf of the Ottoman delegation, declared that Turkey absolutely refused to discuss the payment of a war indemnity or the figures constituting the claim thereto put in by the Balkan delegations.

I had had some discussion with the German delegates as to the attitude we should respectively take. I was influenced by the fact that a too uncompromising repudiation at this stage of all idea of a payment by Turkey to the allies might lead to a refusal on the part of the Balkan delegates to take further part in the work of the Committee dealing with the apportionment of the Turkish Debt, and a consequent premature suspension of the work thereof.

I accordingly confined myself to pointing out that the claims put in so far were avowedly incomplete and that it would be preferable that the Committee should have before it the further claims in respect of prisoners of war, detention of merchant ships, &c., before undertaking the examination of the whole question. I further took note of the fact that the Servian and Montenegrin delegations contemplated putting in supplementary claims in respect of Albania and Scutari respectively, as indicating that the allies themselves recognised a distinction between the expenses of a victorious war where the result was an acquisition of territory to the victor and the expenses of a victorious war where the victor for one reason or another gave up the fruits of his victory. The point is of some importance, in view of the claim put forward by the allies (see M. Miouckovich's speech transmitted in my despatch No. 17 of the 28th June) that they are entitled to a war indemnity in virtue of the precedent furnished by the Greco-Turkish war of 1897.

The German delegation declared itself of opinion that the expenses in respect of which the allies have so far put in a claim for reimbursement are not such as can be charged against Turkey, and joined me in asking for the production of the supplemetary claims, which might furnish just grounds for compensation.

The vice-president, M. Raffalovich, somewhat to my surprise, did not dissent from the course proposed, but asked the Balkan delegations to comply with the request which had been made.

The Greek delegation at once submitted its further claims, and the other Balkan delegations promised to present theirs to-morrow.

There are some indications that the demand for a war indemnity is being less vigorously pressed by its supporters than was the case a short time ago.

I have, &c.
H. P. HARVEY.

[30571] No. 38.

Résumé d'un Télégramme de M. Pichon annonçant une Lettre détaillée sur le même sujet.—(Communicated by M. Cambon, July 3, 1913.)

IL résulte d'un télégramme de M. Pichon à l'Ambassadeur de France que le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères a engagé avec M. Hellferich, délégué allemand à la Conférence financière internationale de Paris, une conversation portant sur les intérêts économiques et financiers de la France et de l'Allemagne en Turquie d'Asie.

En vue du succès de ces pourparlers, M. Pichon attache une grande importance à ce que le Gouvernement britannique ne conclue rien de définitif, tant en ce qui concerne le Chemin de Fer de Bagdad qu'en ce qui concerne la constitution de nouvelles ressources en faveur de la Turquie, avant que le Gouvernement français ait pu jeter avec le Gouvernement allemand les bases d'un accord particulier. Il est apparu à M. Pichon que M. Hellferich, dans ses conversations avec lui, fait déjà volontiers état de l'accord en cours des négociations entre l'Angleterre et l'Allemagne. Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères craint donc que la conclusion définitive de ces accords n'ait une fâcheuse influence sur les pourparlers franco-allemands si elle vient à se produire avant que lui-même se soit entendu avec le Cabinet de Berlin.

M. Pichon insiste particulièrement sur l'intérêt qu'il y a à ce que le Gouvernement allemand ne puisse conserver aucun doute sur les dispositions du Cabinet de Londres à seconder celui de Paris dans la négociation que ce dernier vient d'engager.

[30404] No. 39.

Sir G. Barclay to Edward Grey.—(Received July 3.)

(No. 83.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 2, 1913.*

I LEARN that, as the result of a Cabinet meeting this morning, Roumanian Ministers at Sophia, Belgrade, and Athens have been instructed to enquire of the respective Governments whether Governments consider that a state of war exists.

(Sent to Athens, Sophia, and Belgrade.)

[30406] No. 40.

Count de Salis to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 3.)

(No. 105.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Cettinjé, July 2, 1913.*

MINISTER for Foreign Affairs states that Prime Minister, who left Belgrade to join troops, has been ordered to return there and proceed with Servian Prime Minister to St. Petersburgh.

Troops are between Uskub and Koumanovo.

(Repeated to Belgrade.)

[30567] No. 41.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 3.)

(No. 99. Most Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, July 3, 1913.*

I LEARN most confidentially that the Bulgarian Minister here has received a telegram from the Bulgarian Prime Minister instructing him to communicate to the Austro-Hungarian Government that Bulgaria is prepared to make large territorial concessions to Roumania on the understanding that she will take no part should war break out. The Bulgarian Minister made this communication yesterday morning to Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the absence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I understand that this action on the part of Bulgaria is in conformity with the advice given all along at Sophia by Austro-Hungarian Government.

I am also informed that Bulgarian Prime Minister has told Austrian Minister at Sophia that he will not go to St. Petersburgh.

[30547] No. 42.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 3.)

(No. 110.)
(Telegraphic.) *Athens, July 3, 1913.*

INFORMATION received last night from Greek headquarters, but not yet officially confirmed, states that Greek 2nd and 5th divisions attacked with bayonet yesterday at Ambarkeui and Sarigeul, driving back Bulgarians with loss.

Chamber will meet to-morrow, and state of war will be declared to exist.

(Sent to Bucharest.)

[30572] No. 43.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 3.)

(No. 111.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Athens, July 3, 1913.*

GREEKS have retaken Ghevgheli and entered Kilkish.

(Repeated to Bucharest.)

[30403] No. 44.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 3.)

(No. 238.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 3, 1913.*

GREEK Government have addressed note to Bulgarian Government stating that, in view of repeated violation by Bulgarian troops of line of demarcation, Greek divisions in Macedonia have been instructed to act on the offensive.

This is considered here as a practical declaration of war, but neither Greek Minister at Sophia nor Bulgarian Minister at Athens has been yet recalled.

Prime Minister summoned Opposition leaders to-day, and informed them of the situation. He gave them to understand that he was in favour of peace, and would like to proceed to St. Petersburgh. There is no doubt that check experienced by the Bulgarians at Ghevgheli has contributed to this attitude, though no reverse is admitted here.

Cabinet has been sitting continuously to-day, but no important decision has been reached.

(Sent to Belgrade and Bucharest.)

[30578] No. 45.

Consul-General Lamb to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 3.)

(No. 55.)
(Telegraphic.) *Salonica, July 3, 1913.*

GREEKS took Kukush 2nd July. Furious battle going on to-day north of above-mentioned town, up to present slightly in favour of Greeks. Issue as yet unknown.

Bulgarians have burnt several Greek villages and massacred inhabitants.

Greek report of advance north of Langaza.

[30558] No. 46.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 3.)

(No. 312.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, July 3, 1913.*

FOLLOWING from Salonica, 2nd July:—

"The King of Greece arrived 1st July and left 2nd July for Aivat with staff.

"Greeks report advance in order to attack Bulgarians at Kukush and north of Langaza."

[30650] No. 47.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Elliot.

(No. 97.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 3, 1913.*

TURKISH Government have asked for our good offices to induce Greek Government not to interfere with transport to Alexandretta of a regiment which has just been discharged at Constantinople.

[30271] No. 48.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir R. Paget.

(No. 105.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Foreign Office, July 3, 1913.*

ADMIRAL BURNEY telegraphs that Servian troops are remaining in the Albanian towns of Orosh, Mihaina, and Pouka. You should urge the Servian Government to order withdrawal of these troops at once in order to avoid collisions with tribes.

(Repeated to Rome, No. 195; Vienna, No. 200; Berlin, No. 229; Paris, No. 253; and St. Petersburgh, No. 494.)

[30271] No. 49.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir R. Rodd.**

(No. 196.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July* 3, 1913.

MY telegram No. 105 of 3rd July to Belgrade.

Request Government to send instructions to their representative to speak in the same sense.

[31223] No. 50.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Carnegie.†

(No. 427.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 3, 1913.

I TOLD the French and Russian Ambassadors to-day of the Austro-Italian proposal about the organisation for Albania, and of the amendments that I proposed to suggest. I could not, of course, regard the French and Russian Governments as committed to the proposal, even with the suggested amendments, before it had been submitted to them, and I could not submit the proposal to them, because it had been made to me only privately, and if I did not approve of it, it might be withdrawn and regarded by its authors as *non avenu*. But, if the amendments that I proposed were accepted, I would tell the Austrian and Italian Ambassadors that it was worth while to bring the proposal before the *réunion*.

The French Ambassador said that, in that case, Count Benckendorff and he could refer it to their Governments.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[31232] No. 51.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Carnegie.‡

(No. 429.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 3, 1913.

I GAVE the French and Russian Ambassadors to-day copies of the accompanying memorandum respecting the conditions on which Austria would accept an international commission for the delimitation of the southern and south-eastern frontier of Albania.

I then observed—as relevant to M. Sazonof's point, that Bulgaria must have Monastir, but that if this happened it would be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to join Greek and Servian territory so that Servia could get access to the Ægean Sea—that the point about the suggestion, or rather the condition, stipulated for by the Austrian Government on the 5th November, 1912, as described in my despatch No. 84 of that date to Sir Fairfax Cartwright, might be revived in favour of Servia.

On the French Ambassador remarking that Greece would refuse to evacuate Koritza, I said that we might promise to recommend to Greece conditions of which we approved, telling Greece that if she would not accept them we could do no more for her, but that if she would accept them these were the terms that we would make for her.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

Enclosure in No. 51.

Memorandum.

THE Austrian Ambassador stated to me to-day the following conditions under which his Government would agree to an International Commission for the delimitation of Albania to the south and south-east.

* Also to Sir F. Cartwright (No. 201), Sir E. Goschen (No. 230), Mr. Carnegie (No. 254), and Sir G. Buchanan (No. 495).
† Also to Sir G. Buchanan (No. 242). ‡ Also to Sir G. Buchanan (No. 244).

The Austrian Government maintained the following principles:—

I. The Albanian coast must extend to Thalia.
II. Koritza and its territory must be assigned to Albania.
III. A representative of Roumania should be admitted to the *réunion* that will have to pronounce upon the fate of the Vlachs of Pinde.

As long as these three principles are not accepted, it would appear to Count Berchtold to be premature to speak of the conditions under which he would be ready to agree that the rest of the frontier should be fixed by an International Commission. However, Count Berchtold, being desirous of responding to my idea, did not hesitate to declare that, *after* the acceptance of the three principles mentioned above, the conditions under which he would accept a Commission would consist of the following guarantees:—

1. For every concession made to Greece at the expense of the minimum frontier proposed by Austria-Hungary and Italy, Greece should make a concession in the question of the islands.
2. The International Commission should be allowed to assign to Greece only such territory as is inhabited by a Greek majority. In ascertaining this majority, the Commission should proceed solely according to the ethnographical principle of the mother tongue, without taking account of small Greek "enclaves."
3. All pressure on the part of the Greeks on the population should be eliminated before the Commission begins its work.
4. The work of the Commission should begin and be finished at dates fixed in advance.
5. Before the Commission meets the Greeks should have evacuated the town of Koritza, the coast to the north of Thalia, and the island of Sasseno.
6. The Commission should proceed according to the principle of zones, district by district, and progressively, as it arrives at its decisions, the Greeks should evacuate immediately all the territory that is assigned to Albania.

The conditions do not seem to me to be acceptable as they stand.

I should contend that, if it is agreed in principle that Thalia and Koritza should be assigned to Albania, it should also be agreed in principle that the Koutzo-Vlach district should be assigned to Greece, subject to safeguards for religion, language, and schools. It should also be accepted in principle that all the Ægean Islands, where the majority of the population is Greek, except Tenedos, Imbros, and Thasos, should go to Greece, and that, if there are any islands not yet named where the majority of the population is not Greek, they should be restored to Turkey. If Koritza and Stylos go to Albania, the fate of the islands should not be dependent upon any of the decisions come to by the international Commission about the rest of the territory to the south and south-east of Albania.

The other conditions stipulated for by the Austrian Government are comparatively matters of detail.

Before the matter is brought before the *réunion* I should like to have the views of the French and Russian Governments on the answer that should be returned.

Foreign Office, July 1, 1913.

[31224] No. 52.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

(No. 217.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 3, 1913.

I TOLD the German Ambassador to-day of the contents of your Excellency's telegram No. 91 of to-day.

I said that we also were urging non-intervention, and we had found the French Government very sympathetic on the point during the French President's visit last week. I did not think that Russia was likely to intervene unless Austria did so first. I pointed out, however, that some uneasiness was being created by the impression that Austria had encouraged Bulgaria to go to war. I had not myself any independent confirmation of this, and therefore could not speak officially about it; but the way in which Austria, having agreed to advocate demobilisation, had changed her mind

and refused to press in Sophia for demobilisation, on the ground that Servia wished for it and that she therefore could not support it, had no doubt helped to create the impression that Austria encouraged Bulgaria.

The Ambassador was aware of this impression, and gave me to understand that Austria was in some difficulty with Roumania, where an anti-Austrian feeling had now been aroused in consequence of the impression that Austria was too favourable to Bulgaria. He did not anticipate, however, that Austria would intervene if Russia did not do so.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[31226] No. 53.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

(No. 218.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 3, 1913.*

IN speaking to the German Ambassador to-day about Albania I said that two things were essential for the moment :—

1. To set up some form of Government without delay, even if it was provisional. This, as he knew, I had urged; and he had said that it seemed the practical and common-sense thing to do; but Count Berchtold did not respond to it. I would not, however, go further into that to-day.

2. To get gendarmerie officers. Though Count Berchtold's view of how they should be obtained had been accepted, he had now submitted to me a suggestion about the organisation of Albania which contained no mention whatever of gendarmerie.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[31225] No. 54.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Buchanan.**

(No. 243.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 3, 1913.*

I SAW the Russian and French Ambassadors to-day together. I told them of Sir Edward Goschen's telegram No. 91 of to-day, and of what I had said to the German Ambassador about it this afternoon.

The French Ambassador evidently favoured a direct proposal that we should subscribe to a policy of non-intervention.

I said that I could hardly make such a proposal until I was sure that it would be acceptable to M. Sazonof, and, though all M. Sazonof's language pointed in that direction, I was not quite sure that he would welcome a direct proposal.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[30632] No. 55.

M. Cambon to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 4.)

LES autorités grecques qui occupent l'île de Samos ont adressé à l'Administration de la Dette publique ottomane une requête en vue d'obtenir le payement d'une somme de 75,000 piastres, représentant le terme semestriel dû par la Dette à la principauté pour l'affermage des salines de l'île.

Le Gouvernement français estime que le payement de la somme réclamée par le Gouvernement hellénique ne saurait être effectué entre les mains de ce dernier avant que le sort définitif de la principauté n'ait été réglé. Il pense donc que cette somme devrait être déposée sous séquestre en attendant que la situation de Samos ait fait l'objet d'un examen de la part des Puissances signataires du protocole de 1832.

* Also to Mr. Carnegie (No. 428).

L'Ambassadeur de France a été invité à faire part au Gouvernement britannique des vues de M. Pichon et à lui demander si elles concordent avec les siennes.

M. Paul Cambon saisit, &c.

Ambassade de France, Londres,
le 2 juillet, 1913.

[30647] No. 56.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received July 4.)

Sir, *Admiralty, July 2, 1913.*

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a report which has been received through the commander-in-chief, Mediterranean, from the commanding officer, His Majesty's ship "Zealandia" on affairs at Constantinople.

I am, &c.
W. GRAHAM GREENE.

Enclosure in No. 56.

Captain Sheppard to Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean.

(No. 27.)

Sir, *H.M.S "Zealandia" at sea, June 18, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to forward the following remarks giving my views on the present situation at Constantinople :—

2. The preliminaries of peace were signed on the 30th May; the nation as a whole was pleased, but various well-known reasons made it possible that the Army would now assume an attitude hostile to the Government.

3. In face of the dissensions among the allies, it is impossible for the Government to demobilise the army, especially as the Turkish army requires far longer time to demobilise than the others.

4. The army has not been paid for three months, and the Government has no money either to pay them now or to complete their demobilisation.

5. A report that the Asiatic troops had refused to be disbanded without coming to Constantinople is probably untrue, though the Government would undoutedly like to get them back to their own country as they are always a potential source of trouble.

6. The Turkish force at Chatalja is at least as strong now as at any time during the war; the Bulgarian army which opposed them has been almost entirely removed.

It has been urged that in the event of war between Bulgaria and any of her allies this force at Chatalja might be used to compel her to give back some part of Macedonia.

The general feeling is that if there is war between the allies Turkey must be strictly neutral.

The Government's most urgent need is money from Europe, and they feel that this is unlikely to be forthcoming if any act of theirs endangers peace.

7. Peace has enabled the officers of the army to take political sides. The majority (perhaps as great as two-thirds) are opposed to the Committee of Union and Progress.

The rank and file are only anxious to be sent to their homes, though no doubt some of the Asiatic troops would not be opposed to a little looting on the way.

8. The Government are the puppets of the Committee, whose organisation resembles that of a secret society with many branches; their methods are drastic and the secrecy surrounding their intentions is complete.

9. The assassination of Mahmoud Shefket Pasha was considered a certainty. His last acts including exiling may officers hostile to the Committee. His assassination was probably inspired from Chatalja.

There was a wide-spread fear that this assassination might be followed by a march of the army at Chatalja on Constantinople. No such movement was made.

There have been at least 600 arrests in connection with the assassination, the Government having taken this opportunity of spreading the net as wide as possible so as to include all influential persons in the opposition.

10. The funeral passed off entirely without incident, and was attended by certain officers, whom the Committee would have been unlikely to allow to leave their commands if trouble was anticipated.

11. Judging by recent events, the Committee appear to be capable of dealing efficiently with any situation which may arise.

Enver Bey's assassination is thought to be only a matter of time.

12. In offering these remarks I beg to point out that facts are most difficult to obtain at Constantinople.

I have, &c.
T. D. L. SHEPPARD.

[30642] No. 57.

British-American Tobacco Company to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 4.)

Cecil Chambers, 86, Strand, London,
July 3, 1913.

Sir,

WE beg to refer you to our letter of the 27th ultimo with regard to the position in that portion of Turkey which is occupied by the Bulgarian and Greek troops.

We may say that business is conducted under great difficulties, as not only are telegrams but letters are censored by the Bulgarian authorities.

With regard to the 614 bales of tobacco at the village of Avli in the Pangeon Mountain, we beg to enclose list of the purchases, with the amounts paid in respect thereof, and have to say that we have received further advice that a quantity of the bales are now in the possession of the Bulgarian army at Avli. The Bulgarian Chief of Finance has informed the Export Leaf Tobacco Company that he had received orders that the tobacco in Avli, having been found in that village by the Bulgarian troops after the villagers had left, was the property of the Bulgarians, and would be sold by them as such. Our information is that 20 of the bales are in the house of a planter, who being too old to leave, is the only one left at Avli, and 140 are in possession of the Bulgarian army with the Government seal upon them.

As the Export Leaf Tobacco Company is an American company, although this company owns the whole of the shares, a claim has been put forward through the American consul at Salonica.

May we ask you to solicit the good offices of His Majesty's representatives in support of the claim for the delivery of the tobacco and payment for the remaining 454 bales, delivery of the tobacco at Nevrocrop, and for an amelioration of the condition of things which renders business almost impossible to be carried on?

We are, &c.
(For British-American Tobacco Company (Limited)),
JOSEPH HOOD, *Director.*

[30573] No. 58.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 4.)

(No. 239.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 3, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 235 of 1st July.

Serious engagement with Servians is reported from neighbourhood of Ishtib. Bulgarians claim to have made 1,300 prisoners, including 28 officers. War news reported to you from Salonica is confirmed.

(Sent to Belgrade and Bucharest.)

[30574] No. 59.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 4.)

(No. 240.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 3, 1913.*

MILITARY attaché hears unofficially that the Bulgarian Government find it impossible to restrain General Ivanof and the second army. Fifth army, under General Toshef, is said to have captured Egri Palanka, but up to late last night headquarters were not in communication with him.

Second, fourth, and fifth armies have been now engaged since the night of 29th-30th June. Third army is covering Sophia, and has not yet taken the offensive.

Pray inform Director of Military Operations.

(Sent to Belgrade.)

[30601] No. 60.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 4.)

(No. 241. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 3, 1913.*

I HAVE reason to believe that Bulgarian Government have concluded a loan of 1,000,000*l.* with certain Austrian banks, and that they have disposed of a considerable number of short-term Treasury bonds in the same market.

[30602] No. 61.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 4.)

(No. 242.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 3, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 236 of 1st July.

Ministerial crisis continues, and it is probable that a new coalition Cabinet will take office, in which case military element will have preponderance.

It appears likely that a declaration of war will be made either to-day or to-morrow.

(Sent to Belgrade and Bucharest.)

[30603] No. 62.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 4.)

(No. 243.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 3, 1913.*

ROUMANIAN Minister has just received instructions to inform Bulgarian Government that his Government have decided to mobilise.

This will tend to induce Bulgarian Prime Minister to go to St. Petersburgh.

Russian vessel is waiting for him at Varna.

(Sent to Belgrade and Bucharest.)

[30604] No. 63.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 4.)

(No. 244.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 3, 1913.*

MILITARY attaché informs me as follows:—

General Savof has been replaced as commander-in-chief by General Radko Dimitrief. Reason not given; probably political.

No official information is being given about recent fighting, but I hear on good authority that Servian Timok division has surrendered to Bulgarian 8th division at Krivolak. Roumanian mobilisation will be probably completed in five days.

Please inform Director of Military Operations.

(Sent to Belgrade and Bucharest.)

[30600] No. 64.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 4.)

(No. 84.)
(Telegraphic.) *En clair.* *Bucharest, July* 3, 1913.

ORDERS for mobilisation were issued to-day.

[30722] No. 65.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 4.)

(No. 85.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July* 4, 1913.

BALKANS.

News of mobilisation was received by the populace of Bucharest with every manifestation of joy. There was an enthusiastic demonstration in front of the Palace, and larger crowds paraded the streets.

Manifestations seemed directed as much against Austria-Hungary as against Bulgaria, several banners bearing inscription "A bas perfide Autriche!"

[30723] No. 66.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 4.)

(No. 245. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July* 4, 1913.

MY immediately preceding telegram of 3rd July.

Change of commander-in-chief is only, in my opinion, further attempt to mislead Russian Government. The new commander-in-chief is a strong Russophil, but he is not likely to change Bulgarian military policy, which is to wage vigorous unofficial war regardless of all orders from Sophia.

The Prime Minister still asserts that Bulgaria is not at war in spite of all the disagreeable incidents. Meanwhile killed and wounded and prisoners may be numbered in thousands.

(Sent to Belgrade and Bucharest.)

[30726] No. 67.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 4.)

(No. 94.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Berlin, July* 4, 1913.

YOUR telegram No. 230 of 3rd July: Withdrawal of Servian troops from Albania.

German Government will instruct their representative at Belgrade to speak in the sense desired.

[30724] No. 68.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 4.)

(No. 244.)
(Telegraphic.) *St. Petersburgh, July* 4, 1913.

BALKANS.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, with whom I have discussed Balkan situation at length, is quite at a loss as to what to do. He has told Servia that it is useless to dispute as to who began hostilities and has urged her to follow Bulgarian example and order their cessation. He has also warned them that even if successful they will be prevented by Austria from enjoying fruits of victory. All his efforts have been, however, in vain, and he acknowledges that Russia is powerless to exercise effective pressure either at Sophia or Belgrade. I said that Roumanian mobilisation might be a restraining influence at former, but that it would have contrary effect at latter, and enquired

whether in event of Austria bringing pressure to bear at Belgrade to stop war Russian Government would protest. He replied that he could not answer this question until case had actually arisen, but that Austrian intervention was one thing which he feared. On my referring to proposal put forward in the press that Powers should take whole question in hand like they had done with regard to Treaty of San Stefano, he said that collective action by Powers might possibly produce some result, but he feared that conference would but show that there were irreconcilable differences between them, as Austrian pretensions would be bar to agreement. He would like to know your views. I repeated what you had said in your telegram No. 481 of 27th June. He quite agreed, but said that he feared that Austria would not consent to disinterest herself. He would, he added, consult you and French Government, without, however, indicating what he was going to suggest. While very anti-Bulgarian in his language, Minister for Foreign Affairs believes and hopes that Bulgaria will in the end beat Servia, as victory of latter might lead to international complications. He told me that Roumania had applied to French Government for financial assistance, and to Russia for material assistance in way of arms and military supplies He was replying that Russia would remain strictly neutral. On my remarking that personally I thought that Roumania ought to restrict her action to occupation of line she claimed, he said that it might perhaps be well to give her a hint to this effect, though he did not actually say that he would do so.

[30703] No. 69.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 4.)

(No. 112.)
(Telegraphic.) *Athens, July* 4, 1913.

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs says that on entering Nigrita yesterday the Greeks found nothing but smoking ruins and corpses of old men, women, and children. Same in other places, and he has information that the Bulgarians intend to massacre every Greek in Cavalla.

He begs earnestly that a consular officer may be sent there as an eyewitness of events.

[30707] No. 70.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 4.)

(No. 113.)
(Telegraphic.) *Athens, July* 4, 1913.

GREEKS are at Doiran and hope to surround Bulgarian army at Kilkish to-day. They estimate Bulgarian casualties at 12,000, and 5,000 prisoners. Own losses heavy, including three colonels killed.

Blockade of Cavalla and Dedeagatch will be probably declared to-morrow.

(Sent to Bucharest.)

[30721] No. 71.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 4.)

(No. 115.)
(Telegraphic.) *Decode.* *Athens, July* 4, 1913.

BALKANS.

In Chamber Prime Minister read message from the King calling nation and army to fresh struggle to defend their rights against insatiable Bulgarian greed and their lately liberated brethren against threatened terrible slavery. Message received with enthusiasm.

[30695] No. 72.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 4.)

(No. 168.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Belgrade, July 4, 1913.*

SIR H. BAX-IRONSIDE'S telegram No. 244 of 3rd July: Balkans.

It is suspected here that, after successes on first two days and capturing 1,000 Bulgarian prisoners and ten guns, Servians have had a reverse somewhere, as the number of casualties acknowledged has suddenly risen from 2,000 to 7,000, and the tone of telegrams seems less confident.

It is reported that Bulgarians are killing wounded.

I do not propose to send war news unless instructed to do so, as none is obtainable beyond what appears in the press and is telegraphed abroad. It is of course scarcely reliable.

(Sent to Sophia.)

[30727] No. 73.

Acting Consul-General Morgan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 4.)

(No. 56.)
(Telegraphic.) *Salonica, July 4, 1913.*

BALKANS.

One thousand three hundred Bulgarians captured at Nigrita.

Fighting north of Kukush still continues. Three thousand Greek wounded arrived here. Medical stores or help would be welcome. Greeks captured Ghevgheli yesterday.

[30385] No. 74.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

(No. 231.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 4, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 91 of 2nd July: Balkans.

I have told German Ambassador that I also have advocated policy of non-intervention; that I have found sympathetic response to idea that war should be localised; and that, as far as I can judge, it is not likely that any Power will intervene if Austria does not do so.

[20643] No. 75.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Carnegie.

(No. 416.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July 4, 1913.*

I HAVE to request you to inform the French Government that I should be glad to receive an expression of their view on the suggestion, conveyed to them by my despatch No. 260 of 17th April last to Sir F. Bertie, that the indemnity to be paid to M. Zaïmis should be drawn from the accumulated sum produced by the Cretan surtax.

Sir F. Bertie reported in his despatch No. 225 of 2nd May that the French Minister for Foreign Affairs desired to reserve his reply to this suggestion till he had consulted the Minister of Finance.

I am, &c,
E. GREY.

[24971] No. 76.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir R. Rodd.

(No. 167.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July 4, 1913.*

I HAVE to request you to inform the Italian Government that I should be glad to receive their reply to the suggestion which I instructed you, in my despatch No 159 of the 17th April, to make to them, relative to the disposal of a part of the accumulated sum produced by the Cretan surtax.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[31228] No. 77.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Cartwright.**

(No. 135.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July 4, 1913.*

I TOLD the Austrian and Italian Ambassadors to-day that I had communicated to the French and Russian Ambassadors their conditions for the acceptance of a commission respecting the delimitation of the south of Albania, and my observations upon them. I would see whether some compromise could be found, and would let them know.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[31229] No. 78.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Cartwright.

(No. 136.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July 4, 1913.*

IN talking informally with the Austrian Ambassador to-day I said that the *réunion* must adjourn for a holiday after the end of July. I would try to get some compromise about the delimitation of the south of Albania agreed to, and the organisation of Albania put on foot, before then. But, if this could not be done in the time, the *réunion* must adjourn all the same, leaving these points unsettled.

The Ambassador asked me whether it would be only an adjournment or the end of the *réunion*.

I replied that, if we had not settled things, it would probably be better to call it an adjournment. When the autumn came it could be decided whether we were to resume the meetings or not. I went on to point out that one of the difficulties in making progress was the war between the former allies. When he and the Italian Ambassador had entered my room to-day, before we discussed anything else, they had asked me anxiously what news there was as regards this. That was an illustration of how Foreign Offices and Governments abroad had their attention absorbed by this war. Behind this preoccupation there must be a feeling that the consequences of the war might affect the point of view at present taken of questions that were still undecided.

The Ambassador observed that, if Servia had great successes, things might be made more difficult.

I said that Servian successes might cut both ways. Unless Servia went into Albania again, or Greece pushed further in, and the existing *status quo* was thus upset, I assumed that the war would be localised, and that the Great Powers would not interfere. There was no prospect of Servia going into Albania again at present, she needed all her forces on the other side to deal with Bulgaria. If Servia and Greece defeated Bulgaria, they would presumably arrange for a substantial conterminous frontier between Servia and Greece. One of the difficulties that I met in discussing the question of Koritza was that, if Bulgaria had Monastir and all that part of Macedonia, there could be no conterminous frontier between Servia and Greece if Greece did not get Koritza.

The Ambassador observed that he thought the object of Bulgaria was to prevent a conterminous frontier, and to keep Servia and Greece apart.

* Also to Sir R. Rodd (No. 170).

I said that it was possibly so, but on the merits it was very natural that they should wish for a conterminous frontier, as Servia had a great interest in not being shut off by Bulgaria from access to the Ægean Sea. How natural this was Count Mensdorff would remember from the condition for which he had stipulated in November last as to commercial access for Austria by railway to Salonica. If Greece and Servia succeeded in obtaining a conterminous frontier in Macedonia, it might make the settlement of Koritza easier.

The Ambassador observed that he was afraid there was a good deal of irritation at present.

I said that I thought there was, though the feeling was not now so serious between the Great Powers as it had been over some previous questions. There was an impression, countenanced perhaps by the Austrian change of attitude respecting representations at Sophia about demobilisation, that Austria had been very easy with Bulgaria and reluctant to discourage her from taking action.

Count Mensdorff said that he had explained why Austria had withdrawn from her decision to make representations in Sophia about demobilisation.

I said that I remembered the explanation, but the impression remained, as I had said. The publication of the telegram of the Emperor of Russia to Bulgaria and Servia had created irritation in Vienna, and counter-irritation had been created in St. Petersburgh by Count Tisza's speech, which was regarded as a declaration of Austrian policy, and was, I supposed, in fact, a reply to the Emperor's telegram.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[31230] No. 79.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Cartwright.**

(No. 137.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 4, 1913.

I TOLD the Austrian and Italian Ambassadors to-day that I had not given a copy of their proposal for the organisation of Albania to anyone, because I understood that, if I did not think it worth putting forward or they did not approve of the suggestions that I made for amending it, they might wish to withdraw it and regard it as *non avenu*. I had, however, read it to the French and Russian Ambassadors, and also told them of the amendments that I intended to propose. I thought that the proposal could not possibly be accepted as it stood, but, if it was amended as I suggested in the memorandum that I had drawn up, I thought that it would be worth putting forward. I could not say that the French and Russian Governments would accept it, because they had not yet seen either the proposal or my amendments; but the French and Russian Ambassadors, to whom I had explained matters verbally, would be prepared to refer it to their Governments, if it was amended as I proposed. I then gave to the two Ambassadors copies of the following memorandum:—

"*Memorandum on the Proposal communicated by the Austro-Hungarian and Italian Ambassadors for the Organisation of Albania.*

"ARTICLE 2.

"The word 'indépendante' is inconsistent with the original resolution of the 20th December, 1912, as follows: 'Autonomie albanaise garantie et contrôlée exclusivement par les six Puissances.'

"It would therefore be consistent to substitute for 'indépendante' the words 'autonomie garantie et contrôlée exclusivement par les six Puissances.'

"ARTICLE 3.

"One of the possible objections to immediate evacuation of some parts of Albania is that there is no Government ready to take the place of the occupying troops. The appointment of a 'Commission de Contrôle' will be an answer to any such objection, and will in fact hasten evacuation. It seems, therefore, undesirable to make the

* Also to Sir R. Rodd (No. 171).

appointment of the commission dependent upon precedent evacuation, and the commission should be appointed as soon as possible.

"It is doubtful whether the régime in Egypt is a suitable precedent for Albania, and it seems undesirable to bind the commission to it.

"The commission should, in its report on future organisation, not lose sight of the control of the Powers.

"These points would be met if article 3 was altered to read as follows:—

"'En attendant la désignation d'un Prince, l'administration de l'Albanie sera confiée à une Commission internationale de Contrôle composée des délégués des six Puissances et d'un délégué de l'Albanie. La commission sera chargée d'élaborer un projet d'organisation détaillé de toutes les branches de l'administration de l'Albanie. Cette commission présentera aux Puissances dans un délai de six mois un rapport sur le résultat de ces travaux, ainsi que ses conclusions au sujet de l'organisation administrative et financière du pays, et de l'organisation du contrôle des Puissances.

"'Les pouvoirs de cette commission dureront cinq ans et pourront être renouvelés en cas de besoin.'

"It would be necessary to decide who is to be the president of the 'Commission de Contrôle.'

"I observe that the proposal communicated makes no mention of proceeding with officers for the gendarmerie: a point, which is most important, if the object is to secure order in Albania, and in which the principle advocated by Count Berchtold has been accepted.

"*Foreign Office, July* 2, 1913."

The Italian Ambassador said that it would be preferable that the "autonomie" rather than the "principauté" should be guaranteed and controlled by the Powers.

I said that the two Ambassadors could propose this if they liked. I myself did not see very much difference, but perhaps others might prefer "principauté" to "autonomie" as the subject of a guarantee.

The Ambassadors then told me that they had both made to their Governments the proposal that the Commission of Control should be appointed "en attendant" the designation of the Prince; but this point had been struck out, and the Austrian Ambassador explained that what it was wished to avoid was the establishment of a régime without a Prince, as it might become permanent.

I suggested that this might be guarded against by deciding that a Prince should be chosen within some limit of time, such as six months, and that the commission should be appointed at once "en attendant." I told the Ambassadors that they must put this forward as their own proposal. It occurred to me as a suggestion.

Both the Ambassadors said that they were prepared to proceed with the choosing of officers for the gendarmerie. They evidently favoured the selection of Swedes; but they raised no objection to Swiss, Belgian, or Dutch officers.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[26987] No. 80.

Foreign Office to Council of Foreign Bondholders.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 4, 1913.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey, to refer to your letter of the 24th ultimo, and previous correspondence relative to the desire of the British bondholders of the Ottoman Public Debt, to be represented on the International Commission now sitting at Paris to settle the financial questions arising out of the late war.

I am to inform you in reply that, in Sir E. Grey's opinion, your Council have no cause for complaint or anxiety at the constitution of the commission, or at the arrangements made for the protection of the holders of Ottoman bonds in general or of British holders in particular.

I am to point out that the Commissioners are fully aware of the views of the Ottoman Public Debt, as they have had before them the case presented by the President of the Council in his letter to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, copy of which was enclosed in your communication of the 5th ultimo.

The Ottoman Public Debt is, moreover, represented on the Commission by three members of the Council; the controller-general of the Debt Administration has been authorised to attend its meetings in the capacity of technical assistant to the secretariat, and the Ottomat delegation, which count among its members Sir R. Crawford, adviser to the Turkish Ministry of Finance, have made the interests of the bondholders their own.

Moreover, British interests as a whole, which are not confined to those of the bondholders of loans administered by the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt, are represented by the British delegation.

Sir E. Grey cannot therefore admit that your Council have any ground of complaint at the arrangements made, but he nevertheless proposed to the French Government that the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt should be given an opportunity of making their views known to the Commission through a financial report to be selected by the Administration and despatched to Paris to act in their interests.

This proposal has not, however, gained the adhesion of the French Government, who have pointed out that it is open to objection in view of the fact that the numerous bodies interested in the other questions with which the Commission is called upon to deal would undoubtedly claim a similar privilege which, if the suggestion were carried out, it would be impossible to deny to them.

Sir E. Grey feels that there is much force in this objection.

I am, &c.
W. LANGLEY.

[30752] No. 81.

Sir G. Louther to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 5.)

(No. 570.)
Sir, *Constantinople, June 28, 1913.*

AT the meeting of the Council of the Administration of the Ottoman Debt held on the 22nd May last, figures were given to show the losses suffered by the Debt in the provinces occupied by the Balkan allies.

The total loss was given as 618,238*l.* (at 110 piastres to the £).

This sum is made up as follows :—

For the province of Salonica, from the 1st October, 1912, to the 28th February, 1913 (comparison founded on the average of the last three years), 442,699*l.*, of which 434,401*l.* represents diminution of receipts, 4,270*l.* the value of confiscated property, and 4,028*l.* the value of pillaged salt, &c. The receipts held over by the Greek authorities pending a general settlement and amounting to 45,988*l.* are included in the general diminution of receipts.

For the province of Monastir, from the 1st November, 1912, to the 31st March, 1913, the losses (computed on the basis of the receipts for the corresponding months of the previous year) are put down at 74,953*l.* in the districts occupied by the Serbs and 35,718*l.* in those occupied by the Greeks.

For the island of Mytilene the losses from the 1st November, 1912, to the 28th February, 1913, are estimated at 8,818*l.*

In the province of Adrianople the receipts from the 1st October, 1912, to the 28th February, 1913, fell short by 44,273*l.* of the average of those obtained in the corresponding period of the five previous years.

For the province of Durazzo exact figures were not yet available, but the loss is roughly estimated at 11,777*l.*

To sum up :—

	£
Salonica	442,699
Monastir (Serb)	74,953
.. (Greece)..	35,718
Mytilene	8,818
Adrianople	44,273
Durazzo (estimated)	11,777
Total	618,238

I have, &c.
GERARD LOWTHER.

[30732] No. 82.

Mr. Carnegie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 5.)

(No. 358.)
Sir, *Paris, July 3, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith, with reference to my despatch No. 351, Confidential, of the 28th ultimo, a despatch from Sir Paul Harvey reporting on the Greek claims against Turkey for compenaation.

I have, &c.
LANCELOT D. CARNEGIE.

Enclosure 1 in No. 82.

Sir P. Harvey to Sir Edward Grey.

(No. 21.)
Sir, *Paris, July 3, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit two copies of the supplementary claims for compensation put in by the Greek delegation on the Balkan Financial Commission in respect of the expenses of their Government in connection with the maintenance of prisoners of war, detention of merchant ships, &c., amounting to over 4,000,000*l.* The claims of the other delegations are not yet available.

I took the opportunity of this afternoon's committee meeting to ask M. de Margerie for a further elucidation of the views conveyed by him to Mr. Carnegie and reported by the latter in his despatch No. 351 of the 28th June, as it seemed to me that they were liable to misinterpretation.

M. de Margerie informed me that, in making the observation which has been reported by Mr. Carnegie as to the possibility of Turkey providing the full service of the debt, he had no intention of suggesting that any considerable abatement should be made from the just claims of the bondholders as to the part of the Ottoman debt to be taken over by the Balkan States. He entirely agrees that any such considerable abatement, made with a view to replacing the payment of a war indemnity by Turkey, would be disadvantageous and unjust to the bondholders.

What he had in his mind was that in the event of a complete refusal by Turkey to entertain the supplementary claims by the allies in respect of maintenance of prisoners of war, &c. (a refusal of which, I may observe, there is no prospect), a compromise might be arrived at in the form of a moderate abatement of the allies' contribution to the debt. He entirely concurs that it would be more just and satisfactory if the solution took the form of a payment by the allies of their full share of the Ottoman debt and the payment of reasonable compensation by Turkey in respect of the special claims of the allies.

I have, &c.
H. P. HARVEY.

Enclosure 2 in No. 82.

Supplementary Claims for Compensation handed in by Greek Delegation on Balkan Financial Commission.

LE Gouvernement Royal hellénique réclame, en outre, du remboursement de ses dépenses de guerre, le payement de diverses sommes dues en raison des faits particuliers.

I.—*Dépenses relatives aux Prisonniers de guerre.*

Le Gouvernement Royal hellénique a eu à son pouvoir, au cours de la guerre, plus de 80,000 officiers, sous-officiers et soldats des armées ottomanes. Sur ce nombre près de 15,000 ont été, soit en raison de leur religion chrétienne, soit en raison de leur origine des pays occupés, remis en liberté peu de temps après leur capture ou leur reddition; 10,000 autres ont, malgré les soins empressés dont ils ont été l'objet, succombé à la suite de leurs blessures ou des fatigues, des privations et de l'épuisement endurés pendant la guerre; plus de 55,000 prisonniers restent actuellement internés dans des différentes parties du royaume.

Vis-à-vis de toutes ces victimes de la lutte, le Gouvernement Royal hellénique a la conscience de s'être scrupuleusement acquitté des devoirs que lui imposaient l'humanité et les lois internationales. Il a secouru les prisonniers remis en liberté; il a soigné les malades et les blessés; il a pourvu à la sépulture des morts; il s'est chargé de l'entretien de tous ceux qui sont restés en son pouvoir, en leur fournissant la même nourriture qu'à ses propres troupes, et en construisant, pour les loger, les baraquements nécessaires pour suppléer à l'insuffisance des casernes; il a, enfin, versé régulièrement aux officiers prisonniers la même solde qu'à ses officiers de même grade.

De ces différents chefs, il a dû supporter des dépenses considérables qui, suivant l'état détaillé ci-annexé, s'élèvent à la somme totale de 20,000,000 francs (voir tableau I).

De ces différentes dépenses il réclame le remboursement intégral, conformément aux usages internationaux et aux stipulations des traités.

Ce remboursement est dû par l'État dont relèvent les prisonniers, parce que c'est dans son intérêt que les dépenses de leur entretien ont été avancées par l'autre État. Ces dépenses, il aurait eu à les faire lui-même sans la captivité de ses hommes; grâce à elle, il retrouve à la paix intacte une partie de ses forces militaires. Elles contribuent donc, à sa charge, une dette sacrée, dont aucun État civilisé, invité à l'acquitter, n'a jamais refusé le payement.

Spécialement, pour ce qui concerne la solde payée aux officiers ottomans, le remboursement réclamé par le Gouvernement Royal est formellement imposé par l'article 17 du Règlement de La Haye, ainsi conçu :—

"Les officiers prisonniers recevront la solde à laquelle ont droit les officiers de même grade des pays où ils sont retenus à charge de remboursement par leur Gouvernement."

II.—*Dommages dûs à la Détention illégale de Navires grecs à Constantinople à la veille de la guerre.*

A la veille de l'ouverture des hostilités, les autorités ottomanes ont, sans motif plausible, et en violation des lois internationales, mis l'embargo à Constantinople sur plus de 140 vapeurs, voiliers et barques battant pavillon hellénique.

A la suite de démarches énergiques faites par les particuliers intéressés de nationalité étrangère, près de la moitié de ces navires finirent par être relâchés, après avoir subi, au cours de leur détention, d'importants dommages.

Plus de la moitié des navires saisis continuent d'être détenue par le Gouvernement ottoman.

Quelques-uns d'entre eux ont été réquisitionnés par lui au cours de la guerre.

La conduite illégale du Gouvernement ottoman a en outre obligé vingt-trois autres navires grecs, en route pour les détroits, de rester confinés dans la mer Noire, afin d'échapper au danger d'être détenus à Constantinople.

En saisissant les navires grecs, alors que la guerre n'était pas encore déclarée, le Gouvernement ottoman a méconnu le principe de la liberté de navigation admis et pratiqué par toutes les nations civilisées, et violé les engagements conventionnels qui la liaient vis-à-vis de la Grèce, notamment l'article 4 du Traité de Commerce et de Navigation du 27 mai, 1855, qui, non modifié par la sentence arbitrale des représentants des Grandes Puissances, rendue à Constantinople le 20 mars (2 avril), 1901, ni par le Traité de Commerce et de Navigation du 30 mars (12 avril), 1903, continuait d'être en vigueur (voir article 8 du traité de 1903). Aux termes de ce texte: "Les bâtiments marchands des deux hautes parties contractantes navigueront en pleine liberté et sûreté dans les mers et eaux appartenant à chacune d'elles. Ils ne pourront être obligés d'aucune manière de décharger tout ou partie de leurs marchandises contre leur gré, ni forcés de les délivrer en faveur de quelque compagnie ou corporation ou de qui que ce soit, à des prix qui ne pourraient pas leur convenir et d'en acheter d'autres qui ne seraient pas de leur choix. Ils ne sont pas non plus empêchés ou nolisés malgré eux dans aucun cas ni sous aucun prétexte."

Cette violation du droit international a été une des causes de l'état de guerre qui s'en est suivi. Le Gouvernement ottoman a ainsi assumé la responsabilité de réparer toute l'étendue du dommage qu'il a, directement ou indirectement, causé aux navires grecs; il doit payer la valeur intégrale des navires et des cargaisons confisquées; il doit réparer toutes les pertes subies par les intéressés dans chacun des navires dont les opérations ont été, par sa faute, arrêtées ou entravées; il doit enfin indemniser les navires réquisitionnés, en raison du service qu'ils ont été obligés de lui rendre.

L'état détaillé ci-annexé indique les sommes de 26,555,912 fr., ensemble que, de ces différents chefs, le Gouvernement hellénique réclame au Gouvernement ottoman (voir tableau II).

III.—*Dommages causés aux Sujets et aux Institutions grecs dans l'Empire ottoman.*

Au cours des hostilités et en raison de l'état de guerre, nombre d'institutions grecques fonctionnant en Turquie et de sujets hellènes qui ont continué à y résider ont été exposés à des pertes matérielles considérables, dues au fait des autorités ottomanes: réquisitions militaires, expulsions arbitraires, fermeture des magasins, incendies et pillages, tolérés par les pouvoirs publics ou occasionnés par les forces armées, entraves apportées au commerce, à l'industrie, &c.

Le Gouvernement hellénique a été saisi de 418 réclamations ayant trait aux réquisitions et de 568 réclamations relatives aux autres sources de dommages indiquées. Faisant siennes ces diverses réclamations, il les soumet à la Commission financière. Il base sa demande sur le droit conventionnel gréco-turc et sur la pratique des nations.

Aux termes de l'article 13 de la convention consulaire établie par la sentence arbitrale des représentants des Grandes Puissances rendue à Constantinople le 20 mars (2 avril, 1901), "les sujets de l'un des États contractants établis dans les États de l'autre seront réciproquement affranchis de toute espèce de service militaire tout comme des réquisitions militaires. . . . ." C'est donc contrairement au droit établi que les autorités ottomanes ont procédé à la réquisition de chevaux, de mulets, de voitures, &c., appartenant à des sujets hellènes. En leur délivrant, d'ailleurs, la plupart du temps, des reçus, elles ont reconnu elles-mêmes que les intéressés avaient droit à une indemnité de la part du Trésor ottoman.

Quant aux autres dommages causés aux sujets et aux institutions grecs et Turquie, la réclamation du Gouvernement hellénique s'inspire de tous les précédents analogues, et spécialement de celui de 1897, quand la Turquie avait demandé de la Grèce le paiement d'une somme de £ T. 440,000,000 pour les dommages causés par la guerre à des particuliers. Les Grandes Puissances médiatrices estimèrent que le chiffre réclamé était hors de proportion avec la courte durée de la guerre et le très petit nombre de sujets ottomans en ayant pu souffrir; mais elles ne contestèrent pas le principe de la réclamation et se bornèrent à réduire l'indemnité demandée. En conséquence, le traité de paix stipula (article 8) que "la Grèce payera à la Turquie pour l'indemnisation des particuliers, en raison des pertes causées par les forces grecques, la somme de £ T. 100,000."

Fort de ce précédent, le Gouvernement hellénique demande un traitement semblable à celui dont la Turquie a profité en 1897.

Pour tous ces dommages, dont il assumera la réparation vis-à-vis de ses nationaux, le Gouvernement hellénique demande qu'il lui soit alloué une somme globale de 41,000,000 fr. (voir tableau III).

IV.—*Dommages causés par les Forces ottomanes aux Habitants de l'Empire.*

Au cours des hostilités, les armées ottomanes, fuyant devant les armées helléniques, ont laissé derrière elles un pays absolument dévasté par les pillages, les massacres et les incendies. Près de 130 villages ont été la proie des flammes, plusieurs milliers de vieillards, de femmes et d'enfants, échappant à la mort, ruinés, affamés, exténués, ont cherché et trouvé refuge dans les provinces voisines de la Grèce. Durant plusieurs mois ils y ont vécu à la charge du Gouvernement hellénique, qui, la compagne d'Épire terminée, a dû leur fournir les premières ressources pour rentrer dans leur pays natal.

Le Gouvernement hellénique a été saisi de la part de ces malheureuses et innocentes victimes de la guerre de 414 réclamations dont il présente ci-annexé le relevé.

Faisant siennes ces réclamations, il les soumet à la Commission financière et base sa réclamation sur les raisons exposées dans le paragraphe précédent et demande qu'il lui soit alloué une somme globale de 11,000,000 de francs (voir tableau IV) pour couvrir les dépenses exposées et indemniser les intéressés.

V.—*Dépenses relatives à l'Entretien et au Rapatriement des Réfugiés ottomans.*

Fuyant l'invasion de leur pays et les maux de la guerre, plusieurs milliers de sujets ottomans sont venus au cours de la lutte chercher un refuge dans les provinces occupées par les armées helléniques à Salonique, le Gouvernement hellénique, obéissant à un sentiment d'humanité, a, durant plusieurs mois, pourvu à leur entretien ; il les a logés, nourris et secourus. Il a en outre pris les mesures nécessaires pour rapatrier ces malheureux en Turquie d'Asie à ses frais et par ses navires.

En agissant ainsi, il a rendu un service incontestable à la Turquie, et il est tout à fait juste que les dépenses qu'il a dû faire de ce chef lui soient remboursées. Ce remboursement a un caractère plus impérieux encore que celui des dépenses relatives aux prisonniers de guerre.

Le Gouvernement hellénique se plaît à espérer que le Gouvernement ottoman s'empressera de prendre à sa charge cette dette d'honneur ; ces dépenses s'élèvent à environ 2,000,000 de francs, leur détail sera établi dans les États dont notre Gouvernement nous a annoncé l'envoi.

VI.—*Complément à ajouter au Tableau VII présenté précédemment et relatif aux indemnités dues aux bateaux réquisitionnés pour les besoins de la flotte.*

	Fr.
Aux huit articles du tableau VII, montant à la somme de	17,723,613
Il convient d'ajouter	504,600
9. Indemnité pour les pertes infligées par le croiseur ottoman "Hamidié" au bateau à vapeur "Chrissomali Siphnéou" et au voilier "Ipsipanti," ensemble	504,600
Le montant total du tableau VII s'élève ainsi à ..	18,228,213

Observations.

Au cas où des réclamations pécuniaires ne résultant pas de l'état de guerre qui a pris fin viendraient à être soumises à l'examen de la Commission, le Gouvernement hellénique se réserve la faculté de présenter des réclamations de même nature notamment les réclamations suivantes :—

	Fr.
1. Indemnité en raison des pertes subies par le commerce grec en Turquie au cours des années 1910 et 1911—	
(*a.*) Pertes subies par les compagnies de navigation à vapeur helléniques	12,489,509
(*b.*) Pertes causées à des particuliers, au nombre de 824 ..	27,947,208
2. Payement des réquisitions opérées en Thessalie par les armées ottomanes en 1897 sur la base des reçus ("masbata") délivrés par elles aux particuliers intéressés (35 réclamations)	2,890,581
3. Indemnité pour les pertes subies par des navires grecs au cours de la guerre italo-turque à la suite de la fermeture des détroits des Dardanelles (70 réclamations)	2,463,431
4. Indemnités pour les pertes subies par des sujets grecs au cours des troubles d'Arménie, en 1894, sur le pied des indemnités versées en raison des mêmes faits aux sujets d'autres Puissances (43 réclamations).	1,087,000

[30821] No. 83.

Board of Trade to Foreign Office.—(Received July 5.)

Sir, *Board of Trade, July 4, 1913.*

WITH further reference to your letter of the 20th June and to the final paragraph of the reply addressed to you from this Department on the 25th June, I am directed by the Board of Trade to state that they are now informed by the registrar of Joint Stock Companies that the records kept at the companies registration office would not enable him to furnish a list of companies registered in the United Kingdom under the Companies Acts which have been formed for the purpose of carrying on operations in the territories ceded by Turkey to the Balkan States.

I am, &c.
GEO. J. STANLEY.

[30856] No. 84.

Commercial Union Assurance Company to Foreign Office.—(Received July 5.)

Sir, *24, 25, and 26, Cornhill, London, July 4, 1913.*

REFERRING to the published request of the Foreign Office to the Board of Trade to supply copies of any contracts or concessions held by British subjects from the Ottoman Government in respect of enterprises conducted in the territories ceded by that Government to the Balkan States for the use of the British delegates on the Balkan Financial Commission, and also to the interview which our representative had on the 2nd instant with a member of the Foreign Office, we give you the following details of our business, and that of our subsidiary company, the Union Assurance Society (Limited), in such territories.

The Commercial Union has been represented in Constantinople since 1874, and was under the regulations registered at the British consulate in 1911. The Union has not been represented so long, but they have been working since 1902. Under the general agent of the company and the branch manager of our subsidiary company, an organisation has been built up throughout the above-mentioned territories by the appointment of sub-agents in the places given in the enclosed list, and we have established a business which is a source of revenue both to ourselves and to our representatives, while our obligations to the assured have always been faithfully carried out. Under the insurance laws of the Balkan States a heavy cash deposit is required and a licence has to be obtained, which we believe can be revoked at will at any time.

In view of the facts stated above, we respectfully submit that the maintenance of our present interests and that of our representatives might be upheld by the British delegates on the Balkan Financial Commission by claiming exemption from Balkan States insurance laws for ourselves and our subsidiary company, the Union.

I have, &c.
JOSEPH POWELL,
Deputy General Manager.

Enclosure in No. 84.

Commercial Union Assurance Company's Agencies :—

Adrianople.
Cavalla.
Drama.
Dedeagatch.
Demotica.
Gumuldjina.
Kirk Kilisse.
Soufflı.
Serres.
Xanthi.

Union Assurance Society's Agencies :—

Adrianople.
Cavalla.
Dedeagatch.
Gumuldjina.
Keuplu (Kuprulu).
Monastir.
Salonica.
Xanthi.

[30798] No. 85.

Count de Salis to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 5.)

(No. 106.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Cettinjé, July 4, 1913.*

MINISTER for Foreign Affairs asks whether you would continue temporarily to have *relations officieuses* with Count Voïnovitch, ex-delegate to Peace Conference.

Should you agree he would address request to you in writing.

I mentioned fact that Voïnovitch is an Austrian subject as a possible ground of objection. Minister for Foreign Affairs pleaded that he had no one else to send, and that he wished to avoid expenses of regular representative.

[30811] No. 86.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 5.)

(No. 246.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 4, 1913.*

MILITARY attaché hears on good authority that General Ivanof cannot press home attack on Salonica as he has detached a large portion of his troops to 4th army.

(Sent to Belgrade and Salonica.)

[30915] No. 87.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 6.)

(No. 247.)
(Telegraphic.) *En clair.* *Sophia, July 4, 1913.*

OFFICIAL bulletin states that, up to midday yesterday, 25 officers, 3,000 men, and 8 guns of Servian Timok division had surrendered. Servian attacks last night repulsed; locality not stated. Servian army stated to have suffered considerable loss; unable to assume offensive with prospect of success.

(Sent to Belgrade and Bucharest.)

[30814] No. 88.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 5.)

(No. 248.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Sophia, July 5, 1913.*

THE Greek Minister has been recalled, and left this morning, entrusting Greek interests to the French Minister.

(Sent to Belgrade and Bucharest.)

[30916] No. 89.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 5.)

(No. 249.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Sophia, July 5, 1913.*

MY telegram 243 of 3rd July.

Russian vessel left Varna yesterday, and it is understood that Russian Government have given up all immediate hope of getting Prime Minister to St. Petersburgh.

(Sent to Belgrade and Bucharest.)

[30917] No. 90.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 5.)

(No. 250.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 5, 1913.*

OFFICIAL bulletin states that a Servian force composed of one regiment, a squadron, and some artillery crossed the Bulgarian frontier on Thursday near Kustendil, and was driven back with severe loss.

(Sent to Belgrade.)

[30918] No. 91.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 5.)

(No. 251.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 5, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 242 of 3rd July.

M. Danef remains temporarily Premier. Cabinet have not yet taken decision making a formal declaration of war against Greece and Servia, but departure of Greek Minister this morning renders war a *fait accompli* against that country.

Bulgarian Minister at Athens will be recalled.

Bulgarian Government are making capital out of incident reported in my immediately preceding telegram of to-day, in order to represent Servia as the aggressors.

(Sent to Belgrade and Athens.)

[30919] No. 92.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 5.)

(No. 252. Very Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 5, 1913.*

I HEAR on good authority that Austrian Government have made following offer to Bulgarian on condition of adoption of pro-Austrian policy:—

1. To guarantee Bulgaria against Turkish attack.
2. To obtain demobilisation by Roumania, with acceptance of Turtukai–Balchik line.
3. To create all difficulties for Servia and Montenegro during the war.
4. To obtain for Bulgaria, if victorious, Salonica and a long frontier with Albania from Koritsa to Dibra.

Above programme was placed before party chiefs by Prime Minister on 3rd July at meeting at which King of Bulgarians presided. No decision was taken, and I do not believe King will go definitely over to Austria unless Bulgaria meets with reverses.

(Sent to Vienna, Belgrade, and Bucharest.)

[30899] No. 93.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 5.)

(No. 100.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Vienna, July 5, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 201 of 3rd July.

Austro-Hungarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs informs me that some time ago Austro-Hungarian Government, having learnt that Servian troops were quartered on Albanian territory, had instructed Austro-Hungarian representative at Belgrade to ask Servian Government for their recall. Nevertheless as His Majesty's Government have instructed their representative at Belgrade to address similar demand to Servian Government, Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs has instructed Austrian Minister to support this action.

[30898] No. 94.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 5.)

(No. 116.)
(Telegraphic.) *Athens, July 5, 1913.*

BULGARIAN positions near Kilkish, extending as far east as Dundarli, have been captured by Greek centre force yesterday. Sixty guns of various calibres were abandoned by Bulgarians, who are reported to be in full retreat. Greek division on the right have reached Likovan.

[30900] No. 95.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 5.)

(No. 117.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Athens, July 5, 1913.*

THE Bulgarian representative, although not recalled, leaves to-day with his staff in consequence of Greek declaration of existence of state of war.

(Sent to Bucharest.)

[30870] No. 96.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 5.)

(No. 169.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Belgrade, July 5, 1913.*

I LEARN from Ministry for Foreign Affairs that Bulgarians have now attacked at Zaipchar. They have been repulsed once and are now attacking again.

Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs said that so far result of fighting round Kotchana was not certain, but will be probably known to-night.

Yesterday 1,600 Bulgarian prisoners arrived at Belgrade.

(Sent to Sophia and Bucharest.)

[30902] No. 97.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 5.)

(No. 170.)
(Telegraphic.) *Belgrade, July 5, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 105 of 3rd July.

Servian authorities state that order had already been given to troops to withdraw from Albanian towns, and order has now been repeated in case there should be any troops remaining. Austrian Minister has also made a representation on the subject.

[30910] No. 98.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 5.)

(No. 316.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Constantinople, July 5, 1913.*

BALKAN war.

I hear on good authority that military hospitals have been ordered to prepare to receive wounded.

[30903] No. 99.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 5.)

(No. 317.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, July 5, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 314 of 4th July.

The German and Austrian Ambassadors have consented to continue discussion of Russian scheme, but will undoubtedly renew their objections to it at the first suitable opportunity.

[30914] No. 100.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 6.)

(No. 86. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 5, 1913.*

SOPHIA telegram No. 252 of 5th July.

I fancy Austria would find it difficult to induce Roumania to demobilise in return for merely the Turtukai–Balchik line. Apart from fact that Austria's influence here is at low ebb just now, pretext on which Roumania has mobilised is maintenance of equilibrium of the Balkan States—to prevent annihilation of Servia and the preponderance of Bulgaria—and for the sake of her good name she would hardly dare to demobilise without, if necessary, having struck a blow for this cause.

I believe that Roumanian troops will be ready to cross Danube in a week, and unless by that time States now at war have been induced to submit their differences to Russian arbitration, and unless Bulgaria has by then offered Roumania territorial concessions, I do not see how latter can be kept out of war.

(Sent to Vienna, Sophia, Athens, and Belgrade.)

[30920] No. 101.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 6.)

(No. 254.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Sophia, July 6, 1913.*

FOLLOWING from military attaché for Director of Military Operations :—

"In last distribution of Bulgarian army which I sent you, for '5th army' please read '3rd army,' and *vice versâ*.

"General Staff informs me battle is still in progress between 4th army and Servian main army. Servian position extends along Sletovo and Bresentnitsa [*sic*] Rivers, with right flank on heights south-west of Krivelac. Up to last night only progress made has been disaster to Timok division and capture of Krivelac position by Bulgarian 8th division. This cuts the communication between the Greek and Servian armies. Yesterday Servians attacked Bulgarian right flank, where they were repulsed by Macedonia–Adrianople division. No news is given of the 3rd and 5th or 2nd armies, but 1st army has crossed into Servian territory by Belogradchik-Hatstnic [*sic*] road and has routed six battalions. I hear on good authority that Greeks are driving back 2nd army and now occupy line Kukush–Nigritsa."

(Sent to Belgrade.)

[30913] No. 102.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 6.)

(No. 171.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Belgrade, July 6, 1913.*

I LEARN from Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that orders will be sent to-day to Servian Chargé d'Affaires to leave Sophia.

(Sent to Sophia and Bucharest.)

[30928] No. 103.

Acting Consul-General Morgan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 6.)

(No. 58.)
(Telegraphic.) *Salonica, July 6, 1913.*

KUKUSH was not captured on 2nd July but on 4th July. King of Greece is there.

Lahana captured on 4th July.

Bulgarians massacred Greek inhabitants of Nigrita before departure.

Total Greek casualties up to the present 8,000.

(Sent to Athens and Constantinople.)

[30972]

No. 104.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 7.)

(No. 63. Confidential.)
Sir,

Bucharest, June 26, 1913.

I HAD the honour last evening of being received in private audience by the King.

Speaking of the tension between the Balkan States, His Majesty observed that though the situation had improved, in so far that M. Pashitch had withdrawn his resignation, he was still very anxious as to the outlook. Feeling was running high in the Bulgarian and Servian armies, and, with the two forces face to face, fighting might begin at any moment. As regards Roumania's attitude, His Majesty emphasised her rôle as a restraining factor. He said that he wished above all for peace, and that Roumania would do all she could in its cause. She was committed to neither side, and if war did break out she would act as required for the protection of her own interests. At the same time, I did not gather from His Majesty's language that the idea of a bargain with Bulgaria was by any means excluded, though such exclusion would have seemed to have been indicated by his language to my French colleague reported in my telegram No. 78 of the 19th instant, and though any such bargain, freeing as it would Bulgaria's hands, could hardly be in the interests of peace. His Majesty said that Bulgaria had been shortsighted in not taking the opportunity of the negotiations for the rectification of the Dobrudja frontier to gain Roumania's friendship. He complained of the secretiveness of the Bulgarian character, and said that the Bulgarian Government had made no proposals to Roumania, though recently M. Danef had been sounding Prince Ghica with a view apparently to eliciting proposals from Roumania. His Majesty's language left me with the impression that by territorial concessions Bulgaria could be assured of Roumania's neutrality, but that the concessions would have to be very substantial, and that Roumania would not herself start the bargaining.

Speaking of the Ambassadors' meetings in London, His Majesty said that the meetings were now occupied with a question which concerned Roumania—that of the delimitation of Southern Albania, where there were a large number of Koutzo-Vlachs whom Roumania wished to see included in Albania, and not subjected to Greek domination. His Majesty remarked that the Roumanian Minister had only been admitted on one occasion to the Ambassadors' meetings.

Speaking of Turkey, His Majesty said the Young Turks had been the ruin of the country. Turkey had lost her self-confidence, and he was anxious as to the future. He hoped that England would prevent Bulgaria from ever getting possession of Constantinople, and when I observed that Russia would have something to say if Bulgaria were to attempt any such move, he remarked that though Russia might wish to prevent Constantinople's falling under Bulgaria, it was Great Britain alone who had power to stop it. The question as to who was master of Constantinople, which commanded access to the Danubian ports, was of the utmost importance to Roumania, and if it were not Turkish, the only Power in whose hands he would like to see it would be Great Britain's.

I have, &c.
G. BARCLAY.

[30964]

No. 105.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 7.)

(No. 114. Confidential.)
Sir,

Sophia, June 27, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to report that M. Madjarof called on me yesterday on his return from London. His Excellency expressed his regret at having to give up his post, but the appointment which he had accepted as Minister of the Interior was a very important one from the point of view of his party, and he was therefore unable to refuse it.

He alluded to the kind reception he had received from you and from the higher officials in the Foreign Office, and added that he had returned to his own country with his views greatly enlarged.

He then proceeded to discuss the present crisis, saying that he found the military party even more powerful than he had been led to expect, and that M. Danef's position was no easy one. Not only were the army clamouring for war, but they were backed up by the entire Stamboulovist party, which was very powerful owing to their control of the irregulars and comitajis throughout Macedonia.

M. Madjarof said that his brother-in-law, M. Teodorof, the Finance Minister, had striven continuously to preserve peace, and he would support him in this policy. The present Cabinet, he wished me to assure you, was entirely philo-Russian, but the prestige and influence of Russia had fallen immensely of late, for reasons which I have already had the honour to report.

M. Madjarof feared that if M. Danef yielded on any important point prior to arbitration his position would become untenable. He was already accused by the chauvinists of having allowed Silistria to be handed over to Roumania and of not insisting on the retention of Rodosto; if the Ministry gave way as regards any portion of the territory not mentioned in the treaty being handed to Servia, they would not only be obliged to resign, but would not be able to go outside their own doors.

I remarked that it was satisfactory to know that both his Excellency and M. Teodorof were so pacifically inclined, and that, that being so, it was most sincerely to be hoped that the Bulgarian Government would see their way to submitting their case to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

M. Madjarof concluded his remarks by stating that the policy of his party was to maintain the Balkan alliance at all costs, as, united, the Balkan States would constitute an important factor in the future, whereas, when disunited, they would become practically a negligible quantity from a European point of view.

I am sending copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Minister at Belgrade.

I have, &c.
H. O. BAX-IRONSIDE.

[31049]

No. 106.

Count de Salis to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 7.)

(No. 36.)
Sir,

Cettinjé, June 27, 1913.

BY a *note verbale* the Montenegrin Government informed me on the 25th instant that they had appointed an official to superintend the removal of the war material and also to take charge of the interests of Montenegrins at Scutari. At the same time I received a despatch from Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Burney stating that the officer thus selected, Captain Radovitch, had created an exceedingly bad impression among the foreign officers. He was tactless and overbearing, had been guilty of open discourtesy to a member of the Commission, while his claims for material were described as ridiculous.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, to whom I spoke earnestly yesterday, said that orders should be given to replace Captain Radovitch by another officer. I thanked M. Plamenatz for his promise, but pointed out to him that, however desirable it might be that a suitable officer should be chosen to hasten the removal of the war material, the appointment of a functionary, as proposed in his *note verbale*, with an undefined mission for the general protection of the interests of Montenegrins in Scutari might give rise to objection on the part of the International Commission. I trusted that he would see that such a proposal could not be recommended.

I am unaware of the terms of the agreements concluded between the Montenegrin authorities and the International Commission on the subject of the war material, &c., but I have more than once attempted in an amicable way to convey to M. Plamenatz that it was not in the best interests of his country to put forward exaggerated claims in this respect, especially in small matters. I would merely mention such an instance, taken from my correspondence with Admiral Burney, as the carrying off of a strong box, said to contain papers and a few pounds, belonging to an Albanian school. The Montenegrin Government took this and other portable property of the same sort as having belonged to the Turkish Government, and evaded a proposal that the key should be sent from Scutari and that the papers and property of the school, if the ownership could be established, should be restored. M. Plamenatz himself was not ashamed to lay claim to me to the furniture of the vali's office at Scutari—a few chairs and tables, to the best of my recollection of a very mean description, at present in use by the

International Commission. As will be seen from the enclosed despatch, these claims have now been extended to stones on the roads.

Some inconvenience has, I fear, been caused to the Commission by the interruption of telegraphic and postal communication between Cettinjé and Scutari. As long ago as the 16th May last I proposed, at the Admiral's desire, that the telegraph line and instruments should be sold to the Commission, but up to the present I have failed to obtain any definite answer in either sense, the Montenegrin Government hoping, I think, that by keeping the question open they would be able to maintain for political purposes their post and telegraph office in Scutari. The office was closed on the 21st by order of the Commission, on which the Montenegrin post-office in Cettinjé refused to accept any letters or telegrams for Scutari. I do not know how far the Montenegrin post-office is entitled to refuse to exchange mails with the other offices in Scutari by means of the lake steamers, but in any case there is a line of postal communication open and working viâ Cattaro, and I have felt obliged to point out to the Montenegrin authorities that a refusal to forward letters by it would not appear to be in harmony with their international obligations.

I enclose herewith copies of the Montenegrin *note verbale* and of the despatch from Admiral Burney referred to in this despatch.

I have, &c.
J. DE SALIS.

Enclosure 1 in No. 106.

Note verbale communicated to Count de Salis.

LE Gouvernement Royal du Monténégro a jugé nécessaire de nommer un fonctionnaire à Scutari qui aura pour devoir de surveiller les travaux du transport du matériel de guerre et de s'occuper des intérêts des ressortissants monténégrins. La Gouvernement Royal vient de désigner à cet effet M. Stéphan Radovitch, ingénieur, qui se trouve actuellement à Scutari.

En portant ce qui précède à la connaissance de la Légation Royale d'Angleterre, le Ministère Royal des Affaires Étrangères a l'honneur de la prier de bien vouloir informer son Excellence l'Amiral Burney de la nomination de M. Radovitch en qualité de représentant du Gouvernement Royal à Scutari et de le lui recommander comme tel.

Cettigné, le 12 (25) *juin*, 1913.

Enclosure 2 in No. 106.

Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney to Count de Salis.

Sir, *Scutari, June* 22, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to request that you will be good enough to inform the Montenegrin Government that the officer left at Scutari charged with the removal of war material (Captain Radovitch) has unfortunately created an exceedingly bad impression amongst the foreign officers here, so much so that I must request, in the interests of an amicable settlement of their affairs, that he may be replaced by another officer as soon as possible.

During the time the international force has been at Scutari we have experienced the greatest civility from the Montenegrin officers, and I can testify to the cordial relations which have hitherto existed. It therefore seems a pity that at the last moment these cordial relations should be jeopardised by one officer.

Captain Radovitch is not in any way a desirable officer for his mission. He is extremely tactless and at times overbearing in his manner, and his claims for material, which have now extended to the stones for the roads, are ridiculous.

I think that the Montenegrin Government know that they can safely trust the safeguarding of their interests to me.

A serious case of open discourtesy to a member of the Commission by Captain Radovitch has necessitated my making this immediate application for his removal.

I have, &c.
CECIL BURNEY, *Vice-Admiral.*

[31050]

No. 107.

Count de Salis to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 7.)

(No. 37.)
Sir, *Cettinjé, June* 28, 1913.

THE Bulgarian Minister called on me this afternoon and said that he had had what was probably his last interview with King Nicolas. The Montenegrin Government had behaved shamefully towards his country. For the past ten years and more Bulgaria had consistently supported Montenegro, though there was no direct advantage to be gained by doing so. Now, on the first occasion he had for making some return, the King had deliberately taken sides against them. He declared that he had treaty obligations towards Servia, though, when pressed, he admitted that after the action of the Servians in deserting him before Scutari he did not consider himself bound by them. He coolly ignored his obligations towards Bulgaria.

M. Koluchef added that, though he could not be absolutely certain, he understood from a good source that an agreement had been made by which, in the event of a successful war and territorial acquisitions elsewhere in accordance with their wishes, the Servian Government have agreed to abandon Prizrend to Montenegro, while paying the entire expenses of the troops placed at their disposal. The bait of Prizrend must have been too much for King Nicolas, who was at first inclined to take no part in the struggle, but it was indeed imprudent for him to trust to Servian promises, especially when they were the price for help to enable Servia to evade equally solemn engagements towards others. Even if war were averted, Bulgaria would have no reason to maintain close relations with him in future, and the legation at Cettinjé might be dispensed with.

Since the outbreak of the war against Turkey the Bulgarian Government had paid, I think, to King Nicolas some 30,000*l*. I am unable to estimate what may have been given before that date.

I have, &c.
J. DE SALIS.

[30981]

No. 108.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 7.)

(No. 126.)
Sir, *Belgrade, June* 29, 1913.

IN a recent conversation with M. Stefanovitch concerning the Serbo-Bulgarian differences, I asked him whether, if the principal fear of the Servian Government was that their commerce would be strangled in the event of Bulgarian territory cutting them off from Salonica, it would not seem possible to overcome this difficulty by internationalising the railway between Uskub and Salonica, and thus assuring to Servia an outlet to the Ægean.

M. Stefanovitch replied that it was true this had been represented as one of Servia's principal anxieties, but they had a greater preoccupation than this, namely, to prevent Bulgarian territory from extending up to the frontier of Albania, as would be the case if the Bulgarian view of the treaty were carried into effect. He said the Servian Government already had evidence that the Bulgarians were intriguing against them with the Albanians, and unless, therefore, the Bulgarians could be separated from the Albanians by Greek and Servian territory, the future position of Servia would be most precarious, and she would never enjoy security.

The project of a railway to the Adriatic coast, upon the absolute necessity of which Servians were wont to insist so strongly only a few months ago, has now apparently been lost sight of altogether, and, if mentioned, is set down as being wholly unpracticable, owing to the configuration of the country through which it must pass. The corridor under international guarantees secured to Servia by the Powers is looked upon as a totally valueless concession.

I have, &c.
RALPH PAGET.

[30965]

No. 109.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 7.)

(No. 115.)
Sir,

Sophia, June 30, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith an interesting despatch from the military attaché to His Majesty's Legation, giving an estimate of the cost to Bulgaria of the late war with Turkey, and of the upkeep of the mobilised army up to the end of the present month.

I have, &c.
H. O. BAX-IRONSIDE.

Enclosure in No. 109.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lyon to Sir H. Bax-Ironside.

(No. 6 B. Confidential.)
Sir,

Sophia, June 29, 1913.

THE manager of the local bank has recently supplied me with figures that give some estimate of the cost of the late war to Bulgaria, and of the upkeep of the mobilised army up to the 1st May.

On the 1st September, 1912, the national debt was in round numbers :—

	Fr.
Consolidated debt	628,000,000
Non-consolidated debt	60,000,000
Total	688,000,000

On the 1st May, 1913, the financial situation was as follows :—

	Fr.	Fr.
Consolidated debt		624,000,000
Non-consolidated debt—		
To National Bank	60,000,000	
In Treasury bonds..	126,000,000	
Promissory notes	250,000,000	
		436,000,000
Total		1,060,000,000

From the above it appears that the actual expenditure on account of the war up to the 1st May was 372,000,000 fr. In order to arrive at the expenditure up to the end of June, another 122,000,000 fr. should be added. This figure is reached by taking the cost of maintenance of the mobilised army as 5 fr. a-head a-day, and the number of men as 400,000. The total expenditure up to date amounts, therefore, approximately to 492,000,000 fr.

In order to arrive at the total cost of the war two further sums must be added: (*a*) the capital needed in order to provide pensions for the families of those who are killed and for the wounded; and (*b*) the sum that is required to replace material that has been used up or rendered useless. The estimate of the amount required for these two purposes is 400,000,000 fr.

The cost of the war up to the end of June amounts, therefore, in round numbers to 892,000,000 fr. This sum represents 208 fr. per head of the population.

I have, &c.
F. LYON, *Military Attaché.*

[30933]

No. 110.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 7.)

(No. 574.)
Sir,

Constantinople, July 2, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a despatch from His Majesty's consul-general at Salonica reporting the landing of Russian troops at Mount Athos.

I have, &c.
CHARLES M. MARLING.

Enclosure in No. 110.

Consul-General Lamb to Sir G. Lowther.

(No. 56. Confidential.)
Sir,

Salonica, June 25, 1913.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 12 of the 13th February last, I have the honour to report that the Russian mail steamer which arrived here this morning from Constantinople landed yesterday 120 Russian soldiers, fully armed and equipped, at the Russian monastery of St. Pantaleimon on Mount Athos.

These men, who belong to the 50th infantry regiment at present stationed at Sevastopol, were transferred to the mail steamer from the Russian cruiser lying off Constantinople immediately before the former weighed anchor on the evening of the 23rd. A small post of Greek soldiers had previously been established in the monastery of St. Pantaleimon for the ostensible purpose of maintaining order amongst the Monks, who have for some time past been greatly agitated by a theological discussion over the divinity of the name of Christ, and it is probably this fact which has provided the Russian Government with the pretext for their present action.

I understand that a post of fifty Bulgarian soldiers is similarly established in the Bulgarian monastery of Zographos.

I have, &c.
HARRY H. LAMB.

[30937]

No. 111.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 7.)

(No. 577.)
Sir,

Constantinople, July 2, 1913.

WITH reference to Sir G. Lowther's despatch No. 520, I have the honour to forward herewith a despatch from His Majesty's consul-general at Salonica, reporting on Græco-Bulgarian and Græco-Servian boundary lines.

I have, &c.
CHARLES M. MARLING.

Enclosure in No. 111.

Consul-General Lamb to Sir G. Lowther.

(No. 55.)
Sir,

Salonica, June 24, 1913.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 50 of the 4th instant, relative to the agreement signed between Colonel Dousmanis and General Ivanof for the purpose of establishing a line of demarcation between the spheres of Greek and Bulgarian occupation respectively, I have the honour to give the following rough indications of the line so established :—

Starting from the Touzla Peninsula, which forms the north-eastern extremity of the Bay of Leftera, the line crosses the coast-range (Mount Symvolon) near the point called Tchatal-Tepe (450 metres), whence it strikes inland in a north-westerly direction as far as the village of Mentesheli (or Messeli), leaving Pravishta to the Bulgarians. Thence it turns south-west to follow the crest of Mount Panghaion by the summits called respectively Vigla (850 metres), Pilaff-Tepe (1,872 metres), and Assar Tepe

(905 metres), to a point above the village of Semaltos, whence it turns westwards, descending a lateral valley running into Lake Tahinos in such a way as to leave Semaltos to the Bulgarians and Provishta or Pirvishta to the Greeks. The line then traverses the lake, which it leaves just before the infall of the Strouma Kara-sou, to strike once more westwards between the villages of Mekes and Sakaftcha, which latter, as well as the neighbouring village of Orliak, covering the bridge of that name over the Strouma, is abandoned to the Bulgarians. From Mekes it continues in a south-westerly direction, roughly following that of the old carriage road to Serres, leaving the villages of Hlamour, Khorouda, and Berovo to the Greeks, but Tsarevo and Ligovani to the Bulgars. From the heights between Berovo and Tsarevo it passes to the north of Visoka, Ghuvesne, and Ambarkeui, to the small Lakes of Adji Gheul and Amatovo, whence it runs parallel to the railway line and the course of the Vardar till it meets the Servian sphere in the neighbourhood of Ghevgheli.

It is clearly laid down in the agreement that the acceptance of this line is purely provisional, and does not in any way prejudge the eventual partition of the conquered territories between the two States. Excepting so far as regards the small coast-strip eastward of the Strouma, it does, however, approximately represent the frontier which the Greeks hope to be allowed to hold. As a matter of fact the major portion of the Greek troops has already been withdrawn from this strip, which has likewise been abandoned by a majority of its Greek inhabitants.

The Servians and Greeks appear also to have come to an agreement as to a common boundary, which is believed to be intended to have a more permanent character, but as to the details of which somewhat less has yet transpired. This line would seem to leave the Vardar slightly to the north of Ghumendja, following a lateral valley to the watershed separating the kazas of Ghevgheli and Karadjabad; then, after describing a semi-circle so as to leave the latter district to Greece, the line passes slightly to the north of Florina, to strike the southern end of Presba Lake.

According to this agreement, therefore, the Greeks would retain Florina, together with certain villages south of Kenali, hitherto claimed by the Serbs, but abandon to the latter the whole of the jointly occupied district of Ghevgheli.

I have, &c.
HARRY H. LAMB.

[30973]

No. 112.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 7.)

(No. 64. Confidential.)
Sir,

Bucharest, July 2, 1913.

I NOTICE from extracts from the Austrian press, reproduced in a Bucharest newspaper, that Austria complains that the French and Russian Ministers in Bucharest have used their influence throughout the present crisis to induce Roumania to mobilise.

M. Blondel and M. Schebeko would have undoubtedly been pleased at any time during the past ten days to see Roumania mobilise. They felt, not only that mobilisation would be likely to restrain Bulgaria (its stiffening effect on Servia could be discounted on account of the strength of Russian influence in Belgrade), but also, no doubt, that it would go far towards permanently detaching Roumania from the orbit of Austria, whose influence has, I have every reason to believe, been used throughout to discourage Roumania's moving; and as regards M. Blondel, he has, I know, lost no opportunity, since it was known that Roumania had decided to mobilise, of urging that it should be done promptly. On the other hand, I do not believe that M. Schebeko has ever given advice in this sense. He had no instructions from his Government to do so, and he felt that to do so without instructions was too heavy a responsibility. So far as I know, he has confined himself to discouraging the idea of Roumania's pledging her neutrality to Bulgaria against territorial concessions, and thus freeing the latter's hands to attack Servia, and to urging that, in order to restrain Bulgaria, Roumania should warn her of the decision she had taken to mobilise in the event of war.

I have, &c.
G. BARCLAY.

[31040]

No. 113.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 7.)

(No. 169.)
Sir,

Rome, July 3, 1913.

THE Secretary-General of the Italian Foreign Office observed to me this morning that he had heard that the British Admiral at Scutari had, in a private conversation, discussed the question of whether it might not be desirable to apply the international régime then existing to the Albanian cities, such as Durazzo and Vallona. He did not believe that these observations had any but a platonic character, but he thought it worth mentioning that such a proposal would not be supported by Austria or Italy. The difficulties at Vallona had now disappeared. Essad Pasha, who had at one time adopted a menacing attitude, and had tried to blackmail the provisional Government, had now made his peace with them, and had left Albania in an Italian ship. He was due at Brindisi to-day, and was probably coming to Rome and would also visit Vienna. They thought it was wisest to leave the Albanians as far as possible to themselves for the present. I said I did not suppose the Admiral's remarks, if they had ever been made, were to be taken as involving any definite proposal in this sense. It was quite possible that some leading Albanians, seeing the good results ensuing from system and control at Scutari, might have themselves expressed a wish that other centres might share these advantages, but I had no reason to believe that any such suggestion was likely to be put forward. The matter is only of interest as illustrating the tendency of Italy and Austria to regard Albania as exclusively an Austrian and Italian interest.

I have, &c.
RENNELL RODD.

[31041]

No. 114.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 7.)

(No. 170. Confidential.)
Sir,

Rome, July 3, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to report that the Russian Ambassador in the course of conversation on the situation in the Balkans, made an observation which appeared to me to be interesting in two ways. He said that M. de Hartwig, the Russian Minister at Belgrade, who, as a diplomatist was open to much criticism, and a man he would never have appointed at such a post, was nevertheless able, and a shrewd and careful observer. He had expressed the opinion that the Servian army was at the present moment stronger than the Bulgarian, its spirit was high, its equipment good, and if it came to war with Bulgaria he prophesied that Servia would be successful.

I have, &c.
RENNELL RODD.

[30974]

No. 115.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 7.)

(No. 65.)
Sir,

Bucharest, July 3, 1913.

THE past week has been a period of irresolutions on the part of the Roumanian Government, though at the moment of writing everything points to their having decided no longer to defer mobilisation.

On the 26th ultimo the Cabinet learned, through the Russian Minister, of the serious communication, indicating an immediate rupture between Bulgaria and Servia, which had been made the previous day by the Bulgarian Minister in St. Petersburgh to the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs. King Charles was, I believe, for immediate mobilisation, but M. Maioresco successfully urged the less drastic course of warning the Bulgarian Government that Roumania would take action the moment war broke out, and instructions were sent in this sense to the Roumanian Minister in Sophia. On the following day orders were given for the suspension of all goods traffic on the Roumanian railways. These orders were countermanded on the 28th ultimo, only, however, to be reissued on the 1st instant in consequence of the fighting that had broken out between

the Bulgarian and the Greek and Servian forces in Macedonia. Yesterday there was strong divergence of opinion in the Cabinet as to whether the moment had come for mobilisation. M. Take Jonesco, Minister of Interior, urged strongly that it had, but was overcome by M. Maioresco and the Conservative members of the Cabinet, and it was decided that orders for mobilisation should be postponed until enquiry had been made at Athens, Belgrade, and Sophia as to whether the respective Governments considered that a state of war already existed.

To whatever cause M. Maioresco's hesitation in the past few days has been due—whether it was pressure from Austria, or the hope that Bulgaria would at the last moment make proposals for Roumania's neutrality in return for territorial concessions—I cannot but think that his hesitation has been unfortunate in the interest of peace. It would doubtless have been better in the general interest that Roumania should have remained quiet, and take merely a spectator's interest in the war between the Balkan States, but, when once she had decided to mobilise, it would, I conceive, have been better to have done it when war threatened than after war had broken out. It seems to me quite likely that if this country had mobilised a week ago it would have acted as a check on Bulgaria, who, if she was, as is believed here, the aggressor in the recent fighting, may well have been encouraged, by the hesitation shown by Roumania, in the belief that Austria would hold this country back, and that the threat of mobilisation was bluff. It was the deterrent effect that Roumania's prompt mobilisation might have been expected to produce on Bulgaria, whose recalcitrant attitude constituted, when once M. Pashitch had withdrawn his resignation, and seemed assured of a vote of confidence in the Skupshtina, the chief danger to peace, which prompted the French Minister to advise, as reported in my immediately preceding despatch, that mobilisation should not be delayed.

I have, &c.
G. BARCLAY.

[30983]

No. 116.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 7.)

(No. 128.)
Sir,

Belgrade, July 3, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copies of two despatches which I have received from His Majesty's vice-consul at Monastir, the originals having been addressed to His Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople, upon the subject (1) of a reported understanding between the Servian and Greek Governments as to the outlines of a common frontier from a point south of Ghevgheli to the east shore of Lake Presba, and (2) of the enforced enrolment of Exarchists by the Servians.

I have, &c.
RALPH PAGET.

Enclosure 1 in No. 116.

Vice-Consul Greig to Sir G. Lowther.

(No. 39. Confidential.)
Sir,

Monastir, June 23, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to report that according to information received from a source generally reliable, the Servian and Greek Governments have come to an understanding as to the general outlines of a frontier running from a point south of Ghevgheli, traversing the Moglena region, passing some 6 miles north of Florina, and striking the eastern shore of Lake Presba near Nakolets.

The frontier now proposed would differ from that outlined in the last paragraph of my despatch No. 29 of 18th May, mainly in the following features :—

Ghevgheli to be Serb instead of Greek.
The northern portion of the Moglena district to be Servian instead of Greek.
The southern portion of Lake Presba to be Greek instead of Serb.

The representative of Monastir of the Servian Ministry of Foreign Affairs assures me that Bulgarian demands for the evacuation of the occupied territory in this district are likely to be answered by declarations of annexation based on this understanding.

I am also informed that a frontier commission, consisting of two Greek and two Servian officers is to immediately begin the work of more precise delimitation.

As a result of the present agreement a number of villages in the plain of Monastir between Florina and Kenali have been evacuated by the Serbs.

The inhabitants of these villages are mostly Exarchists, and the Bulgarian Archbishop of Monastir tells me that they view with misgivings their present change of allegiance, preferring the whips of the Serbs to the scorpions of the Greeks.

The Exarchist priest of Bouff, one of the villages evacuated, has taken refuge here.

I have, &c.
C. A. GREIG.

Enclosure 2 in No. 116.

Vice-Consul Greig to Sir G. Lowther.

(No. 40. Confidential.)
Sir,

Monastir, June 23, 1913.

ON page 3 of my despatch No. 36 of the 14th instant I had the honour to report on the formation in this district of a force of "Frontier Gendarmes," consisting mainly of Moslems. It was also reported that the men recruited up to that date included a few Exarchists, and that the Bulgarians of certain villages had refused to be enrolled.

On the 19th instant 500–600 of the recruits were despatched, without arms or uniforms, under a Servian officer to Uskub, where they are to undergo a course of instruction.

Since my last despatch on this subject a very considerable number of Exarchists have been taken for this service, and it is now apparent that their enrolment is part of a deliberate policy, savouring of impressment rather than voluntary service. The Exarchists enrolled are "volunteers" named in a black list drawn up by an employé of the late Servian consulate in this town, containing the names of persons suspected of taking part in Bulgarian propaganda. The object is to remove them from their sphere of activity by a method less open to criticism than wholesale arrest and deportation.

The black list is supposed to contain about 500 names.

There is reason to believe that the Moslems of the "Frontier Gendarmerie" will ultimately be sent towards the Bulgarian frontier to cover the communications and rear of the Servian forces from irregular attacks. The Bulgarian members of the force are likely to be sent to the Albanian districts.

I learn that a Servian "band" has been officially formed under a voïvoda named Stepan in the Demir Hassar region (between Ressna and Krchevo), and that similar bands are being formed in the Morihovo district to deal with Bulgarian guerilla warfare.

I have, &c.
C. A. GREIG.

[30984]

No. 117.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 7.)

(No. 129.)
Sir,

Belgrade, July 4, 1913.

IN my despatch No. 125 of the 25th ultimo I reported that, in order to strengthen his position, M. Pashitch intended on the 26th June to inform the Skupshtina of the circumstances under which he had tendered his resignation, and to request their decision as to whether he should remain in office or not, his policy being to accept for Servia the arbitration of the Czar without any reserves.

The sitting of the Skupshtina on the 26th June was held with closed doors, as it was feared there might be some highly uncomplimentary remarks concerning Russia, and no account of the proceedings has been permitted to transpire, but nothing leading to a definite result appears to have occurred, and the Prime Minister announced that he would be prepared to make a declaration and submit his policy to the vote of the Skupshtina the following afternoon, the 27th June. When, however, the moment for doing so arrived, M. Pashitch found the atmosphere so hostile to him that he again postponed, amid angry cries from the deputies, his statement until the morning of the 30th June.

On that date M. Pashitch finally made a long *exposé*, which, after giving an account of the correspondence which had passed between the Servian and Bulgarian Governments without producing any favourable result, after referring to the offer of the Czar to undertake arbitration in the dispute, and His Majesty's invitation to the Premiers to come to St. Petersburgh, and after setting forth the Servian view as to what the scope of the arbitration should be, concludes as follows :—

"Après avoir acquis la conviction que le différend serbo-bulgare serait résolu sur une base plus large comme celle de l'article 4 de l'annexe secret et qu'en s'inspirant d'un point de vue supérieur, 'une décision serait prise sur l'ensemble de toutes les données se rattachant au traité, à son interprétation, à sa force obligatoire et à son exécution de part et d'autre,' après avoir acquis la conviction aussi qu'il ne serait procédé à la solution du différend serbo-bulgare que si l'on pourrait résoudre également le différend gréco-bulgare, le Gouvernement Royal serbe a décidé alors que l'arbitrage pourrait être accepté sur la base indiquée et dans le sens spécifié.

"Les arguments présentés pour la défense des intérêts vitaux de la Serbie dans l'exposé à la Skoupchtina ont été également indiqués pour légitimer et à appuyer les desiderata de la Serbie dans la note au Gouvernement bulgare sur la revision du traité, dans la lettre du Roi à Sa Majesté Impériale le Tsar de Russie ainsi que dans le mémorandum.

"Le Gouvernement Royal de Serbie maintient le point de vue qu'il a fait sien dans l'exposé à la Skoupchtina.

"En acceptant l'invitation à l'arbitrage, le Gouvernement Royal serbe se doit de déclarer que par là il répond à l'invitation de l'arbitre suprême, qu'ainsi il remplit un engagement du traité et que par suite il donne là une nouvelle prouve de ses dispositions à voir le différend se résoudre de façon pacifique."

Just as the debate upon this statement was about to commence news arrived to the effect that the Bulgarians had attacked along a line from Ghevgheli to Ishtip, that there had been serious fighting, and that Ghevgheli had been taken by the Bulgarians. The Skupshtina at once adjourned for the day, but met again the following morning, when a vote of confidence in the Government was passed. This vote would have permitted M. Pashitch to proceed to St. Petersburgh had not the present hostilities supervened, and had they not been of so serious a nature as to make pacific discussion and arbitration, for the moment, at least, appear futile.

It is not easy, from the accounts published by the press bureau, which, though altogether unreliable, constitute the only source of information, to distinguish what has happened on the scene of operations up to the present, but I gather that the Bulgarians attacked the Servian and Greek outposts *en masse* on the night of the 29th June and captured Ghevgheli. During the two following days there appears to have been some very hard fighting all along the line from Ghevgheli to Egri Palanka, during which the Servians claim to have retaken Ghevgheli and most of their old positions, to have captured 1,000 Bulgarians, 10 guns with caissons, and to have completely routed the enemy. On the other hand, whilst, during the above-mentioned operations, the number of Servian casualties was put down at 2,000, it has, during the last two days, risen to 7,000, and as, at the same time, the tone of the telegrams has appeared less confident, it is thought there may have been a Servian reverse.

There are, unfortunately, reports that the Bulgarians have been killing the wounded.

Meanwhile the Bulgarian Minister and his staff still remain in Belgrade, and war is not yet officially declared, though the Skupshtina recently addressed a message to the army to the effect that it would watch with enthusiasm the march of the glorious Servian standards.

I have, &c.
RALPH PAGET.

P.S.—A copy of M. Pashitch's full statement is enclosed in case it should appear desirable to print it.*

R. P.

* Not printed.

No. 118.

Mr. Carnegie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 7.)

(No. 361.)

Sir,

Paris, July 5, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith, with reference to my despatch No. 348 of the 28th ultimo, a copy of a letter addressed to His Majesty's Ambassador by the Comité libanais de Paris, enclosing a copy of a communication presented by them to the Balkan Financial Commission now sitting here, in which they set forth the financial claims of the Lebanon against the Ottoman Treasury.

I have, &c.
LANCELOT D. CARNEGIE.

Enclosure 1 in No. 118.

The Comité libanais de Paris to Sir F. Bertie.

Excellence,

Paris, le 4 juillet, 1913.

NOUS avons l'honneur de vous communiquer le texte de la note concernant le Liban, que nous venons de présenter à la Commission financière internationale siégeant à Paris.

Nous vous prions, &c.
(Pour le Comité libanais de Paris),
Le Président,
CHEKRI GANEM.

Le Secrétaire,
KHAIRALLAH.

Enclosure 2 in No. 118.

Letter addressed to the Balkan Financial Commission by the Comité libanais de Paris.

M. le Président de la Commission financière internationale siégeant à Paris,

Paris, le 3 juillet, 1913.

LES Comités libanais de Paris, du Caire, de San Paulo et de New-York ont l'honneur de vous exposer :

Que les délégués de la Turquie dans le tableau *ad hoc* dont ils ont saisi votre honorable commission, ont omis de faire figurer parmi les éléments constitutifs de la dette flottante ottomane l'ensemble des sommes dues au Gouvernement libanais par le Trésor Impérial ;

Que cette omission est d'autant plus inadmissible que la dette omise découle expressément d'un traité international ;

Qu'aux termes de l'article 15 du règlement organique du Liban, le Trésor ottoman s'est engagé à pourvoir aux excédents des dépenses, si les frais généraux nécessaires à la marche régulière de l'administration libanaise dépassaient le montant des impôts fixés à un maximum de 7,000 bourses, soit £ T. 35,000 ;

Que depuis 1878 le Gouvernement central refuse de combler le déficit constant et progressif du budget libanais ;

Que le Gouvernement libanais est en possession des pièces officielles constatant, depuis 1878, la somme annuelle que la Turquie reconnaissait devoir au Liban ;

Que les avantages, d'ordre pécuniaire, assurés au Liban par l'article 15 précité, étaient destinés dans la pensée des Puissances signataires dudit règlement libanais, à compenser pour cette province la perte de ses limites naturelles et historiques et d'importants droits constitutionnels.

En conséquence, les susdits comités ont l'honneur de vous prier de vouloir bien faire le nécessaire afin que le Gouvernement libanais soit admis à faire constater et vérifier sa créance contre le Trésor Impérial ottoman.

(Par mandat pour les Comités libanais),
Le Président du Comité libanais de Paris,
CHEKRI GANEM.

Le Secrétaire,
K. T. KHAIRALLAH.

[31158] No. 119.

Messrs. Teofani and Co. to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 7.)

35, 36, *and* 37, *Alfred Place, Tottenham Court Road,*
London, July 5, 1913.

Sir,

WE beg to inform you that, having a branch of our business established at Cavalla, in Macedonia, we see in the daily press that the Bulgarians are imprisoning many of the leading people interested in the tobacco industry. We ourselves have large and valuable stocks of tobacco in that town which it will be impossible to replace, and, in view of the acts of the Bulgarians, we are very much afraid that unless the strongest representations are made by the British Government to the Bulgarian Government these stocks will be destroyed or irreparably damaged.

We bring these facts to your notice so that your Excellency may take such steps to protect our interests as you may deem necessary.

We are, &c.

TEOFANI AND Co. (Limited).

[31128] No. 120.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 7.)

(No. 248.)
(Telegraphic.) *St. Petersburgh, July* 6, 1913.

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs told me to-day that the Bulgarian Government are appealing to Russia to protect them against Roumania, but that he has refused to intervene on the ground that Bulgaria has by her conduct freed Russia from all her engagements. He has further told them that it is not true, as they appear to believe, that Russia has encouraged Roumania to take action, and that story of Russian Minister at Bucharest having advised mobilisation is false.

His Excellency hears from Bucharest that Roumania will probably insist on having a voice in eventual settlement of the Macedonian question so as to obtain concessions for the Kutzo-Vlachs. He is very satisfied with reports which he has received from Vienna as to the pacific disposition of the Austrian Government. He remarked to me that differences between the allies were so great that, even had they accepted arbitration, war could hardly have been averted, and that only in the event of one side attempting utterly to crush the other will it be necessary for Europe to intervene.

[30929] No. 121.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 7)

(No. 321.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, July* 7, 1913.

MY telegram No. 316 of 5th July.

In spite of secrecy observed there is some reason to believe that Turkish force has already begun to move out from Tchatalja with the object of occupying Chorlu, Rodosto, &c., up to Enos-Midia line. Idea is that Bulgaria may be forced to renounce claim to war indemnity, and that possibly Adrianople might be regained.

(Sent to Sophia.)

[31216] No. 122.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 7.)

(No. 109.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Posillipo, July* 7, 1913.

YOUR circular telegram of 4th July: Servian troops in Albanian towns.

Desired instructions have been sent to Italian Minister at Belgrade.

[31220] No. 123.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 7.)

(No. 88. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July* 7, 1913.

MY telegram No. 86 of 5th July.

I hear confidentially that Austrian Minister has been instructed to sound Roumanian Government as to whether, supposing that Austria could induce Bulgaria to offer Turtukai–Baltchik line, Roumania would be content and would demobilise.

(Sent to Vienna, Sophia, Athens, and Belgrade.)

[31209] No. 124.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 7.)

(No. 172.)
(Telegraphic.) *En clair.* *Belgrade, July* 7, 1913.

BULGARIAN Minister leaves Belgrade to-day.

[31237] No. 125.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 7.)

(No. 101. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, July* 7, 1913.

SIR H. BAX-IRONSIDE'S telegram No. 252 of 5th July.

It seems to me that the information given in the above telegram should be received with great reserve, as it may have been put into circulation by the Bulgarian Government to alarm Russia, and thereby to make her come out with better offers to Bulgaria. I have little doubt that Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs is making great efforts to arrange differences between Roumania and Bulgaria peacefully. I learn, however, from a very confidential source, that the weight of opinion among officials in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs is in favour of Austria giving her unqualified support to Roumania should it be found impossible to adjust differences between her and Bulgaria.

I learn at the Austrian Ministry for Foreign Affairs great misgivings exist as to the reliability of the Bulgarian Government, and therefore they are reluctant to enter into joint demand with them.

As regards supposed Austrian efforts to restrain Turkey from attacking Bulgaria, I am informed that this matter is so far not occupying the attention of the Austrian Government, as no imminent danger appears to exist that Turkey intends to take part in new Balkan crisis.

[31239] No. 126.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 7.)

(No. 253.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Sophia, July* 7, 1913.

FOLLOWING from military attaché for Director of Military Operations:—

"No official information is available to-day except that men of 3rd ban of Opchelnich aged 47 and 48 are being called up. I learn on good authority that 2nd army is being slightly reinforced by troops from 4th. Third army commenced its move westward yesterday. Roumanian mobilisation only commenced 5th July. 330,000 men are being mobilised, and army should be ready to advance 16th July."

(Sent to Bucharest and Belgrade.)

[31240] No. 127.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 7.)

(No. 255.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Sophia, July 7, 1913.*

THE Bulgarian representatives at Belgrade and Cettinjé have been recalled.
(Sent to Belgrade.)

[31241] No. 128.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 7.)

(No. 256. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 7, 1913.*

THE Bulgarian Government have approached the Russian Government respecting action of Roumania. In reply they have been informed that the Imperial Government cannot aid them in negotiating with that country.
(Sent to Belgrade and Bucharest.)

[31242] No. 129.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 7.)

(No. 257.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 7, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 251 of 5th July.

Prime Minister informs me that he cannot say that Bulgaria is at war with either Greece or Servia.

If Greek Government say so he would accept situation.

As regards Servia he did not see that question was of great importance to other Powers.

He said he had nothing to say about military situation, but that Government were awaiting news from Kotchana and Tsaribrod. Serious fighting is proceeding near those places.

I also saw M. Madjarof, who was much agitated. He admitted that Bulgaria had got her hands full, and that situation was not what he had expected on leaving London.

The news from Roumania and Constantinople is taking effect here, and real situation is becoming clearer.

Prime Minister, however, apparently maintains his cheerful chauvinism.
(Sent to Belgrade and Bucharest.)

[30724] No. 130.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Buchanan.

(No. 501.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 7, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 244 of 4th July.

I do not suppose there is any danger of Austrian intervention unless there are great and very decided Greek and Servian successes, and I think the danger of intervention will be minimised if it is made clear to Austria that no interference with north or north-eastern frontiers of Albania as already settled will be permitted. If Greece and Servia by their own victories secure a conterminous frontier between themselves at expense of Bulgaria, it should make it easier to give up Koritza to Albania, and if Austria felt that agreement about southern and south-western frontier of Albania was thus likely to be brought within reach, it would be a further incentive to non-intervention on her part. This argument might be used, if need be, to calm Austria if there are startling successes by Greece and Servia, but it must not be supposed that Austria will be less stiff about Koritza if Bulgaria wins.

[30798] No. 131.

Sir Edward Grey to Count de Salis.

(No. 74.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Foreign Office, July 7, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 106 of 4th July.

I have no objection to continuing *relations officieuses* with Count Voïnovitch.
Inform Minister for Foreign Affairs.

[31662] No. 132.

Sir Edward Grey to Earl Granville.

(No. 226.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July 7, 1913.*

THE German Ambassador told me to-day that the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs had agreed with the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, at their recent meeting, that, as it was quite impossible to arrange a definitive Government for Albania before the end of this month when the *réunion* in London would suspend its meetings, the best plan would be to establish a Provisional Government to last to the end of the year. It could, of course, then be prolonged if need be. He said, however, that he could only tell me this privately, as the Austrian Government had not yet accepted the proposal.

I said that the Commission de Contrôle proposed by the Austrians and Italians had been suggested for five years.

The Ambassador said that this commission was not intended by Austria to have the administration of Albania.

I observed that, in that case, it was difficult to see exactly what it was going to control. However, I would support anything that would establish a Provisional Government.

I told the Ambassador that the Austrian Ambassador had said to me to-day that, though Count Berchtold was considering my suggestion about setting up the Commission de Contrôle for administration immediately, he suggested that we might revert to the original idea of letting Austria and Italy draw up the definitive organisation for Albania, and that they should do it on the spot. I considered that it would be very inconvenient to withdraw altogether the last proposal that had been made by Austria and Italy for a Commission de Contrôle, and to substitute a proposal that Austria and Italy should send persons to Albania to draw up a scheme of organisation; to do this would give rise to suspicions of partition of Albania between Austria and Italy.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[31663] No. 133.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Cartwright.

(No. 139.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July 7, 1913.*

THE Austrian Ambassador told me to-day that Count Berchtold was considering the suggestions that I had made about the Commission de Contrôle for Albania, but was inclined to revert to the original plan under which Austria and Italy were to draw up the project of organisation, and that they should do so on the spot.

I said that I feared that this would give rise to suspicions of the partition of Albania between Austria and Italy, and I hoped that Count Berchtold would be able to accept the suggestions about a Commission de Contrôle.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[31664] No. 134.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Cartwright.[*]

(No. 140.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 7, 1913.*

AT the meeting with Ambassadors to-day the following resolutions were adopted :—

"Le Comte Mensdorff et le Marquis Impériali attirent l'attention de la réunion sur la nécessité de constituer le plus tôt possible la commission de délimitation de la frontière nord et nord-est de l'Albanie, afin qu'elle puisse procéder à ces opérations pendant la belle saison.

"La réunion pense que ces opérations devraient commencer au plus tard le 1er août, et exprime l'avis qu'il convient de désigner immédiatement les officiers qui doivent faire partie de la commission et de les inviter à se réunir à Scutari avant la fin de juillet.

"Sir E. Grey parle de l'organisation administrative de l'Albanie et de la nécessité de procéder le plus tôt possible à l'institution de la gendarmerie.

"Le Comte Mensdorff et le Marquis Impériali disent qu'ils ont déjà soumis au Principal Secrétaire d'État pour les Affaires Étrangères les vues de leurs Gouvernements relativement à l'organisation administrative, qu'ils ont transmis à Vienne et à Rome les observations de Sir E. Grey et qu'ils attendent des instructions sur ce point. Quant à la gendarmerie, ils sont d'avis d'aborder dès à présent l'examen de la question.

"Sir E. Grey propose l'avis suivant, qui est adopté à l'unanimité :—

"'Une démarche sera faite auprès du Gouvernement suédois par les six Puissances à l'effet d'obtenir la désignation d'un officier supérieur pour l'organisation et le commandement de la gendarmerie en Albanie. Quand cet officier aura été désigné, le Gouvernement suédois sera invité à choisir un nombre suffisant d'officiers pour l'assister dans l'organisation et le commandement de la gendarmerie. L'officier supérieur désigné sera invité à se rendre en Albanie aussitôt que la Commission de Contrôle aura été constituée.'

"La réunion pense que les traitements de ces officiers pourront être assurés sur les ressources du pays avec la garantie des Puissances."

The Austrian Ambassador communicated the following with regard to Mount Athos :—

"Les couvents du Mont-Athos forment une république autonome, indépendante et neutre.

"Il est donc interdit aux bâtiments de guerre des autres Puissances de s'arrêter, sauf en cas de force majeure, dans les eaux de la presqu'île.

"Pour exercer la police maritime et sanitaire le long de la côte la communauté pourrait entretenir des bâtiments à l'exclusion de sous-marins, d'un tonnage qui ne dépasse pas 300 tonneaux chacun, armés de canons d'un calibre de 7 cm. au maximum, mais sans installation pour lancer des torpilles ou pour poser des mines. Le nombre des bâtiments de service ne devrait pas excéder deux.

"Tout le territoire qui constitue la presqu'île portant le nom de Mont-Athos est la propriété complète et exclusive des vingt grands monastères situés sur la Sainte-Montagne.

"Les nouveaux arrivants ne peuvent s'établir sur la presqu'île qu'en prenant chez ces monastères des parcelles de territoire en ferme. Il est entendu que les communautés religieuses orthodoxes de toutes les Puissances auront le droit d'affermer des terres pour leurs établissements religieux. L'établissement d'éléments nouveaux sur le Mont-Athos est domaine exclusif de l'administration intérieure soumis aux antiques usages locaux.

"Aucun État orthodoxe ne jouira au Mont-Athos d'une situation privilégiée ou exclusive ; il se soumettra au pouvoir canonique avec une religieuse observation des usages de la Sainte-Montagne."

I said that we could not undo everything that had been settled about Mount Athos. Between now and the next meeting we could consider what the Austrian Ambassador had put before us.

[*] Also to Sir F. Bertie (No. 432), Earl Granville (No. 227), Sir R. Rodd (No. 173), and Sir G. Buchanan (No. 247).

At the conclusion of the meeting, I said that the war between the Balkan States was very serious. I had not suggested any joint action by the Powers, because I felt that mere representations would be useless, and I assumed that the Powers were not prepared to take together steps to impose peace by force. But it might be desirable to make it clear at our next meeting that the Powers were in agreement about their attitude towards the Balkan States. From conversations that I had had with individual Ambassadors, I gathered that the general opinion was that the war should be localised, and that there should be non-intervention by the Great Powers. It might be desirable to make this clear, and I should be glad if the Ambassadors would consult their Governments about it before the next meeting.

The German Ambassador said at once that this represented the view of his Government.

I added that of course we should be agreed that the Balkan States must not by their war be allowed to upset decisions already come to by the Great Powers about Albania.

The next meeting was fixed for Tuesday, the 15th instant, with an understanding that if the Austrian and Italian Ambassadors were in the meantime prepared to agree to a proposal for the immediate appointment of a Commission de Contrôle or a Provisional Government for Albania, we should have an earlier meeting to deal with that.

(Confidential.)

Before the *réunion* met, Sir Arthur Nicolson had been told by the French and Russian Ambassadors that they would like a resolution in favour of non-intervention by the Great Powers, and suggested that I should propose it.

I did not think it right to propose any such resolution without having warned the other Ambassadors of my intention, though I had understood some days ago from the German Ambassador that his Government were in favour of the principle, and I had no reason to suppose that the Austrian and Italian Governments differed.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[31838] No. 135.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Cartwright.

(No. 141.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 7, 1913.*

COUNT MENSDORFF communicated the following to me to-day :—

"Les derniers jours du mois de juin les troupes serbes de Dibra ont envahi le territoire albanais. Les Serbes ont essayé de s'emparer du passage de montagnes appelé Tchafa Mours (Col de Moura), qui est situé 17 kilom. au delà de la frontière délimitée par la réunion.

"Deux autres colonnes serbes appartenant, à ce qu'il paraît, aux troupes serbes occupant le district de Lonma, ont essayé de s'avancer à Selita, une tribu albanaise voisine de la Mirditie.

"Selita est éloignée 80 kilom. de Prizrend et seulement 45 kilom. de la côte adriatique ; c'est donc une position au cœur de l'Albanie du nord, et les troupes serbes n'ont aucune raison pour l'occupation de cette région.

"La population du district de Matia, qui était menacée par l'attaque des Serbes contre le passage Tchafa Mours, a résisté aux troupes serbes, et on combattait le 30 juin dans ces parages.

"L'attaque sur Selita a exaspéré la population de la Mirditie, qui est menacée par ce mouvement des troupes serbes.

"On a chargé de Vienne le Ministre d'Autriche-Hongrie à Belgrade d'y faire des réclamations.

"*Ambassade d'Autriche-Hongrie, Londres,*
"*le 7 juillet*, 1913."

I said that we had, as he knew, made representations to the Servians, under Admiral Burney's warning of possible danger between the Servians and the tribes.

Count Mensdorff said that the information he now gave me was still more recent, and perhaps we could repeat our representation to the Servians.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[31837] No. 136.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Buchanan.

(No. 248.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July 7*, 1913.

THE Russian Ambassador gave me to-day the two following communications.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

Enclosure 1 in No. 136.

Aide-mémoire communicated to M. Sazonof by Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburgh.

LE Comte Thurn a fait part au Comte Berchtold de la conversation qu'il a eue dernièrement avec M. Sazonof au sujet de la garantie de liberté des cultes et de l'enseignement pour les minorités dans les pays ci-devant turcs conquis par les Etats balkaniques.

Le Comte Berchtold partage la manière de voir de M. Sazonof en tant qu'il est aussi d'avis que la protection à garantir aux minorités en question ne devra pas être assurée par un protectorat étranger, et que toute ingérence d'une Puissance étrangère portant atteinte à la souveraineté des Etats balkaniques devra être évitée.

Le Ministère Impérial et Royal des Affaires Étrangères a au contraire en vue, tout comme son Excellence M. Sazonof l'a fait entendre au Comte Thurn, qu'une stipulation contenant pour la Serbie et le Monténégro l'obligation de la protection des minorités au point de vue des cultes et de l'enseignement devrait être insérée dans le traité de paix définitif, de sorte que dans le cas où cette obligation ne serait pas observée par l'un ou l'autre des Etats en question toutes les Puissances ayant prit part au traité de paix ou à la réunion de Londres auraient le droit de faire des représentations diplomatiques à ce sujet auprès des Gouvernements qui auraient manqué à leurs obligations.

Le Comte Thurn se flatte de l'espoir que cette manière de voir du Cabinet de Vienne correspond entièrement à l'ordre d'idées développées par son Excellence M. Sazonof à l'occasion de leur dernière conversation.

Le texte de la déclaration proposée en dernier lieu en cette matière à la réunion de Londres ne répondant pas entièrement au point de vue exposé plus haut (partagé selon toute apparence tant par son Excellence M. Sazonof que par le Comte Berchtold) en tant qu'il ne garantirait pas d'une manière effective la protection réelle des cultes et de l'enseignement des minorités en question, le Comte Mensdorff a été chargé de proposer à la réunion des Ambassadeurs à Londres une autre formule plus précise et par là répondant mieux, selon l'avis du Comte Berchtold, au but envisagé.

Le texte de cette formule est le suivant . . . .

Le Comte Thurn serait très reconnaissant à son Excellence M. Sazonof s'il voulait bien lui faire savoir s'il approuve cette formule ou bien si celle-ci lui semble donner lieu à quelques observations.

Saint-Pétersbourg, le 15 (28) *juin*, 1913.

Enclosure 2 in No. 136.

Aide-mémoire communicated to Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburgh by M. Sazonof.

LE Ministère Impérial des Affaires Étrangères n'a pas manqué de soumettre à l'examen le plus attentif l'aide-mémoire que l'Ambassade Impériale et Royale a bien voulu lui faire parvenir en date du 15 (28) juin, année courante.

Le Ministère Impérial se plaît tout d'abord à constater une parfaite solidarité de vues avec le Cabinet de Vienne quant à la question "que toute ingérence d'une Puissance étrangère portant atteinte à la souveraineté des Etats balkaniques devra être évitée." Une fois que les deux Gouvernements les plus intéressés au maintien de la paix aux Balkans conviennent chacun de son côté de l'absolue nécessité de proclamer ce principe, le Gouvernement Impérial ne saurait ne pas voir dans cette identité de vues la garantie la plus solide de ce que les événements dans les Balkans ne pourront mettre en danger la paix de l'Europe.

En partant de ce principe, le Ministère Impérial croit devoir établir une distinction entre deux catégories de garanties que le Cabinet de Vienne voudrait obtenir des Gouvernements de Serbie et du Monténégro :—

1. La formule proposée à la séance de la réunion du 9 (22) mars avait en vue de déclarer auxdits Gouvernements "qu'il est indispensable de prendre d'urgence des mesures pour assurer une protection effective des populations catholique, musulmane et albanaise dans les territoires cédés au Monténégro et à la Serbie." Il s'agit donc des mesures d'ordre administratif et découlant de l'état de choses créé par la guerre. Le Gouvernement Impérial est prêt à accepter cette formule si sa notification à Belgrade et Cettigné est accompagée de l'interprétation dernièrement proposée à la réunion et qui, tout en spécifiant les intérêts réclamant la protection des Gouvernements serbe et monténégrin, établirait le principe de non-ingérence des autres Puissances, au sujet duquel l'Autriche-Hongrie paraît être en parfait accord avec la Russie.

2. Dans ma notice du 15 (28) juin il est question, en outre, des garanties durables qui seraient insérées dans le traité de paix définitif.

En désirant aller dans cette question au-devant du désir du Gouvernement Impérial et Royal pour faciliter la tâche d'une entente entre les Puissances, le Ministère Impérial ne soulèverait pas d'objections de sa part pour introduire dans le nouveau traité de paix certaines garanties qui auraient le caractère d'obligations pour les Gouvernements balkaniques.

Il s'inspire en cela de l'esprit et de la lettre du Traité de Berlin, contenant certains articles pour garantir la liberté de culte et certains droits inamovibles des citoyens sans distinction de race et de religion.

Le Ministère Impérial croit devoir établir sa conviction profonde qu'il croit du reste être partagée par le Cabinet de Vienne, qu'on ne saurait imposer aux Gouvernements balkaniques des obligations plus étendues que celles qui ont été reconnues suffisantes par les Puissances lors du Traité de Berlin. L'expérience des trente-cinq années qui se sont écoulées est là pour attester que les Gouvernements balkaniques n'ont pas donné un motif suffisant pour modifier la portée de ces garanties et imposer de nouvelles obligations aux Gouvernements balkaniques.

Le Gouvernement Impérial ne verrait pas d'inconvénient à insister pour que dans le futur traité de paix il soit confirmé que les garanties prévues par les articles 27, 30 (les deux premiers alinéas), 35 et 39 (premier alinéa) du Traité de Berlin restent en vigueur. Il pourrait être stipulé que le Gouvernement de Serbie (Monténégro) accordera protection à ses citoyens sans distinction de race et de religion sur la base des garanties prévues par les articles (susmentionnés) du Traité de Berlin qui reste en vigueur.

Tel est le point de vue du Ministère Impérial. Pour les raisons ci-dessus développées, il croit que le texte de la formule en huit points exposée dans la notice de l'Ambassade Impériale et Royale demanderait tout d'abord une discussion qui risquerait de se prolonger indéfiniment. En outre, certains de ces points seraient susceptibles de créer des obligations incompatibles avec les droits souverains des Etats en question. Les libertés qui sont projetées en faveur des Albanais dépassent en certains points celles qui sont admises pour les minorités dans les pays les plus civilisés et par rapport aux groupes nationaux d'un Etat d'une culture bien supérieure à celui des Albanais. D'autre part, les droits de pâturage, &c., en Serbie et au Monténégro stipulés pour les Albanais n'habitant pas ces pays auraient créé de vraies servitudes au détriment de la Serbie et du Monténégro.

Pour toutes ces raisons, le Ministère Impérial croit qu'il serait préférable de s'en tenir aux garanties générales ci-dessus exposées.

Il semblerait que de cette manière on pourrait concilier les deux points émis par l'Ambassade Impériale et Royale dans sa notice, à savoir, la non-ingérence des Puissances étrangères et en même temps le droit des Puissances signataires du futur traité de faire des représentations diplomatiques dans le cas d'infraction d'un article quelconque de ce traité ayant reçu la sanction de leurs signatures.

Le Ministère Impérial se plaît à espérer que le Cabinet de Vienne voudra bien reconnaître le caractère amical et conciliant qu'il a mis dans l'examen de cette question, ainsi que son désir sincère d'une entente aussi prompte que possible entre les Puissances.

Saint-Pétersbourg, le 19 juin, 1913.

[30732] No. 137.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir P. Harvey.

(No. 5.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 7*, 1913.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 21 of the 3rd instant relative to the supplementary claims of compensation put in by the Greek delegation to the Balkan Financial Commission.

As regards the claim for 504,600 fr. on account of losses occasioned to certain Greek vessels by the Turkish cruiser "Hamidie," which figures on p. 9 of the document enclosed in your despatch, which, as you have pointed out privately, raises a question of principle with respect to the right of belligerents to damage enemy private property at sea, and as to which you have asked for an indication of the attitude of His Majesty's Government, I have to make the following observations:—

I do not at present know in what the losses inflicted by the "Hamidie" consisted.

If they consisted in the fact that the Greek vessels and the goods on board were appropriated after capture comfirmed by a prize court, you should not support the claim but oppose it. Assuming that, as I presume was the case, these vessels did not come within the protection either of the convention of The Hague Peace Conference of 1907, relating to the status of enemy merchant ships at the outbreak of hostilities, or of chapter 2 (the exemption from capture of certain vessels) of the convention of the same conference relating to certain restrictions with regard to the exercise of the right of capture in naval war, His Majesty's Government maintain as strongly as ever the general rule that private enemy vessels and private enemy goods on board them may be seized and appropriated.

If the losses consisted in damage inflicted in the course of attack by the "Hamidie" after the vessel damaged had refused to submit to visit after having been duly signalled to do so, the claim is unsustainable, and you should not support but oppose it.

If the "Hamidie," on the other hand, attacked, without such refusal having first taken place, the claim, if and so far as properly supported by satisfactory evidence, would be justifiable, and should be supported.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[29408] No. 138.

Foreign Office to British-American Tobacco Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 7*, 1913.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, asking whether your company should furnish to this office particulars of your interest in the Export Leaf Tobacco Company for the use of the British delegates on the Balkan Financial Commission in Paris.

I am to inform you in reply that unless your company hold any concession from or contract with the Ottoman Government involving obligations on the part of the latter, which obligations the company claim that the annexing State shall take over there is no necessity for the company to furnish the particulars in question.

I am, however, to add that as it is possible that, in connection with the question of the Société de la Régie des Tabacs, which will certainly be discussed by the commission, an opportunity may occur of taking some step in furtherance of the British interests involved in the tobacco industry, a statement of your company's *desiderata* might prove useful, and that Sir E. Grey would be glad to receive such a statement if you care to forward it.

I am, &c.
W. LANGLEY.

[31278] No. 139.

Count de Salis to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 8.)

(No. 38.)

Sir, *Cettinjé, July 1*, 1913.

WITH reference to my telegram of to-day's date, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith copy of a despatch, dated the 27th June, received from Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Burney on the subject of the occupation of San Giovanni di Medua by the Montenegrins. In consultation with his Flag Commander, Commander Henley, I drew up a *note verbale*, of which I have the honour to enclose a copy, requesting the Montenegrin Government to hand over to the Governor of Alessio the custom-house and post-office, and to withdraw their troops, at present numbering 150 men, leaving only a force of ten to fifteen men, which would be sufficient to guard the depôt of stores. These stores had, it was understood, been sold to a Trieste merchant, who should be warned at the risk of their confiscation and eventual destruction to remove them during the first fortnight in July. I stated in my note that the Montenegrin troops amounted to 150 since Commander Henley informed me that he had just been to Medua by order of the Vice-Admiral, and that that was the number which had been stated to him by the Montenegrin commandant on Thursday, the 26th June. I would remark here that in my telegram No. 101 of the 23rd June I had previously reported to you the assurances received from M. Plamenatz, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, that there were only sixty men there guarding the stores.

In the course of two interviews, M. Plamenatz explained to me that, according to the terms of the contract made with him on the 22nd June, M. Treuden, of Trieste, who had bought the stores, had stipulated for a delay of three weeks from that date, *i.e.*, until the 14th July, before he could be obliged to proceed to the checking of the stores and the taking of delivery. These formalities would occupy a little time as some of the stores had deteriorated owing to exposure to the weather, while others, as Commander Henley mentioned, had already had to be destroyed owing to the proximity of the Turkish camp for typhoid fever cases; but everything required could certainly be done, and the guard removed in the second fortnight in July. These proposals did not seem to me in the circumstances to be unreasonable on condition of the reduction of the Montenegrin forces to the number strictly necessary to guard the stores. We agreed to fix the number required at twenty men.

M. Plamenatz proceeded to beg that the Montenegrin authorities should keep control of the custom-house and post-office until the stores had been removed and the guard withdrawn. It seemed to me desirable to refuse to entertain this proposal. M. Plamenatz then raised objection on the ground that conflicts were to be feared between the Albanians and the Montenegrins. It was ultimately agreed that the custom-house and post-office should be handed over forthwith not to the Governor of Alessio as proposed, but to the international authorities, under whose control they were to remain as long as the Montenegrin guard remained at Medua.

At the Vice-Admiral's desire, I had expressed the opinion of the international commission that the receipts of the customs and post-office from the 14th May last should be paid over to the Governor of Alessio. According to the information obtained by Commander Henley, the receipts of the customs had so far amounted to about 40*l*. It appeared to me that a counter-claim for expenses of collection might easily cover this claim and that it would be better not to press the matter, but to use the point in support of the contention that these administrations should be handed over at once.

M. Plamenatz subsequently addressed to me the *note verbale* dated the 29th June (received after the interview of the 30th), of which I have the honour to enclose a copy. Commander Henley left early this morning for Scutari to submit the correspondence to the Vice-Admiral.

As regards the number of troops at Medua, M. Plamenatz told me that he had been assured by the War Department that the figures were as originally given to me and communicated to you. He thought that the commandant at Medua had mentioned a higher figure to Commander Henley in order to increase the importance of his command in the eyes of the Albanians.

I have, &c.
J. DE SALIS.

Enclosure 1 in No. 139.

Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney to Count de Salis.

Sir, *Scutari, June* 27, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have received the following telegram from London on the 24th instant:—

"The Austrian Government complain that the Montenegrin detachment of thirty men, who are at San Giovanni di Medua to evacuate stores left by Servia, has been recently increased to 130 men, and that Montenegro still occupies the customs at the above port and declines to hand it over to the chiefs of the Albanian district of Alessio. Please report on above. If Montenegro still occupies the customs at Medua, they should retire. The Austrian Government desire the evacuation of stores from Medua to be hastened and completed as soon as possible."

2. In order to verify these statements, I sent my Flag Commander to Medua yesterday, and I am now sending him on to you in order that you may obtain a more complete statement. I would be glad if the Montenegrin Government could be requested to immediately give orders to their representative at Medua to hand over the custom-house and post-office to the Governor of Alessio, and also to reduce the troops at Medua to a mere guard on the stores remaining there. It is understood that these stores have been sold to a merchant at Trieste, and I therefore beg to request that the Montenegrin Government may be asked to inform this merchant that if these stores are not removed at once, they will be confiscated and destroyed.

3. I think it is very desirable that all Montenegrin troops should be withdrawn from Medua with the least possible delay.

4. I have directed my Flag Commander to remain at Cettinjé at your convenience in order that he may bring me replies to these questions so that the necessary report may be sent to London by telegraph.

5. I understand that the Montenegrins themselves now at Medua are only too anxious to leave the place.

I have, &c.
CECIL BURNEY.

P.S.—I think that the money received by Montenegro for customs dues at Medua since the arrival of the international force at Scutari, or anyhow a portion of it, should be refunded to the Governor of Alessio.

C. B.

Enclosure 2 in No. 139.

Note verbale communicated to Montenegrin Government.

SUR la demande du Vice-Amiral Sir Cecil Burney, la Légation de Sa Majesté britannique a l'honneur de prier le Gouvernement Royal monténégrin de donner incessamment à leur représentant à San Giovanni di Médua des ordres pour la remise au Gouverneur d'Alessio de la douane et du bureau de poste de Médua, et de retirer de la ville les troupes monténégrines, au nombre de 150, qui s'y trouvent; en y laissant tout au plus une force suffisante de dix à quinze hommes pour servir de garde au dépôt de provisions. Ces provisions seraient vendues à un marchand de Trieste, qui doit être averti qu'il aura à les emporter dans la première quinzaine du mois de juillet pour en éviter la confiscation et la destruction éventuelle et pour permettre au Gouvernement monténégrin de retirer complètement ses troupes avant le 15 juillet.

Le Capitaine Henley, qui vient d'arriver de Scutari à Cettingé, attendra la réponse du Gouvernement Royal au sujet de la date de la remise de la douane et du bureau de poste de Médua.

La Commission internationale est d'avis que la recette de la douane à partir de la date de l'arrivée de la force internationale à Scutari serait à remettre au Gouverneur d'Alessio.

Légation de Sa Majesté britannique,
Cettigné, le 28 *juin*, 1913.

67

Enclosure 3 in No. 139.

Note verbale by Montenegrin Government.

EN réponse à la note verbale de la Légation de Sa Majesté britannique en date du 28 juin, année courante, le Ministère Royal des Affaires Etrangères a l'honneur de l'informer que le 9 (22) juin le Gouvernement Royal a vendu toutes les provisions qui se trouvent dans les dépôts du port de Medova à M. Michel Treuden, commerçant de Trieste.

Le Gouvernement Royal s'est engagé envers l'acheteur de pourvoir à la garde des dites provisions jusqu'au 14 juillet prochain, et il a laissé à Medova dans ce but une demie compagnie de quarante-six hommes exactement qui sera réduite à vingt hommes seulement.

Dans la deuxième quainzane de juillet l'administration militaire pourra remettre certainement toutes ces provisions à M. Treuden et retirer les vingt soldats de Medova, puisqu'à ce moment il n'y aura aucune nécessité pour le Monténégro d'occuper cette place.

Comme la cession immédiate de la douane et du bureau de poste de Medova au Gouverneur d'Alessio présenterait de grandes difficultés et même des dangers, vu l'état d'esprit et de culture des Albanais, le Gouvernement Royal ne peut pas le faire, mais il est prêt de faire la cession à la Commission internationale si celle-ci peut se charger de l'administration de la douane et de la poste jusqu'à l'évacuation complète par le Monténégro du port de Medova.

Quant aux recettes de la douane et du bureau de poste le Gouvernement Royal ne peut pas les remettre ni à la Commission internationale ni au Gouverneur d'Alessio, vu qu'elles ont été si minimes qu'elles n'ont pas pu même suffir au pavement des fonctionnaires de la douane et de la poste et à l'entretien des locaux de ces deux administrations.

Cettigné, le 16 (29) *juin*, 1913.

[31279] No. 140.

Count de Salis to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 8.)

(No. 39.)

Sir, *Cettinjé, July* 1, 1913.

IN my despatch No. 36 of the 27th June I reported to you some of the claims raised by the Montenegrin authorities to property alleged to have belonged to the Turkish Administration in Scutari. Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Burney has now forwarded to me the enclosed letter, in which the Montenegrin commandant, Captain Radovitch, raises claim to the Ottoman stamps used on petitions, contracts, &c., as well as to the money received up to date for the sale in Scutari of these stamps.

I pointed out to M. Plamenatz, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, that, as far as I was aware, these stamps were issued by the Ottoman Debt Commission, and that the right of the Montenegrin authorities to them would probably in that case be contested. It seemed to me, however, that in the present instance Captain Radovitch was not limiting himself to the period of occupation, but was asking for a share in the revenues of the country after the evacuation had taken place. Such a claim could surely not be entertained for a moment.

After consideration, M. Plamenatz replied that the letter had been written without his knowledge or approval. He asked me to beg the vice-admiral that it should not be considered to require an answer.

I have, &c.
J. DE SALIS.

Enclosure in No. 140.

Captain Radovitch to Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney.

Excellence, *Scutari, le 25 juin*, 1913.

LES timbres qu'on emploie aujourd'hui pour les requêtes et les contrats et qui se vendent ici par la direction de la douane de sel et ses succursales chez MM. Tzaf Ketchu à Paroutza, Adji Nassouf Tepelia et Omer Adji Aloucha, au bazar, sont des timbres ottomans et, par conséquent, appartiennent au Gouvernement monténégrin. Je viens donc prier humblement son Excellence d'avoir l'extrême bonté de me faire faire remettre ces timbres ainsi que l'argent qu'on en a déjà reçu par la vente.

Veuillez, &c.

A. RADOVITCH, *Capitaine de Génie.*

[31268] No. 141.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 8.)

(No. 148.)

Sir, *Athens, July 2*, 1913.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 111 of the 12th May, I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of notes which I have received from the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the conditions of Engineer Captain Watson's remaining on as a member of the new British Naval Mission.

I also enclose a copy of a letter which Captain Watson has addressed to me accepting the offer of the Greek Government, and which I am communicating to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I have, &c.

F. ELLIOT.

Enclosure 1 in No. 141.

M. Coromilas to Sir F. Elliot.

M. le Ministre. *Athènes, le 11 (24) juin*, 1913.

POUR répondre à la lettre particulière que vous avez bien voulu m'adresser le 20 mai, 1913, au sujet du Capitaine Watson, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que le Ministère Royal de la Marine accepte les conditions auxquelles le Capitaine Watson consentirait à rester au service du Gouvernement hellénique, à savoir: (1) que ses appointements actuels ne seront pas diminués et (2) qu'on lui versera les 4,000 drachmes prévus par l'article 12 de la convention.

En portant ce qui précède à votre connaissance, je vous prie, &c.

L. A. COROMILAS.

Enclosure 2 in No. 141.

M. Coromilas to Sir F. Elliot.

M. le Ministre, *Athènes, le 18 juin (1er juillet)*, 1913.

POUR faire suite à ma lettre en date du 10 (23) juin, 1913, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que le Ministère de la Marine a accepté toutes les conditions que le Capitaine Watson avait formulées, à savoir, outre celles contenues dans sa lettre du 10 (23), qu'il aura le titre d'Ingénieur conseiller ou Ingénieur inspecteur ("Consulting Engineer or Engineering Adviser") du Ministère de la Marine avec droits d'administration effectifs dans son service et que, en vertu de ce titre, il aura le pas sur le chef de division des ingénieurs du Ministère de la Marine. Et, en plus, que le personnel sous ses ordres sera augmenté; le Ministère de la Marine à la suite d'une requête du Capitaine Watson, avait déjà agréé cette demande.

Veuillez, &c.

L. A. COROMILAS.

Enclosure 3 in No. 141.

Captain Watson to Sir F. Elliot.

Sir, *Athens, July 2*, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the Hellenic Government having communicated to you their acceptance of the terms put forward by me through you, under which I was willing to renew my contract with them for a further term of two years' service with the British Naval Mission in Greece, I have much pleasure, conformably to article 5 of the first contract, in accepting the offer which the Hellenic Government have done me the honour of making to me, as stated in their communication to you, dated the 27th April, 1913, and I beg you will be so good as to communicate my decision to them, and also to the home authorities.

I have, &c.

JAS. H. WATSON.

[31425] No. 142.

Sir R. Crawford to Sir W. Tyrrell.—(Received July 8.)

(Confidential.) *Hôtel Palais d'Orsay, Paris, July 2*, 1913.

My dear Tyrrell,

IN continuation of my last letter, you may like to tell Sir E. Grey that a cypher telegram from the Sublime Porte, received here on Monday, states that the Turkish Government have accepted *en principe* my suggestions as to the reorganisation of the Commission des Réformes financières at the Ministry of Finance. More foreign members are to be added to the Commission, which will be charged with the preparation of the annual Budget and with the supervision of the application of the laws and regulations relating to finance. The Minister of Finance has been instructed to draft an iradé to give effect to these decisions of the Cabinet.

This is satisfactory so far as it goes. With tactful handling, the Commission, with these additional powers, should eventually exercise sufficient influence to ensure a more or less effective control over expenditure.

The Sublime Porte also wires that the Cabinet has adopted *en principe* my further suggestions as to the immediate appointment of mixed commissions to draw up a programme of reforms for the vilayets of Asia Minor. Instead, however, of proceeding on the lines I had proposed, the Government's proposal is to divide the Asiatic provinces into six divisions, for each of which a foreign inspector-general is to be appointed, with subordinate foreign experts to aid him in reorganising the local administrations of justice, public works, and agriculture. At the same time a foreign chief inspector-general is to be appointed to the Ministry of the Interior.

It is important that a programme should be drawn up of the reforms for which it is proposed to invite the services of these foreign advisers and experts, and that the powers of the latter should be clearly defined. I have indicated to the Turkish Government some of the principal administrative and economic reforms which should be undertaken, and, if the British Government is approached with regard to the nomination of expert advisers for the Ministry of the Interior and for local administrative work, it would be advisable, I think, to press for a definite written statement as to the general character of the reforms contemplated and as to the functions of the foreign experts in connection therewith.

I have impressed upon the Turkish Government that the Powers are not prepared to authorise further financial assistance unless serious measures of reform are undertaken in Asia Minor. A clear understanding on this point should be required as a security, material as well as moral, for the integrity of the guarantees of future loans.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. CRAWFORD.

[31356] No. 143.

M. Misu to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 8.)

Légation de Roumanie, Londres,
le 20 juin (5 juillet), 1913.

M. le Secrétaire d'État,

PAR sa note du 23 mai (5 juin) dernier, dont j'ai eu l'honneur, sur sa demande, de remettre copie à votre Excellence, le Gouvernement Royal roumain avait fait connaitre aux Grandes Puissances que, si la guerre éclatait entre les alliés balkaniques, la Roumanie se verra obligée de sortir de la réserve gardée jusqu'au ce moment.

Comme aujourd'hui la Bulgarie se trouve effectivement en état de guerre avec la Grèce et la Serbie, Sa Majesté le Roi Charles de Roumanie a ordonné la mobilisation de l'armée roumaine.

En portant ce qui précède à votre connaissance, j'ai, &c.

N. MISU.

Minute.

Sir Edward Grey,

M. Misu handed me the above to-day. I said that I presumed mobilization did not necessarily mean participation in hostilities. He said that it did not do so. He added that the measure would probably be displeasing in Vienna, but Roumania could not always be in the tow of Austria, and must look after her own interests, which were that an equilibrium should be maintained in the Balkans. Roumania did not wish to see a too powerful Bulgaria, while Austria-Hungary would be glad if Servia were completely crushed. He asked if I had any remarks to make. I said none beyond that it was our earnest desire that hostilities, if they were to continue, should be strictly localized.

A. N.

Foreign Office, July 4, 1913.

E. G.

[31405] No. 144.

M. Mincof to Sir W. Tyrrell.—(Received July 8.)

Dear Sir William,

Bulgarian Legation, London, July 7, 1913.

IN accordance with the suggestion which you made this afternoon, I beg to forward the enclosed two *aides-mémoire*.

I have just received a telegram from Dr. Danef to the effect that Osman Nizami Pasha, the former Turkish peace delegate, and now Minister of Public Works, has wired to him suggesting that it would be in the interest both of Bulgaria and Turkey if the two countries took immediately in hand the settlement of the various pending questions. He proposes that Bulgaria should send to Constantinople for that purpose a person enjoying the full confidence of the Government. Dr. Danef has answered that he is in full agreement with the proposal, and that the choice of the Bulgarian Government has fallen on M. Natchovitch, who is leaving to-morrow for Constantinople.

I shall be very grateful if you will kindly bring the above to the knowledge of Sir Edward Grey.

Believe me, &c.

C. C. MINCOF.

Enclosure in No. 144.

Aides-mémoire communicated by Bulgarian Legation.

(1.)

AS efforts continue to be made to hold Bulgaria responsible for commencing the recent fighting in Macedonia, the Bulgarian Government deems it indispensable to lay stress on the following facts :—

1. Hostilities began at the very moment when the Bulgarian Government was addressing to Russia its *mémoire* on the subject of her arbitration in the dispute between Servia and Bulgaria, and the Bulgarian Prime Minister was on the point of leaving for St. Petersburgh.

2. On receiving the first reports of the fighting the Bulgarian Government immediately issued to the Bulgarian armies strict orders to desist from attacking. At the same time it urgently pressed a similar course of action on the Governments of Belgrade and Athens. Furthermore, it appealed on the 1st July to Russia to use her influence in the same direction.

3. Some of the severest fighting occurred in places where the Bulgarian troops were in such a manifest numerical inferiority that it would have been pure folly to precipitate an offensive movement.

4. So convinced was the Bulgarian Government of being able to avoid complications that to the very last moment it left at Salonica a whole battalion whose subsequent fate need not be recounted.

5. All through last week the main forces of the Bulgarian army abstained from taking part in the fighting. This is especially true of the Kustendil army, which was in the closest proximity of the main theatre of fighting, and could have easily been despatched to that quarter. The Bulgarian Government, however, abstained from issuing orders to that effect, its one desire being to do nothing which might precipitate war.

6. The Bulgarian headquarters deny in most categorical terms having ever issued orders for a surprise attack on the Servian and Greek lines, and no Bulgarian officer would dare initiate a movement of that kind without such orders. The documents conveying such orders, alleged to have been discovered among the archives of a Bulgarian regiment, must, therefore, be considered apocryphal.

7. Now, as from the very beginning of the crisis, the Bulgarian Government takes its stand on the existing treaties, and, notwithstanding recent complications, continues to favour a peaceful liquidation of the problem.

Bulgarian Legation, London, July 7, 1913.

(2.)

The Bulgarian Government learns that at the sitting of the 3rd July the Ottoman Government discussed the question of an eventual intervention of Turkey in the present Balkan crisis. The military party strongly urged the advisability of such a course of action. It is expected that the question will be decided in one sense or another within the next few days.

In connection with this the Bulgarian Government has instructed its representatives abroad to remind the Great Powers that, as regards the recently signed Treaty of Peace, they stand in the position of moral guarantors. The conditions of peace would have been quite different and infinitely more harsh for Turkey had it not been for their intervention on her behalf. Those points on which no definite agreement was reached have been referred to special commissions consisting of representatives of the former belligerents and the Great Powers.

In these circumstances the Bulgarian Government is convinced that the Great Powers who came to Turkey's assistance at a time when she lay helpless will not now fail to exert their influence in Constantinople in favour of the observance by Turkey of a settlement for which they are mainly responsible.

Since the conclusion of peace, Bulgaria has done nothing which could justify an unfriendly attitude on the part of Turkey. On the contrary, her moderation during the peace negotiations and her anxiety to restore normal diplomatic relations at the earliest possible moment are convincing proofs that she has no better wish than to cultivate a policy of friendship towards the Ottoman Empire.

Bulgarian Legation, London, July 7, 1913.

[31349] No. 145.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received July 8.)

(Confidential.)

Sir, *Admiralty, July 7*, 1913.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, decypher of a telegram dated the 6th instant, from the Vice-Admiral Second in Command, Mediterranean, at Scutari, relative to affairs in Albania.

I am, &c.
W. GRAHAM GREENE.

Enclosure in No. 145.

Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney to Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.) *July 6*, 1913.

REPORT received this morning stating hostilities have commenced between Servians and Merditas. I have informed Albanian chiefs that if Servians continue to advance into Albania they should not be resisted, and I have induced chiefs to go out and put a stop to the fighting, which they said they would endeavour to do.

Request Servian Government may be urged to withdraw troops from Albania. It will be impossible to prevent tribes from rising if troops do not retire soon.

[31353] No. 146.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received July 8.)

(Confidential.)

Sir, *Admiralty, July 7*, 1913.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, decypher of a telegram, dated the 7th instant, from the Admiralty relative to Albanian affairs.

I am, &c.
W. GRAHAM GREENE.

Enclosure in No. 146.

Admiralty to Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney.

(Telegraphic.) *Admiralty, July 7*, 1913.

REFERENCE to Admiralty telegram No. 10 and your Nos. 12 and 16.

Servian Government reply they had already issued orders to troops to withdraw from towns in Albania, and they are repeating these orders now.

[31281] No. 147.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 8.)

(No. 323.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, July 7*, 1913.

BALKAN war.

My telegram No. 321 of 7th July.

Grand Vizier assures me that Turkey has no intention of attacking Bulgaria. On the contrary, he had intimated to Bulgarian Government his desire to renew normal relations, and had invited them to send diplomatic representative here, only condition being that Bulgaria should evacuate Turkish territory up to new frontier line. Military preparations being made were only intended as a hint that pressure could be used, and newspaper articles ascribing more aggressive intentions to Turkey were without foundation.

French Minister has received a similar explanation from Talaat Bey and from military commandant at Constantinople, who is also very influential member of Committee.

Grand Vizier added that I might assure you confidentially that, even if the fortune of war went against Bulgaria, Turkey would not take advantage of it.

[31368] No. 148.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 8.)

(No. 118.)

(Telegraphic.) R. *Athens, July 8*, 1913.

FOLLOWING from military attaché for Director of Military Operations :—

"Military attachés have been refused permission to proceed to the front."

[31453] No. 149.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 8.)

(No. 119.)

(Telegraphic.) *Decode.* *Athens, July 8*, 1913.

AFTER two days' fighting three Greek divisions of centre and left have completed dislodgment of Bulgarian forces from position on heights to south of Doiran Lake. Twelve guns captured. Pursuit continues towards Strumnitza. Greek division [group undecypherable] have forced enemy across Struma, Orleak [?] bridge being destroyed by latter.

[31451] No. 150.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 8.)

(No. 90. Confidential.)

(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 8*, 1913.

I GATHER from conversation with my Austrian colleague that he has not acted on instructions contained in my telegram No. 88 of 7th July, as he fears to elicit a too uncompromising pronouncement, but he thinks that Roumania would not now content herself merely with territorial gains, but would also require some guarantee from Bulgaria that, in the case of latter's victory, Servia would not be too harshly dealt with.

(Sent to Vienna, Sophia, Athens, and Belgrade.)

[31448] No. 151.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 8.)

(No. 91.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 8, 1913.*

FOREIGN military attachés will be allowed to follow eventual operations with the General Staff, which is expected to leave Bucharest in ten days.

(Sent to Sophia.)

[31455] No. 152.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 8.)

(No. 250.)
(Telegraphic.) *St. Petersburgh, July 8, 1913.*

MINISTER for Foreign Affairs told me yesterday that, while Bulgarian Government are clamouring for Russian intervention, they continue to talk of arbitration on basis of treaty, while they have in their official journal spoken of Emperor and Imperial Government as responsible for present situation. His Excellency has declined to do anything, and has warned them that if they are not careful Russia will wash her hands of them altogether. He seems so bent on detaching Roumania from Austria that he is not likely to make difficulties as to extent of Bulgarian territory which former may eventually annex. He told me with much satisfaction that German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had not only refused to support efforts made by Austria at Bucharest to bring about understanding between Roumania and Bulgaria, but had even severely criticised recent trend of Austrian diplomacy. He seems to think that understanding between Berlin and Vienna is not as close as it was.

From a communication made to him by Turkish Ambassador he believes that Turkey will insist on immediate evacuation by Bulgarians of territory to be restored to her under treaty of peace. He warned Ambassador that Ottoman Government must be careful, and received assurance that they did not contemplate any action beyond demanding execution of treaty.

[31456] No. 153.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 8.)

(No. 259.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Sophia, July 8, 1913.*

FOLLOWING from military attaché for Director of Military Operations :—

"No official information can be obtained to-day. I hear unofficially that the 4th army has been badly defeated near Kotchana and is in retreat. Some troops have arrived here from the 1st army, and are probably replacing others who have gone south. Apparently there is no general reserve. Capture of Doiran by the Greeks is confirmed. There is great despondency in Sophia."

(Sent to Belgrade and Bucharest.)

[31457] No. 154.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 8.)

(No. 260.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Sophia, July 8, 1913.*

OWING to unfavourable military situation reported in my telegram No. 259 of 8th July, position of Ministry is considerably shaken.

(Sent to Belgrade and Bucharest.)

[31444] No. 155.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 8.)

(No. 102.)
(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, July 8, 1913.*

AUSTRIAN Minister for Foreign Affairs said to me yesterday evening that the attitude of Roumania was causing him much worry, as it had been impossible for him to obtain clear statement from the Roumanian Government as to what were their demands. He was doing all he could to try and arrange matters between Bulgaria and Roumania. Minister for Foreign Affairs told me he had reasons to believe that for the present Bulgaria had no intention of claiming from Servia more than she was entitled to by the treaty.

[31439] No. 156.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 8.)

(No. 103.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Vienna, July 8, 1913.*

ALBANIA.

Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs told me yesterday that, as the meetings of the Ambassadors were about to close, he did not see any way of arriving at a settlement for Albania unless the drafting of the statute were entrusted to Austria-Hungary and Italy, to be eventually submitted to the Powers for their approval.

As regards the southern frontier of Albania, Minister for Foreign Affairs seemed pleased with the suggestion, apparently made by you, that frontier-line should run more or less from Cape Stilos to a point south of Koritza, which would leave that town in Albania.

[31458] No. 157.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 8.)

(No. 104. Most Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, July 8, 1913.*

AUSTRIAN Minister for Foreign Affairs returned on Sunday from visiting Emperor at Ischl. I learn from a trustworthy source that Emperor said to him that he would have no more running after Bulgaria, but that Count Berchtold was to concentrate his efforts to retain friendship of Roumania for this country.

[31361] No. 158.

Consul-General Smith to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 8.)

(No. 11.)
(Telegraphic.) *Decode.* *Odessa, July 8, 1913.*

ROUMANIAN acting consul-general at Odessa received orders 7th July to call out army reservists, classes 1901 to 1911, and navy reservists 1897 to 1909. Greek consul is ordered to send home men born in 1891.

(Repeated to St. Petersburgh and Constantinople.)

[30388] No. 159.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.**

(No. 262.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Foreign Office, July* 8, 1913.

ADMIRAL at Scutari asks whether the extra duties on alcohol and the revenue from sale of salt and lease of fishery rights should still be paid to Ottoman Debt Commissioners there. He also asks whether, if extra duties on alcohol should still be paid to Commissioners, surtax imposed during war should be continued.

We have no information as to extra duty on alcohol, and are asking Admiralty to enquire of admiral as to its amount and date of its imposition.

Surtax referred to is presumably 100 per cent. duty imposed by Turkey on goods from Balkan States. She imposed it as Sovereign of Scutari, and, strictly speaking, question of its continuance or cessation should be decided by present Sovereign.

Position of Scutari is, however, anomalous and unprovided for by any well recognised rules of international law.

We therefore propose to settle question solely on principles of convenience and to leave admiral as best judge of requirements of situation to act as he thinks fit, after consulting his foreign colleagues.

Inform Government to which you are accredited and ask whether they agree. An early reply is requested.

[32153] No. 160.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.†

(No. 263.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Foreign Office, July* 8, 1913.

TURKISH Ambassador has requested, by order of his Government, that the Powers should move the Bulgarian Government to evacuate those districts which by treaty are to be retroceded to Turkey, so as to enable the Turkish refugees to return to their homes, and thereby relieve the Turkish Government of the heavy burden of maintaining them. Pending the delimitation of the Enos–Midia frontier, Turkish Government propose that a neutral zone should be established. Turkey wishes to demobilise, but these matters, at any rate, must first be arranged.

I told Tewfik Pasha that I would have to consult the other Powers, but that I would inform the other Governments that I considered the Turkish request reasonable, and one to which we could give effect. Ascertain views of Minister for Foreign Affairs.

[31439] No. 161.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Cartwright.

(No. 205.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Foreign Office, July* 8, 1913.

YOUR telegram No. 103 of 8th July.

The Austrian Ambassador suggested to me yesterday that we should revert to the plan of Austria and Italy drawing up an organisation for Albania, and that they should do it on the spot. For Austria and Italy to send commissioners to Albania to draw up an organisation would excite suspicion that partition was intended. I expressed this apprehension, and expressed strong hope that international commission would be proceeded with, and administration of Albania thus provided for provisionally.

Statement in last paragraph of your telegram as made to you by Minister for Foreign Affairs does not accurately represent what I have as yet said, but you need not explain.

Fuller explanations of all these points will reach you by despatch.

---

* Also to Earl Granville (No. 242), Sir F. Cartwright (No. 203), Sir G. Buchanan (No. 503), and Sir R. Rodd (No. 199).

† Also to Sir G. Buchanan (No. 504); Sir F. Cartwright (No. 204), Sir R. Rodd (No. 200), and Earl Granville (No. 243).

[30528] No. 162.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Marling.

(No. 311.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Foreign Office, July* 8, 1913.

MY telegram No. 285 of 25th June: Lights and mines.

Please report by telegraph how matters stand.

You may, if you think it necessary, make a further representation on the subject.

[31976] No. 163.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir C. Spring-Rice.

(No. 394.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 8, 1913.

THE American Ambassador informed me to-day that to his Government it appeared probable that, at the Financial Commission now in session in Paris, the assent of the six Powers signatory of the Treaty of Berlin would be given to the raising of the Turkish customs dues. When the last increase of these duties took place, it was arranged through the mediation of the British Government that the assent of the Berlin Powers was coupled with the qualification that the arrangement made by these Powers with Turkey must not free the Porte from obtaining the assent of the other Powers. This qualification was incorporated as article 13 of the Protocol signed in Constantinople on the 25th April, 1907. The Ambassador was instructed to request me informally to give such information as I might be at liberty to furnish for the confidential information of the United States Government of whether cognisance had been taken, in the negotiations now in progress amongst the Berlin Treaty Powers with reference to Tuakish finances, of the right of other Powers to be consulted in the matter of Turkish customs increases, as incidental to their capitulatory rights. If there had been no such explicit recognition of the principle of equality of rights amongst the nations enjoying the benefits of the Capitulations, the Ambassador was instructed to ask me whether the British Government would be willing to maintain that principle by the reincorporation, in any such agreement as the six Powers might conclude with Turkey in reference to the increase of dues, of the provision cited above, which I had been instrumental in having embodied in the Protocol of 1907.

I said that I would have a short memorandum drawn up to answer this. At present the Financial Commission in Paris was discussing whether Turkey should pay an indemnity to the Balkan States, and what share of the Turkish Debt the Balkan States should take over, in consideration of the Turkish territory annexed by them, which was part of the security for the Turkish Debt. It would, therefore, be some time before any question of the increase of customs dues, or anything else affecting the capitulatory rights of the Powers, was settled in Paris. We ourselves had nearly completed an arrangement with Turkey, under which we should promise to agree to an increase of customs duties when other Powers also agreed. Any Power was at liberty to make a promise to Turkey of this nature, but, of course, neither we nor other European Powers could do more than deal with our own rights; we could not give up rights that belonged to Powers other than ourselves.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[30727] No. 164.

Foreign Office to Red Cross Society.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 8, 1913.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to inform you that he has received a telegram from the British acting consul-general at Salonica stating that, as a consequence of the renewal of fighting in the neighbourhood of that place, 3,000 Greek wounded have arrived there, and that medical stores or help would be welcome.

I am, &c.
W. LANGLEY.

[31484] No. 165.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 9.)

(No. 364.)

Sir, *Paris, July 7, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that Mr. Carnegie addressed a memorandum to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, as instructed by your despatch No. 399 of the 26th ultimo, on the subject of the suggested consolidation of the outstanding advances to the Porte and the proposal for securing a mortgage on the Tophané lands.

I transmit to you herewith a note from M. Pichon in reply. His Excellency states that French financiers had already approached him with regard to the suggested consolidation scheme, and he gives the tenor of his answer to them. The project, so his Excellency states, has for the moment been abandoned.

M. Pichon expresses some doubt as to the advisability of favouring the Tophané mortgage scheme, and he puts forward an alternative one by which the Tophané lands would be acquired from the Turkish Administration by a company, to be formed for that purpose. Should this proposal be acceptable to His Majesty's Government, M. Pichon suggests that it should be supported by the combined action of the French and British Embassies at Constantinople.

I have, &c.
FRANCIS BERTIE.

Enclosure in No. 165.

M. Pichon to Mr. Carnegie.

M. le Ministre, *Paris, le 3 juillet*, 1913.

PAR une note en date du 28 juin, vous avez bien voulu appeler mon attention sur les négociations qui ont eu lieu récemment entre financiers français et anglais et qui tendaient à la création de titres de l'État ottoman à court terme, afin de rembourser les bons du Trésor déjà échus et renouvelés ou venant à une prochaine échéance. Vous me faisiez connaître que le Gouvernement britannique estimait qu'il serait inopportun de gager ces avances sur des revenus ottomans demeurés libres jusqu'ici, et qu'il mettait en avant comme garantie de ces titres nouveaux une opération d'hypothèque sur les terrains et sur les bâtiments de l'arsenal de Tophané.

Des financiers français m'avaient, en effet, entretenu il y a quelque temps de l'opération qu'ils envisageaient pour consolider pendant quelque temps les avances consentis au Gouvernement ottoman sous la forme de bons du Trésor. Ils projetaient de profiter de l'émission de ces papiers à terme rapproché pour recueillir une certaine somme d'argent frais qui serait mis petit à petit à la disposition du Gouvernement ottoman afin de parer à la pénurie du Trésor. J'ai fait observer à mes interlocuteurs qu'il me paraissait inopportun de procéder à une opération financière de cette nature avant que les travaux de la Commission financière des Affaires balkaniques ait permis de déterminer quels seraient les besoins réels de la Turquie, par quelle opération d'ensemble il serait possible d'y pourvoir, et quelles garanties devraient être prises pour assurer à la trésorerie ottomane une régularité plus que jamais nécessaire.

Le projet dont vous m'entretenez a été abandonné pour le moment.

En ce qui concerne une opération sur les terrains de Tophané, je reconnais tous les avantages qu'elle présenterait pour la Société des Quais de Constantinople, à laquelle nos deux Gouvernements portent un égal intérêt. Il me parait, toutefois, douteux, dans l'état actuel des lois immobilières en Turquie, qu'il soit sans danger de prendre hypothèque sur ces terrains, qui renferment des édifices consacrés par des donations pieuses. Il semble que, si le Gouvernement ottoman est réellement dans l'intention de s'en défaire, il serait plus avantageux de constituer entre la Banque d'Angleterre, la Banque ottomane et la Société des Quais une société immobilière qui acquerrait ces terrains afin d'assurer la construction de nouveaux quais et de mettre en valeur la superficie devenue libre par la démolition des bâtiments de l'ancien arsenal. D'après les renseignements qui m'ont été fournis, une proposition en ce sens aurait été faite à la Banque d'Angleterre par les intéressés français, et je serais disposé, si le Cabinet de Londres l'agrée, à la faire appuyer par l'action combinée à Constantinople des Ambassades française et britannique.

Agréez, &c.
S. PICHON.

[31485] No. 166.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 9.)

(No. 365.)

Sir, *Paris, July 7, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith copy of a note from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a communication which I addressed to him on the 14th ultimo, in accordance with the instructions contained in your despatch No. 364 of the 12th ultimo respecting the demand of the Greek authorities in Samos for the payment of sums due by the Ottoman Debt Administration to the Government of the principality.

M. Pichon states that the French Government put forward a proposal at London and at St. Petersburgh at the end of May, when the question arose, according to which the sums in dispute should be sequestrated until the situation of Samos should have been considered by the protecting Powers under the 1832 Agreement. The Russian Government has concurred in this proposal.

M. Pichon considers that there would be no objection to the question forming the subject of a deliberation on the part of the Financial Commission in Paris, but that it would be preferable that it should not be submitted to that body before the protecting Powers have settled in common what is to be done with a view to determining the future régime of Samos.

I have, &c.
FRANCIS BERTIE.

Enclosure in No. 166.

M. Pichon to Mr. Carnegie.

M. le Ministre, *Paris, le 4 juillet*, 1913.

VOTRE ambassade a bien voulu entretenir mon département, le 14 juin dernier, de la question posée par les autorités helléniques à Samos par suite de la demande que ces autorités ont adressée à l'Administration de la Dette ottomane d'effectuer entre leurs mains le paiement d'une somme de 75,000 piastres, représentant le terme semestriel dû par la Dette à la principauté pour l'affermage des salines de l'île. Le président du Conseil d'Administration de la Dette publique ottomane ayant décidé de porter cette réclamation à la connaissance des Ambassadeurs des trois Puissances protectrices à Constantinople, le Gouvernement britannique, en même temps qu'il a fait connaître au département sa manière de voir sur ce sujet, a exprimé le désir de savoir si le Gouvernement de la république serait disposé à confier la solution de cette difficulté à la Commission financière internationale qui siège en ce moment à Paris.

Lorsque cette question s'est posée à la fin du mois de mai, le Gouvernement de la république a prescrit à ses représentants à Londres et à Saint-Pétersbourg de proposer aux Gouvernements auprès desquels ils sont accrédités la solution suivante : Les sommes provenant de l'affermage des salines de Samos seront mises sous séquestre jusqu'au moment où la situation de Samos aura fait l'objet d'un examen des Puissances signataires du Protectorat de 1832. La question en litige est, en effet, uniquement relative au point de savoir si la Dette publique ottomane doit verser sa redevance trimestrielle aux autorités grecques occupant la principauté. Il ne semble pas, dès lors, que l'article 53 de la Convention 4 de La Haye doive recevoir son application, car si cet article autorise les occupants d'un territoire à saisir les fonds appartenant en propre à l'État, il n'oblige aucunement les administrations de l'État envahi à verser à l'envahisseur des sommes dues à une autre administration du même État envahi. En conséquence, sans envisager la question au fond, et sans se prononcer sur le point de savoir si la redevance payée à l'île de Samos pour l'affermage des salines sera définitivement due à l'État grec au cas où celui-ci deviendrait souverain de l'île, j'avais envisagé la solution provisoire de la mise sous séquestre de la somme en litige, solution à laquelle le Gouvernement Impérial russe vient de donner son assentiment.

Je reconnais, toutefois, que la question envisagée par la lettre de Sir Francis Bertie du 14 juin se posera le jour où le sort de Samos sera définitivement réglé. Dans le cas où interviendrait un transfert éventuel de souveraineté de la Turquie à la Grèce, opérant un transfert de propriété des salines de l'île, il y aurait lieu, en effet, de se demander si le contrat de bail à usage liant la principauté à l'Administration de la

Dette publique ottomane pourrait être maintenu et dans quelles conditions. C'est là, en effet, ainsi que le remarque Sir Francis Bertie, un des points qui pourrait relever de la compétence de la Commission financière internationale. Je ne verrais, pour ma part, aucun inconvénient à ce qu'elle fût appelée à délibérer sur ce sujet, mais il conviendrait, semble-t-il, que cette question ne fût portée devant cette commission que lorsque les Puissances protectrices auront arrêté en commun la ligne de conduite à suivre pour déterminer le régime futur de la principauté.

Agréez, &c.
S. PICHON.

[31486] No. 167.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 9.)

(No. 366.)
Sir, *Paris, July 7, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith a despatch which I have received from Mr. Carnegie, reporting a conversation which he has had with M. de Margerie relative to the effect on the work of the Commission of war breaking out again in the Balkans.

I have, &c.
FRANCIS BERTIE.

Enclosure in No. 167.

Mr. Carnegie to Sir Edward Grey.

(No. 22.)
Sir, *Paris, July 7, 1913.*

I SAW M. de Margerie this afternoon and asked him whether the work of the Financial Commission would be interrupted now that war had again broken out in the Balkans. He replied that so far no one had suggested that the Commission should adjourn; on the contrary, the Russian and Italian delegates had expressed the hope that work would proceed as before, and the Greek delegates had intimated that they were prepared to continue their attendance at the meetings of the committees. He thought that, even should any or all of the Balkan delegates decline to take part for the present in the Commission, it would be desirable that the representatives of the Great Powers should finish the work on which they were engaged. He would explain to any delegates who preferred to absent themselves that the *procès-verbaux* of the meetings would be sent to them, that no binding decisions of any kind would be taken, and that it would be open to them to communicate in writing to the Commission, or to make at some future date any declarations or reserves which they might consider necessary. M. de Margerie observed that there were two good reasons for not adjourning the Commission: one was that, if the delegates once left Paris, it would be very difficult to get them to reassemble; the other was that the apparent break-up of the Commission would create a very bad impression everywhere and would increase the uneasiness caused by the war, which he hoped and expected would be of short duration.

On my asking M. de Margerie what his views were in regard to the programme of the Commission, he said that the work of the three committees would be finished about the 17th instant. The rapporteurs would have to draw up their respective reports, which would be read at a plenary meeting called *ad hoc* at the end of this month, after which the Commission would adjourn. He did not propose to permit any discussion at the plenary meeting, which was to be purely formal.

The results of the labours of the Commission would be communicated to the Governments interested; they, he hoped and expected, would, by exchanging views, succeed in finding satisfactory solutions of the various questions at issue.

I have, &c.
LANCELOT D. CARNEGIE.

[31499] No. 168.

M. Cambon to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 9.)

LE gérant du consulat général de France à La Canée vient de faire savoir au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères que M. Ploumidis a été nommé Gouverneur général de la Crète, en remplacement de M. Dragoumis, envoyé à Salonique.

Comme le représentant consulaire français à La Canée est actuellement chargé de la gérance du consulat général d'Angleterre, l'Ambassadeur de France a l'honneur de porter l'information qui précède à la connaissance du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique.

M. Paul Cambon saisit, &c.

Ambassade de France, Londres,
le 7 juillet, 1913.

[31532] No. 169.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received July 9.)

(Confidential.)
Sir, *Admiralty, July 8, 1913.*

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, decypher of a telegram, dated the 7th instant, relative to Albanian affairs.

I am, &c.
W. GRAHAM GREENE.

Enclosure in No. 169.

Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney to Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.) *July 7, 1913.*

INTERNATIONAL Commission met this morning, and decided to telegraph the following resolution to the Ambassadors' Conference, London:—

"Consider the presence of so many senior officers in Scutari now unnecessary, and affairs could quite well be administered by one of the admirals, now that the town is quiet and in order.

"Senior officer of international forces could always advise this admiral as required."

Other members of commission believed to be sending similar telegrams to their respective Governments.

[31554] No. 170.

Memorandum communicated by French Embassy, July 9, 1913.

PAR un mémorandum en date du 12 juin dernier, son Excellence le Secrétaire d'État a bien voulu communiquer à l'Ambassadeur de France la copie d'une note verbale qui a été adressée à la Légation de Sa Majesté britannique à Sophia par le Gouvernement bulgare, relativement aux biens meubles et immeubles abandonnés, au cours de la dernière guerre, par leurs propriétaires musulmans. Sir Edward Grey exprimait en même temps le désir de connaître à cet égard les vues du Gouvernement français.

Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de la république, à qui M. Paul Cambon a transmis ce document, vient de lui faire savoir que la Légation de France à Sophia a reçu du Gouvernement bulgare une communication identique. M. Pichon a donné connaissance à l'Ambassadeur de Turquie à Paris, par une note verbale, dont copie est ci-jointe, des explications contenues dans la note bulgare. Ces explications n'ont jusqu'à présent fait l'objet d'aucune réponse de la part de Rifaat Pacha. Dans ces

conditions, le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de la république pense que, les explications du Cabinet de Sophia semblant de nature à démentir les appréhensions de la Sublime Porte, le Gouvernement français n'a pas à intervenir de nouveau dans cette question.

Ambassade de France, Londres,
le 9 juillet, 1913.

Enclosure in No. 170.

Note verbale communicated to Turkish Ambassador at Paris by M. Pichon.

PAR une note verbale en date du 24 avril dernier l'Ambassade Impériale ottomane a appelé l'attention du Département des Affaires Étrangères sur un avis du Ministre des Finances bulgares, relatifs aux biens meubles et immeubles abandonnés par leurs propriétaires musulmans ayant pris la fuite pendant la durée de la guerre.

Le Ministre de France à Sophia, interrogé sur la portée de cette mesure, a fait connaître à M. Pichon que, loin d'avoir le caractère qui lui était prêté, cette disposition avait, au contraire, pour but, dans la pensée du Gouvernement bulgare, de préserver les intérêts des absents. C'est ainsi que les autorités Royales auraient déjà, après justifications de leurs droits, restitué leurs biens à divers propriétaires musulmans de retour dans leurs anciennes résidences. Pour régulariser autant que possible cet état de choses, des baux à ferme auraient été, dès le début des hostilités, conclus avec les laboureurs et le montant du fermage serait même payé aux propriétaires rentrant dans le pays.

Quant aux biens meubles abandonnés par la population musulmane en fuite, le Département Royale des Finances aurait prescrit aux autorités compétentes de les recueillir et de les conserver dans la mesure du possible jusqu'au retour de leurs propriétaires, à l'exception des meubles qui, de par leur nature, sont sujets à une détérioration ; ceux-ci sont vendus aux enchères.

En portant à la connaissance de l'Ambassade Impériale des indications qui paraissent de nature à dissiper les appréhensions du Gouvernement ottoman, M. Pichon saisit, &c.

[31495] No. 171.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 9.)

(No. 258.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 8*, 1913.

BUCHAREST telegram No. 88 of 7th July.

Roumanian Minister informs me that he has no instructions to approach the Bulgarian Government respecting any territorial question, nor does he expect any, as his Government are not well disposed to the present Prime Minister.

I gather from the Prime Minister that the Bulgarian Minister at Bucharest has discussed the situation fully with Roumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

It is also certain that negotiations are proceeding with Austrian Minister here.

The Bulgarian offer of territory will depend entirely on the results of military operations.

(Sent to Belgrade and Bucharest.)

[31590] No. 172.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 9.)

(No. 325.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, July 9*, 1913.

TURKEY and Bulgaria.

Tone of press and general atmosphere was decidedly more bellicose yesterday, but is somewhat calmer to-day on publication by semi-official agency of a statement

describing attitude and action of the Government, as reported in my telegram No. 323 of 7th July.

M. Natchevitch is expected here immediately, his mission being presumably to secure neutrality. Question of evacuation up to Enos–Midia line will not be probably even discussed with him in that connection, as Turkey demands it in fulfilment of conditions of peace signed at London, but the Porte will probably demand abandonment of Bulgarian claim to war indemnity, and acceptance of portion of Turkish National Debt.

Should Bulgarians refuse, or even delay to evacuate, Turkey will not hesitate to use force, and, should she meet with resistance, chauvinistic elements will probably override moderate counsels now professed, and an attempt to retake part of Thrace, and possibly Adrianople, is to be anticipated.

Any military success that Turks might score would be magnified in public, with the result that the Porte would become much less amenable to outside advice concerning reforms in Eastern Anatolia.

(Sent to Sophia.)

[31591] No. 173.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 9.)

(No. 326.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, July 9*, 1913.

YOUR telegram No. 311 of 8th July.

The Grand Vizier has more than once given verbal assurance that orders had been issued for removal of mines, but His Majesty's consul-general at Smyrna telegraphed on 5th July that commodore stated that orders were limited to making preparations for their removal, and that he intended to remove only the inner field opposite fortress.

Missions addressed identic verbal note to the Porte on 6th July, demanding immediate removal of all mines from Smyrna harbour.

I have had no answer to my enquiry as to which ports are now safe for navigation.

[31600] No. 174.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 9.)

(No. 92. Very Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 9*, 1913.

I LEARN Bulgaria has now placed her case unreservedly in hands of Russia.

It will, I foresee, be exceedingly difficult to hold Roumania back now that she has mobilised unless she is assured that general settlement will give her at least Turtukai–Baltchik line. Her mobilisation has been doubtless an important factor in the change in the attitude of Bulgaria, and it is at least arguable that she deserves some reward for her contribution to cause of peace.

(Sent to Sophia.)

[31594] No. 175.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 9.)

(No. 173.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Belgrade, July 9*, 1913.

THE military attaché has arrived at Uskub, but is in private capacity, as the other military attachés have not been allowed to go.

Please inform the War Office.

[31601] No. 176.

Earl Granville to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 9.)

(No. 99.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Berlin, July 9, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 242 of 8th July: Duties at Scutari.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would personally be inclined to let admiral use revenue for immediate requirements of Scutari, keeping careful accounts of sources whence it is derived. But before giving definite answer, which he has promised me as soon as possible, he must consult his financial advisers.

[31602] No. 177.

Earl Granville to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 9.)

(No. 100.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Berlin, July 9, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 243 of 8th July.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs entirely agrees with your view that Bulgaria should be pressed to evacuate districts in question.

[31597] No. 178.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 9.)

(No. 86.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Paris, July 9, 1913.*

SCUTARI.

Your telegram No. 262 of 8th July.

French Minister for Foreign Affairs concurs with His Majesty's Government that matter should be settled by British vice-admiral in consultation with his colleagues.

[31452] No. 179.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir R. Paget.

(No. 40.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July 9, 1913.*

THE Servian Chargé d'Affaires called at this Office on the 7th instant and left a copy of the note addressed by the Servian Government to the Bulgarian Government recalling the Servian Minister at Sophia.

A copy of this paper is enclosed.

M. Grouitch stated that he had received that morning a telegram from the Servian Government to the effect that the statement that a Servian division had been annihilated at Timok was untrue.

He said that the Bulgarians attacked the Servians on the 30th June at 3 A.M. As a proof of the fact that the Bulgarians were the aggressors, he said that the Servians during the fighting captured the papers of the 31st Bulgarian regiment, amongst which they found the general order, dated the 29th June, from the Bulgarian headquarters stating that war would begin between the Bulgarian and the Græco-Servian forces on the 30th June. The Bulgarians would advance at 3 A.M. and endeavour to surprise the enemy. A photograph of this order is being sent to M. Grouitch.

The Bulgarian advance, he said, was at first successful, and the Bulgarian forces occupied Krivolak, but the Servians then managed to roll the Bulgarians back and crossed the Vardar. The Servians have now reoccupied Krivolak. The battle has been continuous all along the line practically for five days. The Servians have had 15,000 casualties, and they estimate the Bulgarian losses at from 25,000 to 27,000.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

Enclosure in No. 179.

Note communicated to Bulgarian Government by Servian Government, July 6, 1913.

L'ARMÉE bulgare, forte de plus de 120,000 hommes, avec artillerie, a passé la ligne de démarcation le 17 courant (30 juin), à 2 heures et quelques minutes du matin; elle a assailli les avant-postes serbes et les premières lignes de l'armée serbe, puis a commencé une attaque des plus déterminées, n'épargnant même pas les blessés qui sont restés sur le champ de bataille. Cette lâche attaque a obligé notre armée de se défendre et de repousser l'assaillant. La nouvelle de cette attaque traîtreuse a causé la consternation et la plus grande irritation dans l'armée et dans le pays, et elle a détruit toute confiance dans les déclarations pacifiques que le Gouvernement bulgare avait faites ces temps derniers. Tout ce qui s'est passé depuis n'a fait que confirmer le Gouvernement serbe dans la certitude que la Bulgarie avait déjà auparavant décidé d'essayer de régler par la force le litige serbo-bulgare. Les documents trouvés chez les officiers bulgares faits prisonniers ainsi que les déclarations de ces derniers prouvent, sans aucun doute, les intentions hostiles du Gouvernement bulgare contre la Serbie. Toutes les autres attaques sur la vieille frontière (à Zaïtchar, Pirot, &c.) ainsi que tout ce qui s'est passé depuis le jour de la traîtreuse attaque de l'armée bulgare démontrent que le Gouvernement bulgare, animé d'une haine inexplicable et de sentiments hostiles, a forcé la guerre à la Serbie sans déclaration de guerre.

Constatant ce fait—tant inexplicable que regrettable—le Gouvernement Royal serbe cesse, à partir de ce jour, toutes relations avec le Gouvernement bulgare et rappelle son Ministre accrédité auprès de Sa Majesté le Roi de Bulgarie, et confie la défense de de ses intérêts et de ses sujets au Ministre Impérial de Russie à Sophia.

[29525] No. 180.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Elliot.

(No. 71.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July 9, 1913.*

I HAVE received your despatch No. 136 of the 19th ultimo relative to the claim of the late Dr. Ittar against the Cretan Government.

I concur in your view that it would be inexpedient to press this claim until the island is formally annexed by Greece.

You should, when the time comes for taking action in the matter, refrain from using the argument that Greece, by succeeding to the sovereignty over Crete, has *ipso facto* become liable for all the obligations of the previous Government, as this is a principle which His Majesty's Government are strenuously resisting in many other more important cases.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[30388] No. 181.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 9, 1913.*

I AM directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, forwarding copy of a telegram from the Vice-Admiral Second in Command, Mediterranean, enquiring whether certain payments made to the Commissioners of the Ottoman Public Debt at Scutari should continue to be made and the surtax imposed during the war to be collected.

I am to state that Sir E. Grey has no information as to the extra duty on alcohol to which Vice-Admiral Burney refers, and I am to ask that enquiry may be made of him by telegraph as to its amount and the date of its original imposition.

I am to transmit to you herewith copy of a telegram which Sir E. Grey has addressed to His Majesty's representatives at the capitals of the other Great Powers,* proposing to leave to Admiral Burney's discretion the settlement of the questions raised.

I am, &c.
W. LANGLEY.

---

* No. 159.

[30162] No. 182.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Foreign Office, July 9, 1913.

Sir,

I AM directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to transmit to you herewith copy of a communication from the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador* asking that the British vice-admiral at Scutari should be instructed to support a proposal to be made by his Austro-Hungarian colleague at the next meeting of the admirals that the prohibition to fly the Albanian flag on churches and mosques at that place should be rescinded.

I am to state that Sir E. Grey would be grateful if the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty would address a telegram to Vice-Admiral Burney asking his opinion of this proposal.

I am, &c.
W. LANGLEY.

[31617] No. 183.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 10.)

(No. 149.)

Athens, July 4, 1913.

Sir,

IN the mutual attempt to fasten upon their adversaries responsibility for the hostilities which began on the 30th June the Greek and Servian allies appear to have the advantage over the Bulgarians. They say (1) that if they had arranged a concerted scheme to attack the latter they would have advanced long ago, and not have given the Bulgarians time to complete their concentration; (2) that if they had been the aggressors they would not have chosen the weakest points of their line (in the case of the Greeks, the Pangaion and Nigrita) as their point of departure; (3) that so little did they expect an attack, that the Greek Commander-in-chief (the King) was at Athens with no immediate intention of leaving, while the Servian General, Putnik, was surprised and obliged to telegraph urgently for reinforcements; (4) that the Bulgarian advance had been carefully planned beforehand. Proof of this is found in the fact that it took place along a front of over 200 kilom.; that General Ressapjief left Salonica hurriedly early on the 30th, before it could possibly have been known that fighting had begun; that the Bulgarian troops encountered by the Greeks in the valley of the Vardar were already on the move southwards, and that prisoners taken from among them said that they had been promised to be in Salonica in twenty-four hours.

The Bulgarian Minister, who had protested on the previous day against the Greek "attack," called on M. Venizelos on the 2nd with a message from M. Danef saying that orders had been given to the Bulgarian army to cease hostilities and remain in the positions it occupied. He added that an enquiry would be held into the cause of the fighting, and asked that the same should be done on the Greek side. M. Venizelos replied that after the Bulgarian attack he could not give such orders. In fact, the army had already been ordered to advance and drive the Bulgarians beyond the neutral line so recently agreed upon, which they had crossed. As M. Coromilas afterwards said to me, the Bulgarians never suggested retiring of their own accord behind that line, and it would argue too great simplicity on the part of the Greeks to allow them to make good the ground they had gained "by mistake," until they were ready to make another mistake of the same kind.

The King, in giving orders for the advance of the Greek troops from Salonica, had desired to leave the Bulgarian troops there undisturbed, but it was represented to him that this was impossible. They were therefore summoned on the 30th June to leave the town within an hour. Two-and-a-half hours having passed without their complying, forcible measures were taken, and the following is the official list of casualties in the fighting that ensued:—

Greeks: 4 officers wounded, 12 men killed, 2 wounded; 7 Cretan gendarmes wounded, 4 killed.

Bulgarians: 54 men killed, 17 wounded; 19 officers and 1,260 men taken prisoners; 6 komitajis killed and 80 taken prisoners.

* Part IX, No. 388.

The operation seems to have been carried out with as little disturbance of the civil population as possible, The prisoners were taken by sea, I believe, to Ithaca.

The Bulgarians in their retreat are reported to be burning and massacring everywhere. Ghevgeli, Bogdantsa, and other places are named. This morning M. Coromilas told me that at Nigrita, whence all able-bodied men had fled before the Bulgarians, the Greek troops on entering found nothing but a heap of smoking ruins and corpses of old men, women, and children. The Bulgarians are also reported to have bayoneted small bodies of Greek troops whom they had captured. The result is that the Greek army is burning for revenge, and there is no holding them. I fear there will be little quarter given, except in cases of large bodies of men surrendering together, as was done by a whole Bulgarian regiment yesterday near Nigrita. The population of Athens, though moved by the stories of these atrocities, and relieved by the success of their army, remain undemonstrative. M. Coromilas, however, though not of an emotional nature, was evidently under the influence of strong feeling when he asked me if a consular officer could not be sent to Cavalla, where, in the absence of the British and Russian vice-consuls, there is no foreign representative, and where, as he learnt on trustworthy authority, it is the intention of the Bulgarians to exterminate the Greeks.

I told him all I could do was to forward his request to you by telegraph.

I have, &c.
F. ELLIOT.

[31774] No. 184.

Count Benckendorff to Sir A. Nicolson.—(Received July 10.)

Imperial Russian Embassy, London, July 8, 1913.

My dear Nicolson,

I ENCLOSE confidentially a summary of M. Nekludof's last telegram. It was sent yesterday.

Yours sincerely,
BENCKENDORFF.

Enclosure in No. 184.

Summary of Telegram from M. Nekludof.

(Confidentiel.)

M. NEKLUDOF télégraphie en date du 7 juillet de Sophia:—

"Que pour autant qu'il en peut juger, les rencontres entre les armées bulgares, serbes et grecques sont dues aux ordres personnels et secrets du Général Savof, à l'insu du Gouvernement. Très impressionné par la déclaration roumaine, M. Danef s'était réellement décidé au voyage à Saint-Pétersbourg. Informé de cette décision et de sa confirmation par le Roi, le Général Savof a précipitamment donné l'ordre d'attaquer. Le Général Savof s'attendait à la chute du Cabinet et à l'avènement au pouvoir des Stamboulovistes, qui auraient l'appui de l'Autriche, qui, pensait-il, garantirait à la Bulgarie la neutralité de la Roumanie au prix de concessions territoriales.

"Effrayé après coup de sa résolution imprudente, le Général Savof, ayant reçu l'ordre catégorique du Roi et du Gouvernement d'arrêter l'attaque, y aurait obéi, mais trop tard; le résultat a été la capture par les forces serbes du 17e régiment avec six canons. C'est alors que le Roi s'est décidé à rappeler le Général Savof et à nommer commandant général des troupes le Général Radsto Dimitriéf, et, en même temps, à assurer le Cabinet de sa confiance. La témérité de M. Danef lui inspirait hier encore l'espoir qu'il pourrait continuer à marchander avec la Roumanie, dans l'espoir de prompt succès militaires et de la neutralité turque.

"La situation actuelle paraît être la suivante: L'armée grecque s'avance; l'arrêter ne sera guère possible. Des succès contre la Serbie sont plus probables et à bref délai. Sophia et Plevna sont sans défense contre une attaque éventuelle de la Roumanie, et des mouvements dans les troupes turques inquiètent. Le Ministre d'Autriche a été reçu deux fois en trois jours par le Roi. La chute du Cabinet pourrait, en ces circonstances, amener un arrangement avec l'Autriche et la Roumanie.

Pourtant, il semble douteux que le Comte Tarnowski puisse garantir à la Bulgarie la neutralité de la Roumanie et sa démobilisation contre la concession de la ligne Turtukai–Baltchik. Cette incertitude, M. Nekludof a des raisons de le croire, fait hésiter le Roi, et les incertitudes de M. Danef continuent. M. Nekludof considère la situation de la Bulgarie critique."

[31615] No. 185.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 10.)

(No. 370.)

Sir, *Paris, July 9, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith the accompanying despatch from the British delegate on the Balkan Financial Commission on the subject of the belligerents' claims to compensation.

I have, &c.
FRANCIS BERTIE.

Enclosure in No. 185.

Sir P. Harvey to Sir Edward Grey.

(No. 23.)

Sir, *Paris, July 9, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to report that the committee of the Balkan Financial Commission appointed to consider the claims to compensation presented by the belligerents had under consideration this morning the supplementary claims of the Hellenic Government, transmitted in my despatch No. 21 of the 3rd instant and the supplementary claims of the Bulgarian Government, of which copies are now enclosed.

After a considerable amount of fencing as to procedure between the Ottoman and Balkan delegations, the question of the Greek claim in respect of the maintenance of Turkish prisoners of war came before the committee.

The Ottoman delegation took up the position that, under articles 6, 7, and 17 of the "règlement" annexed to The Hague Convention respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, the cost of maintenance of prisoners of war, other than the pay of officers, was at the charge of the capturing State.

It was maintained on the other hand, notably by M. Raffalovich, that the object of The Hague Convention was, with a view to humanising so far as possible the conditions of war, to make the capturing State responsible in the first instance for the maintenance of prisoners of war, but this in no way barred a subsequent claim on the part of the capturing State for the reimbursement of the expenses it may have incurred for such maintenance. M. Raffalovich cited the Treaty of Portsmouth as an instance where such a subsequent claim had been put forward and accepted.

After an inconclusive discussion, M. Raffalovich, as vice-president, decided to request each delegation in turn to express its opinion on the Greek claim.

The German and Austrian delegations declared their inability to express such an opinion without reference to their Governments.

In view of the prominent part taken by the British Government in opposing the claim of the Balkan States to a war indemnity, I thought it expedient, in order to maintain the character for impartiality of the British delegation in the eyes of the Balkan delegations, to take a less reserved attitude. I therefore said that, while I had no instructions from you as to the opinion I should express, my personal view was that the Greek claim was founded in substance.

The Italian delegate adopted a similar attitude; the Russian delegate supported the Greek claim without reserve, and the French delegation, which had not spoken in its proper alphabetical order, said that it must consult its Government.

A discussion followed in regard to the remaining claims put forward by the Greek and Bulgarian delegations, but except in regard to Greek claim No. 5 in respect of the repatriation of Ottoman refugees, which the Ottoman delegation accepted, no conclusion in regard to them was arrived at.

I have, &c.
H. P. HARVEY.

[31659] No. 186.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(Received July 10.)

Sir, *Downing Street, July 9, 1913.*

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Harcourt to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th June, relative to the disposal of the balance of the excess Cyprus revenues, and to state, for the information of Secretary Sir E. Grey, that he is clearly of opinion that the surplus monies in question should not be released except as part of a general scheme for the ultimate amortisation of the debt and the relief of Cyprus from some portion of the burden of the tribute, but that the particular arguments by which the retention is to be justified is rather a matter for the Foreign Office and the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, than for this Department,

I am, &c.
(For the Under-Secretary of State),
H. J. READ.

[31980] No. 187.

Papers communicated by Count Benckendorff, July 10, 1913.

(A.)

M. Sazonof to Russian Ministers at Sophia, Belgrade, Athens, and Cettinjé.

(Télégraphique.) *Saint-Pétersbourg, le 26 juin (9 juillet), 1913.*

UNE effusion de sang se prolongeant indéfiniment épuiserait les forces et les ressources des États balkaniques et prendrait pour chacun des belligérants les dimensions et le caractère d'une calamité publique, quels que soient les succès militaires remportés par l'un ou l'autre de ces États.

En établissant le fait que les événements survenus ont eu pour résultat l'annulation effective du traité existant, le Gouvernement Impérial invite les Gouvernements balkaniques à accepter, sans délai aucun, les propositions suivantes :—

1. La cessation immédiate des opérations militaires et la conclusion d'un armistice entre les commandants en chef des belligérants.
2. L'arrivée immédiate à Saint-Pétersbourg des représentants responsables des États susindiqués, afin d'établir les bases de la paix avec le concours également bienveillant pour tous de la Russie, en qualité de Puissance médiatrice.

Veuillez déclarer que la non-acceptation des conditions susmentionnées, qui garantissent les intérêts de tous les États balkaniques, aura pour conséquence de rendre seuls responsables ceux des États qui ne les accepteraient pas et leur enlèverait en même temps tout espoir d'un appui possible venant de la Russie.

(B.)

M. Sazonof to Russian Minister at Bucharest.

(Télégraphique.) *Saint-Pétersbourg, le 26 juin (9 juillet), 1913.*

Veuillez communiquer au Gouvernement roumain les deux télégrammes.* Veuillez en même temps exprimer que, dans notre opinion, la conclusion de la paix dépend surtout d'une pression opportune sur les Cabinets de Belgrade et d'Athènes. En l'exerçant, la Roumanie aura joué un rôle de premier ordre dans les Balkans sans verser, il faut l'espérer, une goutte de sang. Si le Gouvernement roumain nous aide dans nos efforts de pacification, nous croyons que quelque annexion ultérieure de territoire est de justice. D'un autre côté, nous pensons qu'après la déclaration du Gouvernement bulgare disparaît tout motif équitable pour une attaque contre la Bulgarie par la Roumanie.

---

* First (A), second the Bulgarian reply to (A), accepting these proposals

[31687] No. 188.

Millars' Timber and Trading Company to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 10.)

Sir, *Pinners' Hall, London, July 9, 1913.*

BALKAN Financial Commission.

In response to the request made recently by the Foreign Office through the press, I send herewith twelve prints of documents relative to rights held by my company to cut, manufacture, and remove beech timber from certain forests near Agoustos in the vilayet of Salonica, Turkey in Europe.

The company has spent a large sum of money in constructing a sawmill station, with houses, stores, machinery, and other works, on property belonging to Mr. T. A. Canelly at Grif Tchair, near Agoustos; in laying a railway for the transport of timber from the forests to the sawmill; and in constructing an aerial ropeway for the conveyance of timber and other goods between the sawmill and the Salonica–Monastir Railway. The works are not yet completed, having been interrupted and seriously delayed in consequence of the war. The company's engineers have remained at the works throughout the war, and are now pressing forward the work of construction as rapidly as possible.

The undertaking was approved and authorised by the Turkish Government before the outbreak of war. Sanction was also given by the Government to the admission, free of customs dues, of the machinery, materials, &c., required for the construction of the works.

The ropeway will traverse land belonging to (1) the Convent of Prodromos, and (2) the Golichan Farm, and wayleaves have therefore been obtained from the respective owners. The ropeway will be carried on trestles and there will be three stations, one at the head of the line near the sawmill; one at the foot adjoining the railway; and and one at an intermediate point. A siding or loading track is to be constructed on land belonging to Golichan Farm alongside the railway at a point adjacent to the lower terminal station of the ropeway. The agreement with the Oriental Railway Company relative to the siding provides also for a rebate from the usual transport rates upon timber carried for my company.

I think the documents will be clear, but if any further information is desired I shall be ready to furnish it. I must explain that some of the documents in French are, I believe, translations only. They are printed from copies furnished by the local lawyers.

My company feels it can rely confidently upon your good offices and those of the British delegate on the commission to preserve its rights in every respect.

I am, &c.
ROBT. L. ALLEN,
Secretary.

[31756] No. 189.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received July 10.)

(Confidential.)

Sir, *Admiralty, July 10, 1913.*

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, decypher of a telegram, dated the 9th instant, from the Admiralty to Vice-Admiral Burney relative to Albanian Affairs.

I am, &c.
W. GRAHAM GREENE.

Enclosure in No. 189.

Admiralty to Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney.

(Telegraphic.) *Admiralty, July 9, 1913.*

REFERENCE to your No. 14.

Foreign Office enquire as to amount of and date of original imposition of extra duty on alcohol. They are suggesting to the other Powers concerned that you should be empowered to decide such questions as you may think fit when your colleagues have been consulted.

Governments requested to reply soon.

[31776] No. 190.

Memorandum communicated by Sir V. Chirol, July 10, 1913.

AS soon as the war in the Balkans began the Mahommedans of India rushed to the conclusion that it was only another development of a conspiracy on the part of all Christian Europe against the Islamic world, which had already been revealed in a succession of events, all unfavourable to Islam, since the Russo-Turkish war a quarter of a century ago. Egypt, Tunis, Morocco, Persia had one after the other passed more or less completely under the domination of Christian Powers, and now Turkey, the last Mahommedan Power, with the exception of Afghanistan, to maintain an independent position of its own, was being attacked with the acquiescence, if not at the instigation, of the Great Powers of Europe. But Turkey enjoyed the sympathy not only of Indian Moslems. Amongst the Hindu Nationalists and a large section of the advanced Hindu press Turkey was supported, not, of course, as a great Moslem Power, but as the champion of Asia against Europe. There was at the same time a very general belief amongst the natives of India that Turkey would rival the military exploits of Japan, or, at least, prove much more than a match for the Balkan States. Had the Turks been victorious, we should have had a great recrudescence not only of Pan-Islamic feeling, but of Pan-Asiatic feeling in India. It will be remembered that the Turkish victories in Thessaly in 1897 were one of the chief contributory causes of the Tirah uprising in the following year, and the effect of a similar Turkish victory last autumn would have been far more widespread in India. From our Indian standpoint therefore a Turkish triumph would have been eminently undesirable, and if the war had ended when the armistice was signed in December, on the terms which very nearly found acceptance at the London Peace Conference, the ambitious notions of both the more fanatical Moslems and the disaffected Hindus would have received a salutary check, whilst the inevitable resentment even of the more moderate Moslems would doubtless have died away very soon. But the prolongation of hostilities, with all the stories of atrocities committed by Christians upon Turkish Moslems, intensified in a very remarkable degree the original bitterness of feeling. The Hindu militant press continued to add fuel to the fire, and the result was that when I left India in March there was a very strong anti-British agitation amongst the younger Mahommedans, who threatened openly to join hands with the advanced Hindus in making things hot for the British rulers of India. The Agha Khan, who tried to restrain them, was denounced as a traitor to Islam in a series of mass meetings held in different parts of the country simply because he had written a very wise and temperate letter saying it was not the business of Indian Moslems to urge Turkey to prolong a resistance to which they could contribute nothing but pious sympathy, and that the Sultan and his Ministers were much more competent than any Indian Moslem to judge by what sacrifices peace should be purchased. The Agha Khan's position has, it is true, been always rather anomalous, as, though recognised for the last eight years as the political leader of the Indian Moslems, he is the spiritual head of a community which all orthodox Moslems regard as heretical. He received at this juncture so many threatening letters that he suddenly sought safety in flight, and though he had assured me a few days before that he meant to go to the great Moslem conference at Lucknow and face the music, I found him, to my great surprise, a fellow-traveller on the same boat on which I returned to Europe. I gather from later letters since I left India that the agitation amongst the Moslems is beginning to subside, and that the older Mahommedans, who had all along professed, at any rate, to regret the wild language of the younger men, are trying to recover control. But there are no very strong men amongst them, and I doubt whether the Agha Khan

himself can ever regain his position. The attitude displayed by the Indian Moslems in the course of last winter affords anyhow a lesson which it would be, I think, very unwise to ignore. In the present condition of India we cannot afford to estrange light-heartedly the loyalty of the Indian Mahommedans, who form a large, and in many ways extremely important, portion of the population of India. The more intelligent amongst them do, I think, realise that Great Britain was never in a position either to prevent the outbreak of hostilities in the Balkans or to avert the consequences. They believe, however, that it does rest very much with Great Britain to maintain the integrity of Turkey in Asia and to help the Sultan to put his Asiatic house in order. That will anyhow be the touchstone by which they will judge the assurances given by British statesmen that we entertain no feelings of real hostility to Turkey. If, on the other hand, we were to stand by—still more, if we were to take part in a partition of—Asiatic Turkey or acquiesce in any policy visibly directed towards it, we should, I am convinced, find ourselves speedily face to face with a very serious outburst of Indian Mahommedan feeling, and we should have certainly to reckon with a complete change in their attitude towards the maintenance of the British Raj.

[31981] No. 191.

Proposition to be submitted to the Réunion to be held on July 15, 1913.—
(*Communicated by M. Cambon, July* 10, 1913.)

LES décisions rendues par les nouvelles juridictions instituées à Salonique, en matière civile ou commerciale, sur des contestations nées à propos de contrats antérieurs à l'annexion, auront sur le territoire des États contractants (Bulgarie, Grèce, Serbie) l'autorité de la chose jugée et y seront déclarées exécutoires si elles réunissent les conditions ci-après :—

1. Qu'elles ne contiennent rien de contraire à l'ordre public ou aux principes du droit public dans le pays où elles sont invoquées ;

2. Que, d'après la loi du pays où elles sont été prononcées, elles soient passées en force de chose jugée ;

3. Que, d'après la même loi, l'expédition qui en est produite présente les caractères de l'authenticité ;

4. Que les parties aient été légalement citées, représentées ou déclarées défaillantes.

[31793] No. 192.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 10.)

(No. 261.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July* 8, 1913.

PRIME MINISTER and M. Malinof, an ex-Prime Minister, have both asked Russian Minister to influence his Government to persuade Servia to cease military operations.

Heavy artillery fire from direction of Kustendil, distant about 70 miles, was heard here last night. King of Bulgaria left for Kustendil yesterday.

Bulgarian army is short of ammunition for heavy guns. All available troops throughout country are under arms

(Sent to Belgrade and Bucharest.)

[31794] No. 193.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 10.)

(No. 262. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July* 9, 1913.

MY telegram No. 191 of 31st May.

M. Natchevitch, who has been staying at Vienna, has now left for Constantinople, where he will endeavour to obtain pacific assurances from Ottoman Government.

In view of present military situation Bulgarian Government are likely to show accommodating spirit in minor questions with Turkey.

(Sent to Constantinople.)

[31598] No. 194.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 10.)

[By Post.]

(No. 87.)
(Telegraphic.) *En clair.* *Paris, July* 9, 1913.

YOUR telegram No. 263 of 8th July.

M. Pichon considers as reasonable the Turkish request that the Powers should move the Bulgarian Government to evacuate districts to be retroceded to Turkey: He has instructed the French Minister at Sophia to concert with his colleagues for the requisite communication to the Bulgarian Government.

[31714] No. 195.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 10.)

(No. 252.)
(Telegraphic.) *St. Petersburgh, July* 9, 1913.

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs concurs in views expressed in your telegram No. 501 of 7th July, and though he thinks that we cannot do anything officially until the result of the war is known, he would have no objection to your speaking privately to the Austrian Ambassador in the sense indicated. He seems quite prepared to yield on the question of Koritza, whatever happens.

The Bulgarian Minister appealed to him yesterday to use his good offices in Bulgaria's favour, but his Excellency replied that Bulgaria had put herself entirely in the wrong and must therefore address herself to Greece and Servia and endeavour to make the best terms she can.

On my enquiring whether, if Bulgaria were to place herself unreservedly in Russia's hands, he would act as mediator so as to put an end to the present bloodshed, he said that until Servia had gained such a decisive victory as would enable her to make good her claims she would not listen to him. Roumania also, who had not yet made known her terms, would reject mediation. I remarked that I personally thought that, quite apart from humanitarian grounds, it would be an advantage were war to be brought to an end before Roumania had taken any active part in the fighting, as, were she and Servia to inflict a crushing defeat on Bulgaria, they would probably put forward very far-reaching claims. His Excellency replied that his only preoccupation was possible Austrian intervention, but otherwise it did not matter whether Servia and Roumania got a little more or a little less territory. He trusted, however, that Roumania would not claim Varna. It was not, he added, to Russia's interest that Bulgaria should be too powerful, and he would prefer to see balance of power established among the Balkan States.

If his Excellency adheres to this somewhat cynical view, he is not likely to do anything to help Bulgaria out of her difficulties.

[31754] No. 196.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 10.)

(No. 253.)
(Telegraphic.) *St. Petersburgh, July* 10, 1913.

MY immediately preceding telegram of 9th July.

I met Minister for Foreign Affairs last night and found his views had undergone complete change since the morning.

Bulgarian Minister had, he said, transmitted request of his Government for Russia's intervention, and he had now telegraphed to Athens and Belgrade urging immediate cessation of hostilities and conclusion of armistice. He had told Minister that Bulgaria would have to pay the cost, and spoke of Vardar as eventual frontier. From what his Excellency hears from Belgrade he does not think that Servians will

make difficulties, and he therefore hopes that the four Prime Ministers will come to St. Petersburgh ere long.

This sudden change of front on his Excellency's part may be due to some serious Bulgarian defeat. He did not attempt to explain it beyond saying that Bulgaria had behaved so badly that he had become pro-Roumanian, but that he did not want Roumania to go too far.

[31772] No. 197.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 10.)

(No. 89.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Paris, July 10, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 254 of 3rd July.

The French representative at Belgrade has been directed to urge the Servian Government to withdraw troops from Albanian localities referred to.

[31787] No. 198.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 10.)

(No. 326 A.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Constantinople, July 10, 1913.*

MILITARY authorities are commandeering transport both here and at Smyrna.

[31792] No. 199.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 10.)

(No. 327.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, July 10, 1913.*

VICE-CONSUL at Dardanelles reported on 8th June that Turkish troops were moving out from Bulair and reoccupying Keshan district.

[31791] No. 200.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 10.)

(No. 122.)
(Telegraphic.) *Decode.* *Athens, July 10, 1913.*

GREEK fleet has taken Cavalla. Army has forced Illes Pass, capturing nine guns, and is advancing to Strumnitza plain. Greek divisions on right reported in action to-day at railway bridge west of Demir Hissar.

[31800] No. 201.

Mr. Cheetham to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 10.)

(No. 82.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Alexandria, July 10, 1913.*

LORD KITCHENER'S telegram No. 78 of 23rd June: Withdrawal of Turkish troops from Sollum.

Turkish force consisting of 650 men with 250 rifles and a Maxim gun have left Sollum on a Turkish steamer for Smyrna. Aziz Bey left previously by land for Alexandria, and some other officers as well.

Two Italian prisoners have, owing to our intervention, been handed over to us, and are being conveyed to Alexandria on a coast-guard cruiser. I have received the official thanks of Italian Government for Lord Kitchener's assistance in the matter.

All quiet at Sollum.

(Repeated to Rome.)

[31798] No. 202.

Acting Consul-General Morgan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 10.)

(No. 59.)
(Telegraphic.) *Salonica, July 10, 1913.*

GREEK fleet took Cavalla this morning without opposition.

(Above sent to Constantinople and Athens.)

[31797] No. 203.

Consul Towsey to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 10.)

(Telegraphic.) *Milan, July 10, 1913.*

VICE-CONSUL CAMPBELL, Venice, telephones that he has received a letter from the Greek consul at Venice, by order of Greek Government, asking Campbell to inform him of departure of any ships with arms and ammunition for Bulgarians. Campbell is replying to Greek consul that he is referring request to me, so I expect a letter from him to-morrow, which I shall forward to Foreign Office and request instructions. I am sending a similar telegram to British Embassy at Rome.

[31598] No. 204.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir H. Bax-Ironside.

(No. 133.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 10, 1913.*

SIR F. BERTIE'S telegram No. 87 of 9th July: Evacuation of Turkish territory by Bulgaria.

You may concert with your colleagues with a view to communication as soon as all are similarly instructed.

[31559] No. 205.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Elliot.

(No. 72.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July 10, 1913.*

THE Greek Minister called at this office on the 7th instant, and left two papers, copies of which are enclosed:—

1. The proclamation of King Constantine; and
2. A résumé of the reports received at Athens in regard to the atrocities committed by the Bulgarians.

M. Gennadius said that he had been instructed to invite the particular attention of His Majesty's Government to the latter paper.

M. Gennadius further enlarged on the unprovoked nature of the Bulgarian attack. He said that the whole affair was arranged and carefully planned. The Bulgarians had gradually collected in Salonica, and had, when war broke out, endeavoured by every means in their power to embarrass the Greek attacking force.

Asked whether he had any news of the fighting, he replied that there was nothing definite, but Greeks were well satisfied with their progress up to date, and the King was displaying considerable military qualities and apparently enjoying the confidence of his army and the rest of the Greek nation.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

Enclosure in No. 205.

Papers communicated by M. Gennadius.

(1.)

Proclamation.

To my People:

I AM summoning my people to a fresh struggle. As allies of the other Christian States for the deliverance of our suffering brethren, we had the good fortune of seeing the common struggle crowned with victory and seeing the Greek arms triumph on land and sea. The vanquished Empire ceded to the allies, the liberated territory undivided.

Greece, just as ever, and in accord with the other two allies, wanted an amicable partition of the liberated territory in proportion to the rights of each. She even proposed arbitration in the event of dissensions. Bulgaria, on the contrary, a voracious ally, refusing any understanding and any arbitration, tried to appropriate to herself alone the major part of the fruits of common victory. Granting the others no rights, either ethnological or based on their sacrifices, nor any rights arising from the logical necessity of equilibrium, she resorted to every species of fraud; she acted arbitrarily, and, forgetting her obligations to her allies, forgetting the lessons to be drawn from the bitter experience of the peoples of the peninsula in their past discords and the startling results of their collaboration, she at last went so far as to combat liberty itself, by turning her arms against her former allies, trampling under foot and usurping their rights, and thus profaning the sanctity and the aim of the common struggle.

In the face of such unspeakable conduct on the part of Bulgaria the duty of the other allies lay clear before them. That duty was to close their ranks and to maintain their union, in order to oppose the insatiable voracity of their former allies and to defend their vital interests by striking at Bulgaria's claims to a hegemony, and thus guaranteeing that equilibrium of the Balkan States which is so necessary for their harmonious coexistence. The Hellenic people, in close solidarity with Servia and Montenegro, and confident in the holiness of its cause, once more takes up arms and begins afresh the struggle for its homes and hearths.

My forces on land and sea, which have made Greece greater, are called to continue their noble struggles to rescue their brethren, already freed from Turkish tyranny, from the new and terrible slavery with which they are threatened. The Hellenic nation, strong in its unshakeable confidence in the strength of its right and in the heroism of its forces, which have covered the Greek name with glory and raised Greece to the level of her heroic traditions and her illustrious history, will, I am absolutely sure, once more spare no sacrifice for the success of the fresh struggle, which is to complete and guarantee that work of liberation which was the aim of the struggle recently ended. And this struggle is blessed of God, as was the first, and I invoke His benediction, "For the King trusteth in the Lord, and, through the mercy of the Most High, he shall not be moved."

Long live Greater Greece! Long live the Hellenic nation!

Done at Baltza, the 20th June, 1913.

CONSTANTINE.

(2.)

M. Coromilas to M. Gennadius.

(Télégraphique.) *Athènes, le 23 juin (6 juillet)*, 1913.

PENDANT le combat près du village Sarigul une compagnie grecque opéra un assaut à la baïonnette, afin de déloger l'ennemi, protégé par remparts. Premier assaut échoua, et la compagnie dut se retrancher et reprendre sa position antérieure, 200 mètres en arrière. Le Sous-Lieutenant Marcantonakis et quelques soldats, ne pouvant, à cause de leurs blessures, suivre cette retraite, restèrent à quelques mètres de distance loin des remparts de l'ennemi. Une demi-heure après, la compagnie ayant entrepris un second assaut plus impétueux, a réussi à chasser l'ennemi et à occuper ses positions fortifiées. Alors, les soldats grecs remarquèrent avec horreur que le corps du Sous-Lieutenant Marcantonakis avait été horriblement mutilé. On lui avait coupé la gorge et on creva

en même temps les yeux de ses soldats. Ce furent des soldats bulgares qui avait commis cet acte horrible, profitant de la retraite susmentionné. D'un autre côté, suivant des informations télégraphiques des autorités militaires de Kilkish, les Grecs y ont gardé leurs blessés, pour pouvoir transporter par le premier train quittant pour Salonique une trentaine de blessés bulgares. Par un autre train ont y avait envoyé encore cinquante blessés bulgares.

La tactique initiée par l'armée bulgare à Nigrita, Ambarkioï, Salamanli, Sarigul, Yantsilar, Guvesne continue, avec une cruauté plus grande si possible. En fuyant ils brûlent tous les villages, spécialement les villages turcs, pour que l'armée hellénique ne puisse profiter des moyens de subsistence qu'ils pourraient y trouver. Conformément à des dépêches du quartier général, les villages Yénikeuy, Assali Mahalès, Bouyoukli, Jenteli, et autres au nord de Kilkish, brûlent. Suivant informations des prisonniers bulgares, quelques heures avant de quitter cette localité l'armée bulgare a mis le feu à différents points, pour rendre la marche en avant des Grecs plus difficiles. Ils emploièrent du pétrole, dont l'odeur remplit encore l'atmosphère. L'armée grecque a pu, non sans grande difficulté, sauver quelques édifices, parmi lesquels l'école, l'orphélinat catholique, et le couvent des sœurs. Le prêtre catholique, Père Michel, raconte avec horreur les massacres que les Bulgares ont fait dans le district de Kilkish pendant les sept mois de leur occupation. De tous les habitants de Kilkish, qui se montaient à 1,000 environ, il n'en reste plus un seul vivant. Dans la plupart des villages il n'y a plus que quelques femmes musulmanes.

[30298]

No. 206.

Foreign Office to Mr. Vesey Brown.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 10, 1913.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of letter of the 1st instant regarding your Samacof concession.

I am to inform you, in reply, that it is proposed that all communications shall in future be addressed to your legal advisers, Messrs. Francis and Johnson, unless you prefer that the correspondence should be conducted through you, as it appears to introduce an unnecessary complication into the treatment of the question to correspond both with you and them.

Sir E. Grey understands from that firm that they are obtaining from you and will furnish this department with the twelve copies of the convention and "cahiers des charges" which are required.

The enclosures in your letter under reply are returned herewith.

I am, &c.
W. LANGLEY.

[30326]

No. 207.

Foreign Office to Messrs. Francis and Johnson.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, July 10, 1913.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant regarding Mr. Vesey Brown's Samacof concession.

I am to state that all communications will in future be addressed to your firm, unless your client prefers that the correspondence should be conducted through him, as it appears to introduce an unnecessary complication into the treatment of the question to correspond both with you and him.

I am to state that Sir E. Grey has caused a letter in this sense to be addressed to Mr. Brown.

I am, &c.
W. LANGLEY.

[32184] No. 208.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 14.)

(No. 172. Confidential.)

Sir, *Rome, July 3, 1913.*

MY return to my post from leave of absence coincided with the departure of the Minister for Foreign Affairs for Kiel and Stockholm, in attendance on the King of Italy. I was, therefore, only able to see the Under-Secretary of State, with whom I had some conversation yesterday. Prince Scalea was, as he always is, very communicative, but he had nothing to tell me which could throw light on the latest phases of the Balkan issue. The most interesting remarks he made concerned the attitude of Roumania, which, he believed, might become an important factor for the preservation, or rather the restoration, of peace among the allies. He said that it did not any longer suit Roumania to play the game of Austria, and co-operate in establishing a Bulgarian hegemony at the expense of Servia. Roumania desired to see a more evenly distributed balance of power in the Balkans. She did not anticipate that Austria could just now do anything for the Roumanians of Transylvania, and she was not satisfied with Silistria. She was, therefore, deaf to the blandishments of Vienna on behalf of Bulgaria. At the same time she did not want to break openly with the Triple Alliance, and so continued to maintain very friendly relations with Italy, who was, on her part, disposed to be on the best of terms with the non-Slav or not exclusively Slav elements in the Balkans. He thought that the combination thus arrayed against her would be too strong for Bulgaria. As to which party was really to blame for commencing unofficial hostilities he could offer no opinion.

After seeing Prince Scalea I called on the Russian Ambassador, whom I found on the eve of departure for St. Petersburgh, having convinced himself that there was little to be done in Rome at the present time, and that the moment was propitious for taking leave. He had seen the Minister for Foreign Affairs just before the latter left. M. Kroupensky was, as usual, very bitter about the attitude of Austria, which was calculated to give the Balkan States every encouragement to fight among themselves. When all the other Powers were doing their best to avert war, Austria had, he asserted, exercised strong pressure at Bucharest to prevent Roumania from ranging herself against Bulgaria, and had urged Italy to do the same, whereas the fear of Roumania's association with Servia and Greece was an important factor in inducing Bulgaria to keep the peace. The Austrian Government would not consent to any arrangement which would make the frontiers of Greece and Servia coterminous.

As regards the islands, M. Kroupensky said that the attitude of Italy was rather perplexing. The Marquis di San Giuliano had spontaneously observed to him with reference to the declaration made by the Italian Ambassador at the meeting in London on the 11th of June (see your despatch No. 154 of the 11th June), that of course as Minister for Foreign Affairs he must abide by and support the line laid down by the Ambassador, but that in practice he fully recognised that the question of the Ægean Islands could not be separated from that of the southern frontier of Albania and the delimitation of the new territories accruing to Greece. These questions were intimately connected and interdependent. But Italy was bound in externals to consider Turkish susceptibilities and her own engagements, and make such a reserve. It was in this sense that the Ambassador's announcement was to be understood. In the end Italy might be obliged to say to Turkey that, if she had not been able altogether ("entièrement" was the word used) to carry out her engagements under the Treaty of Lausanne, it was because she had been obliged to bow to the decision of Europe. M. Kroupensky attached considerable significance to this use of the word "entièrement," which the Minister for Foreign Affairs had supplied and underlined, when the former was putting on paper a note of his observations. The Ambassador deduced from this cryptic utterance that Italy would work to secure the restoration of one or more of the islands now occupied by her to Turkey. That she would endeavour to keep any of them for herself he regarded as quite excluded.

The deduction made by M. Kroupensky need not necessarily be adopted. There were many other conditions which Italy pledged herself to carry out in the Treaty of Lausanne besides the restoration of the islands, and the others have generally now been observed. If, however, the impression which he derived from his conversation be correct, I should be disposed to assume that a deeper motive was involved than a simple desire as far as possible to respect the susceptibilities of Turkey, and that a

supposed Italian interest was contemplated by the restoration to her of certain islands. The calculations would, I venture to think, rather be that, if certain islands, Rhodes for instance, or Astypalæa, could be saved from annexation to Greece, then at some future time when a final break up of the Ottoman Empire takes place, and the ambitions of the Great Powers are directed to the partition of Asia Minor, Italy would be able to assert a claim to these very islands, based on her previons occupation and surrender of them. They would, in fact, be held in reserve and classified with other lots which a number of Italians regard as "Italia irredenta," for vindication on a suitable opportunity. In submitting these observations I would refer to the information conveyed in Sir Francis Elliot's telegram No. 98 of the 17th ultimo, for which they perhaps present a plausible explanation.

The representative of Greece, whom I also saw, told me that when M. Theotokis came to Rome to announce the accession of King Constantine, he had been present at the interviews of the Greek ex-Prime Minister with Signor Giolitti and the Marquis di San Giuliano. M. Theotokis had discussed with both statesmen the possibility of an international commission to investigate the position of nationalities and the desire of the local populations on the frontier between Albania and Greece. Signor Giolitti had, he said, appeared to regard such a proposal with favour, and the Marquis di San Giuliano, while strongly opposed to the idea of a plebiscite, did not categorically reject that of an international commission. His Excellency is, however, no doubt aware that he can count upon its rejection by Austria.

I have, &c.
RENNELL RODD.

[31813] No. 209.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 11.)

(No. 173.)

Sir, *Posillipo, July 5, 1913.*

ON receipt of your despatch No. 145 of the 2nd ultimo regarding the position of British tobacco merchants in Turkish territory now transferred to the Balkan States, Mr. Dering addressed a note to the Italian Government in accordance with your instructions.

In the reply which I have now received the Minister for Foreign Affairs expresses himself as follows:—

"I must agree with the view held by Sir Edward Grey in admitting the right of a State to institute monopolies of any kind in its territories, provided they do not involve conflict with treaties in force. In the present instance, however, we have to consider a measure which would take effect in certain areas of Turkey ceded to the Balkan allies under the treaty of the 30th May. In those territories Italian subjects and Italian commerce have and do enjoy special economic privileges arising out of the régime of the capitulations. Therefore the King's Government is disposed to hold that the future position of Italian commerce in those regions can only be determined by special treaty between Italy and the particular Balkan State which will extend its sovereignty over that territory."

The note concludes by expressing the hope that this view will be shared by His Majesty's Government, whose opinion on it the Italian Government will be glad to learn.

I have, &c.
RENNELL RODD.

[31814] No. 210.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 11.)

(No. 204.)

Sir, *St. Petersburgh, July 5, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to report that the "Novoe Vremya" yesterday published a telegram from its correspondent at Sophia, stating that M. Sazonof had sent a telegram to the Greek Government severely criticising the attack made by the Greek troops on the Bulgarian garrison in Salonica.

The report was of course entirely without foundation, and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs has thought fit to publish a denial in the "Official Messenger" of to-day's date to the effect that no telegram has been sent to any one of the Balkan States, and that owing to the impossibility of determining the degree of responsibility attached to any one of the Governments concerned in the events which are now taking place, the Imperial Government, in common with the whole of Russia, regards with open disapproval the present fratricidal war among the Balkan States, and the policy which led to this armed conflict between them.

I have, &c.
GEORGE W. BUCHANAN.

[31874] No. 211.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 11.)

(No. 591.)
Sir, *Constantinople, July 6, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a despatch from His Majesty's acting consul-general at Salonica, reporting on his journey from Cavalla to Salonica.

I have, &c.
CHARLES M. MARLING.

Enclosure in No. 211.

Acting Consul-General Morgan to Sir G. Lowther.

(No. 60. Confidential.)
Sir, *Salonica, June 30, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to report that the town of Cavalla, which I have recently left to replace Mr. Consul-General Lamb here during his absence on leave, has been during the month of June the scene of great military activity on the part of the Bulgarians.

The Bulgarian steamers "Boris" and "Varna," the Russian steamer "Jerusalem," and the German steamer "Salacia" plied continually between Dedeagatch and Cavalla, transporting troops from Bulair, Adrianople, and Chatalja. In all, two divisions of troops, totalling 65,000 to 70,000 men, were brought to Cavalla by sea. A large number of pack animals and light guns and ammunition were also transported by sea. The troops all left for Drama after a short stay in Cavalla. At the same time a continuous train of ox-waggons, pack animals, cattle, and sheep passed through Cavalla, coming by land from Xanthi and Sarishaban, and going towards Drama.

The town of Cavalla itself has been fortified against attack by sea. Trenches have been dug in the hills along the coast from Cavalla to Kalamitsa on the west, and guns posted on the hills surrounding the latter point, and the same precautions have been taken at Beyaz Kum, on the coast, some 4 miles east of Cavalla. An observation post has been established at Kulumuti Bay. All the above points are connected by telephone with Cavalla. A powerful searchlight has been set up in the town itself, and shortly before my departure eight mines were brought from Dedeagatch.

I left Cavalla on the 21st June, having obtained permission from the Bulgarian general staff at Sophia to travel by military train from Drama to Dedeagatch.

As I passed through the tobacco-growing districts of Cavalla and Drama, I noticed that the Turkish peasants were everywhere working in their fields, in some cases under the surveillance of a Bulgarian soldier. The commandant of Drama, Colonel Gigof, with whom I travelled to Xanthi, informed me that the Bulgarian Government had realised the necessity of keeping the industrious peasantry under their rule, and that he had encouraged them in his district to sow their crops, and had provided them with soldiers to prevent their being molested or their oxen commandeered. Crops are likely to be shorter this year than in previous years, but the peasants of the Cavalla and Drama districts will be saved from actual distress.

At every station between Drama and Dedeagatch we met a military train. These trains were carrying troops, guns, ox-waggons, horses, and hospital nurses and equipment. Signs of the railway accidents that occurred at Buk in the beginning of May and at Yenikeuy on the 1st June are still visible. At the former village some twenty

waggons were completely smashed up, but only five or six men were killed. At Yenikeuy twenty-five soldiers were killed as the result of a collision.

From Dedeagatch I travelled by Austrian steamer to Salonica. Sandansky, the Bulgarian revolutionary chief, was on board, travelling to Valona. I had some conversation with him, and gathered that he was in close touch with M. Danef, and that his sentiments were at present rather anti-Russian and inclined to be pro-Austrian. His object in travelling to Valona may be to obtain the assistance of Albanian irregulars for Bulgaria in case of war with Servia or Greece.

The spirit of the Bulgarians in general, as I observed it at Cavalla and on my journey, was bellicose in the extreme. Officers and men are full of resentment against Servians and Greeks, who, they say, devoted themselves to stealing towns and districts while the Bulgarians were fighting their battles for them. Unlike the Greeks, who are invoking European intervention and protection, the Bulgarians are eager for war and are confident of victory. The war, on the Bulgarian side, is likely to be a more savage one than that waged against the Turks, and they are likely to wreak their vengeance on combatant and non-combatant alike. Greeks living in Cavalla and district are full of anxiety as to their fate if war breaks out, and the fact that they may not leave the town and that numerous Bulgarian komitajis have made their appearance there leads them to fear intended massacres.

Seeing that the Bulgarian concentration is practically finished, and that all Bulgarians of all ranks are strongly in favour of war, the declaration of war by Bulgaria would seem to be very imminent, in which case the opposition put up by the Greeks will not, in my opinion, prevail against Bulgarian discipline and *élan*.

I have, &c.
JAMES MORGAN.

[31875] No. 212.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 11.)

(No. 592.)
Sir, *Constantinople, July 6, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a despatch from His Majesty's acting consul-general at Salonica on the subject of fighting which has taken place between the Greeks and the Bulgarian garrison.

I have, &c.
CHARLES M. MARLING.

Enclosure in No. 212.

Acting Consul-General Morgan to Sir G. Lowther.

(No. 61.)
Sir, *Salonica, June 30, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to report that about noon of Monday the 30th June, General Hessaptchief left Salonica hurriedly by train. It transpired subsequently that Bulgarian troops had attacked a Greek detachment in the Cavalla district and driven them out of Leftera Bay, and that fighting between Greeks and Bulgarians had become general during the night on the western slopes of Mount Panghæon and was still continuing. To-day I am informed that the Bulgarians had suddenly attacked an important bridge near Ghevgheli, and practically controlled that town. The train which left this morning for Uskub stopped beyond Gumenidja, and subsequently, acting on orders received, returned to Salonica. All rolling-stock on the line was brought back at the same time. Hearing of the Bulgarian attacks on Greeks and Servians, the Greek authorities in Salonica in the early afternoon decided to disarm all the Bulgarian soldiers in Salonica. Those who were found on the streets were at once disarmed. Those who resisted were killed fighting or were captured and lodged in the White Tower. About 5 P.M. notice was given to all Bulgarian soldiers in their various barracks throughout the town to surrender their arms within an hour's time.

At 6·30 P.M. firing suddenly broke out all over the town, and the various houses in which the Bulgarians were lodged were attacked simultaneously. The firing was heavy

and continuous, and continued without abatement until 9 P.M., after which only desultory fighting was heard. The fighting was fiercest in the avenue of the Boulevard Hamidieh, where several Bulgarian posts were situated. Here heavy guns were used, and the fighting was of the fiercest description, bombs being used.

I have, &c.
JAMES MORGAN.

[31876] No. 213.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 11.)

(No. 593.)

Sir, *Constantinople, July* 6, 1913.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 440 of the 19th May, I have the honour to forward herewith copy of a letter from the president of the Ottoman Public Debt with respect to the Debt's interests at Samos.

I have, &c.
CHARLES M. MARLING.

Enclosure in 1 No. 213.

Sir A. Block to Sir G. Lowther.

M. l'Ambassadeur, *Constantinople, le* 18 *juin* (1er *juillet*), 1913.

J'AI l'honneur de vous confirmer ma lettre du 4 (17) mai dernier, par laquelle je portais à la connaissance de votre Excellence la réclamation adressée par les autorités helléniques à notre agence de Samos à l'effet de se faire remettre aux lieu et place de la principauté le loyer semestriel dû à celle-ci par la Dette publique pour l'affermage de la saline de l'île.

Notre conseil ne doute pas que la haute influence des Puissances protectrices ne se soit déjà employée dans le but de faire revenir le Gouvernement provisoire hellénique sur ses prétentions. Il doit, toutefois, signaler à votre Excellence que ledit Gouvernement provisoire, persistant dans son attitude intransigeante, a remis par écrit à notre agent local, le 16 (29) mai écoulé, une sommation définitif, qui fixe un délai de dix jours pour le versement des 75,000 piastres réclamées et des intérêts de cette somme depuis le 17 mars, 1913, ainsi que la mise en état de la saline suivant les exigences des autorités grecques ; faute de quoi la saline sera saisie et exploitée par ces dernières, qui exigeront, en outre, de la Dette publique, en dehors des sommes précitées, un montant de 90,000 fr. pour les travaux de réparation de la saline.

Cet ultimatum, dont votre Excellence voudra bien trouver copie sous ce pli, aurait déjà reçu un commencement d'exécution par la saisie dans l'île des dépôts de sel de l'administration.

Or, bien qu'un Gouvernement provisoire soit *de facto* substitué à l'ancienne principauté, notre conseil est d'avis que *de jure* ledit Gouvernement ne saurait exiger l'exécution à sa faveur du contrat antérieurement conclu avec celle-ci tant que les Puissances protectrices n'auront pas notifié leur reconnaissance du fait accompli à Samos par ce changement de régime.

En admettant même l'hypothèse d'une telle reconnaissance, le procédé du Gouvernement provisoire samien n'en resterait pas moins d'une incorrection notoire, car c'est au siège central de la Dette publique à Constantinople qu'il aurait dû faire parvenir ses réclamations, par telle voie que de droit, au lieu de les adresser à l'agent local de l'administration, dont la compétence ne saurait s'étendre au litige en question et qui doit nécessairement se borner, en l'occurrence, à exécuter les ordres qui lui sont donnés.

Le Conseil d'Administration de la Dette publique, en présence du fait nouveau dont je viens de faire part à votre Excellence, a décidé de porter derechef les prétentions du Gouvernement provisoire de Samos à la connaissance des Ambassadeurs des trois Puissances protectrices. Il espère encore que leur haute intervention amènera ledit Gouvernement à renoncer à ses exigences.

Je dois, en terminant, ajouter, pour reprendre au reproche que les autorités helléniques font à notre administration de ne pas faire le nécessaire pour l'approvisionnement en sel de la population de Samos, que toutes les mesures sont prises, au contraire, pour qu'elle ne puisse à aucun moment en être dépourvue. Les extractions à Samos

même ont dû, il est vrai, être suspendues dernièrement, car, pour éviter des frais inutiles, la production du sel marin pour la presque-totalité de l'Empire a été concentrée dans les salines de Phocé, près de Smyrne ; mais, grâce au stock de sel encore en réserve dans les dépôts de l'île, et quand celui-ci sera épuisé, grâce aux expéditions de sel de Phocé qui y seront faites en quantité suffisante, les habitants sont assurés de n'en manquer jamais.

Veuillez, &c.
Le Président du Conseil,
ADAM BLOCK.

Enclosure 2 in No. 213.

M. Sofoulis to M. Piccinini.

(Traduction.)

M. le Représentant, *Samos, le* 16 *mai*, 1913.

PAR lettre datée d'hier de M. le Commissaire des Finances, il est porté à notre connaissance que l'administration dont vous êtes le représentant, ne tenant pas les engagements qu'elle a pris par la convention en date du 12 mars de l'année 1895 vis-à-vis du Fisc de Samos, par laquelle la saline publique de l'île lui a été cédée en bail, n'a pas, premièrement, versé, quoique plusieurs fois elle ait été invitée à se conformer à ses engagements, à savoir, de payer le premier versement du bail du premier semestre de la dix-neuvième année ou de la quatrième année de la troisième période des cinq années du renouvellement de la convention ; deuxièmement, qu'elle a négligé l'entretien de la saline, de sorte qu'elle ne peut actuellement produire qu'une minime quantité de sel, contre 40,000 à 50,000 kilog. qu'elle produisait au moment où la saline avait été cédée à cette administration, tandis que cette dernière, conformément à la loi et d'après la convention, s'obligeait à conserver toujours la saline dans le même état que lorsqu'elle l'avait prise et à la remettre telle quelle à l'expiration du délai de bail.

Prenant en considération, d'après les informations que le Gouvernement a dû prendre d'employés compétents, que la quantité de sel existant dans les dépôts de la saline et dans ceux des différents ports de l'île s'élève seulement à 11,000 kilog. et qu'aucune mesure jusqu'à ce jour n'a été prise par l'Administration de la Dette publique pour la production du sel neuf du moment que la quantité nécessaire pour la consommation locale de l'année en cours s'élèvera à 40,000 kilog. environ par suite de l'abondance imminente de la production des olives, il résulte que le pays se trouvera privé de la quantité de sel nécessaire à l'alimentation et, par conséquent, dans la nécessité de s'en approvisionner du dehors.

Par suite, donc, du refus opposé par votre administration de tenir ses engagements, nous nous trouvons dans la nécessité de protester et d'exiger ou de verser dans dix jours à partir d'aujourd'hui le montant du versement arriéré du premier semestre de la quatrième année de la convention renouvelée, avec les intérêts à partir du 17 mars, année courante, date à laquelle vous avez été invité par le caissier principal à déposer le susdit versement, et entreprendre la réparation de la saline pour qu'elle soit portée en état où elle se trouvait lors de sa remise, ou qu'il soit nommé l'arbitre désigné par l'article 15 de la convention, et, comme tel, M. Photius E. Garofalias fut nommé par le Gouvernement, pour que, de concert avec vous, dans vingt jours à partir de l'expiration du délai ci-haut précité, leur opinion puisse être prononcée sur ces sujets, à savoir, versement du bail et ses intérêts à partir de la date de l'indication et réparation de la saline.

Aussi, nous vous déclarons qu'au cas où le délai précité de dix jours serait passé sans un effet quelconque, la convention est déclarée comme nulle et non avenue, l'occupation de la saline et son exploitation pour le reste du temps sera passée au Gouvernement de Samos, et l'Administration de la Dette sera obligée de payer non seulement le versement arriéré du bail et ses intérêts, mais aussi les dépenses nécessaires pour la réparation de la saline, qui sont fixées en or à 80,000 fr.

Enfin, nous vous déclarons encore que les dépôts de sel à la saline ainsi que ceux se trouvant dans l'île sont saisis dès à présent par l'administration de l'île pour que la contre-valeur du sel vendu entre dans la caisse générale, avec communication à vous des bulletins de vente et de perception en vue de l'acquittement du bail que vous nous devez.

THEM. SOFOULIS.

[31810] No. 214.

Earl Granville to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 11.)

(No. 251.)
Sir, *Berlin, July 8, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith translation of an extract from the "North German Gazette" of the 6th instant,* expressing the necessity for the Great Powers to maintain an attitude of non-intervention in the Balkan struggle and to limit the area of the conflagration. All the other papers follow the same lines, and there would appear to be absolutely no doubt of the desire, not only of the German Government, but also of German public opinion, to avoid being dragged into any complications over this question.

The Secretary of State of the Foreign Office repeated to me this afternoon his great desire to prevent any of the Powers intervening. He said that, for internal reasons, Austria would probably be unwilling to make a declaration of non-intervention, but he was convinced that there was not the least danger of her intervening, except possibly in the very improbable event of Servia being victorious and trying to increase her territory to an undue extent. He himself did not believe Servia would be victorious; he still believed Bulgaria would show herself more than a match for Servia and Greece. I asked what about Roumania at her back, and he said that he was sure Roumania merely wanted a slice of territory, and would not advance much further than was necessary to secure it; Roumania was playing the game of blackmail, and her idea of Balkan equilibrium did not go beyond the new frontier she wished to acquire.

The Roumanian Minister, whom I saw yesterday, used very different language. He said he had no instuctions, and was only speaking for himself, but, as I am told that M. Beldiman has very close relations with his King and his Government, and is very highly thought of at home, his words, even though unofficial, are probably not to be disregarded. He declared that Roumania did not want merely to drive a bargain for a few square miles of territory; the principle which influenced her was that of the equilibrium, and she could not sit still and allow Bulgaria to achieve such a position in the Balkans as would make her a standing menace to her neighbours; a too strong Servia would also be objectionable, but Austria would no doubt prevent that. M. Beldiman did not actually say so, but he gave me the impression very strongly, and I find he has given the same impression to the French Ambassador, that Roumania would advance and do what was necessary to ensure the success of Servia and Greece. I may mention that M. Beldiman made a speech three or four days ago to an assemblage of Roumanians who were about to leave Berlin to obey their mobilisation orders, in which he said that no one had worked harder than he had for good relations between Bulgaria and Roumania, but some response was necessary, and things had become so hopeless and impossible that there was no avoiding the arbitrament of war.

The Turkish Ambassador surprised me very much by declaring that what Roumania wanted and aimed at was the creation of an autonomous Macedonia. M. Cambon explained to me that that was, of course, a Turkish ideal, but agreed that he did not believe Roumania dreamed of it, and that, in any case, it was a wild and impossible idea.

With the exception of Herr von Jagow, I have found a very general belief amongst the people I have seen in the probable success of Bulgaria's enemies, and also considerable confidence in the good sense of the Greeks and Servians not to attempt to extend their territory to an undue extent in the event of their victory. Both the Greek and Servian Chargés d'Affaires have expressed to all of us their firm conviction to this effect with regard to their respective Governments.

I ought, perhaps, to mention that a story has been published in the press to the effect that the German Emperor had offered to arbitrate between the various combatants, and I need hardly say that Herr von Jagow laughed at the idea when I referred to it.

I have, &c.
GRANVILLE.

---

* Not printed.

[31809] No. 215.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 11.)

(No. 375.)
Sir, *Paris, July 10, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour, with reference to my telegram No. 87 of yesterday's date, to transmit to you herewith copy of a note from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs to the effect that explanations have been furnished to his Excellency by the Turkish Ambassador in Paris respecting the Porte's desire that Bulgaria should evacuate the districts retroceded to Turkey, and that the French Minister at Sophia has been instructed to concert with his British and Russian colleagues to support the request made by the Porte.

I have, &c.
FRANCIS BERTIE.

Enclosure in No. 215.

Note communicated to Sir Francis Bertie by M. Pichon.

PAR une note en date d'aujourd'hui, l'Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté britannique à Paris a bien voulu, d'ordre de son Gouvernement, entretenir le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de la république d'une démarche que l'Ambassadeur de Turquie à Londres a faite auprès de Sir Edward Grey à l'effet d'obtenir avec l'obligeant concours des Puissances, l'évacuation par les troupes bulgares des territoires que ces forces étrangères occupent encore en deçà de la ligne Enos–Midia, c'est-à-dire en territoire ottoman. Sir Francis Bertie ajoutait que tout en réservant sa réponse, le Principal Secrétaire d'État pour les Affaires Étrangères avait émis l'avis que la demande de la Sublime Porte était raisonnable et paraissait pouvoir être accueillie.

En remerciant son Excellence l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre de cette communication, M. S. Pichon s'empresse de lui faire savoir qu'une démarche identique a été faite auprès du Gouvernement de la république par le représentant ottoman à Paris. Les explications dont Rifaat Pacha a accompagné la demande de son Gouvernement ont permis de croire que la Turquie ne poursuit d'autre objet que d'éviter de nouveaux incidents militaires qui compliqueraient la situation et feraient obstacle au licenciement projeté des troupes Impériales. Dans ces conditions, le Ministre de la république à Sophia a reçu par télégramme l'instruction de se concerter avec ses collègues d'Angleterre et de Russia pour s'exprimer avec le Gouvernement bulgare dans un sens favorable à la requête du Gouvernement ottoman.

Paris, le 9 juillet, 1913.

[31917] No. 216.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received July 11.)

(Confidential.)
Sir, *Admiralty, July 10, 1913.*

IN reply to your letter of the 17th ultimo, enquiring whether any advice should be given to the Turkish Government as to their naval expenditure, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will lay before the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the following observations:—

2. Assuming that the lines of Chatalja and Bulair can be held against Bulgaria, Turkish territory is now only accessible to the forces of a European Power by sea routes, except in the case of Russia, and an adequate fleet would therefore secure its protection against European attack. But, as the defence of Turkey's Caucasian frontier and the maintenance of internal order will compel her to maintain a considerable army in any case, it will probably be the more economical policy for her to rely upon this land force for protection against all attacks rather than to embark on additional expenditure for the maintenance of a fleet. Turkey will thus remain a predominantly military Power, and any heavy naval outlay on her part would be unjustifiable.

3. A minor degree of floating defence to supplement the main protection afforded by her army would, however, be advisable as a defensive measure. For this purpose

torpedo craft would be more suitable than battleships. Turkey has no trade or other interests at a distance from home bases which only big ships can protect, but does, on the other hand, possess a long coast-line capable of flotilla defence. If the Turks had a good submarine service working from secure bases, a hostile convoy of transports would always hesitate to approach their coasts.

4. Turkish coast flotillas would also threaten British interests less than Turkish battleships, since they would not be capable of seriously threatening our vital Mediterranean interest, the eastern sea route, in the contingency of Turkey becoming hostile at some future day. The fewer foreign big ships there are afloat in the Mediterranean the more secure our position there must always be in the frequent changes of European international relationships, even if for the moment some of them belong to allied or friendly Powers.

5. For these reasons my Lords are of opinion that it should be our policy to discourage Turkey from embarking in a large expenditure on battleships, both for the sake of her interests and our own.

I am, &c.
W. GRAHAM GREENE.

[31844] No. 217.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received July 11.)

(Confidential.)
Sir, *Admiralty, July 10, 1913.*

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, decypher of telegrams, dated the 9th and 10th instant, relative to Albanian affairs.

I am, &c.
W. GRAHAM GREENE.

Enclosure 1 in No. 217.

Admiralty to Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney.

(Secret.)
(Telegraphic.) *Admiralty, July 9, 1913.*

HAVE sent copy of your No. 17 to Foreign Office, and wish Commission's intentions explained. Do the senior naval officers of the other Powers wish to leave naval detachments behind and withdraw ships? Do they suggest you should remain in Scutari alone? Does the expression "senior officer of the international forces," who is to be consulted, mean senior officer of forces landed at Scutari?

Enclosure 2 in No. 217.

Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney to Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.) *July 10, 1913.*

COMMISSION all of the opinion that Scutari can now be left to the Junior Commission, as I proposed in my No. 72 of 7th May. In this I concur. They consider, however, that if an admiral must remain, it should be the English one who does so.

Austria and Italy will have only one ship each, probably cruisers, at mouth of Bojana if senior officers leave.

My reference in No. 17 to senior officers means those in command of detachments actually here.

Note.—From above it appears that "senior officers of the international force" should be read in No. 17.

[31801] No. 218.

Director of Military Operations to Foreign Office.—(Received July 11.)

THE Director of Military Operations presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and with reference to the present war in the Balkans, has had under consideration the question as to whether it would not be advisable to send an additional military attaché to Bucharest to take note of the present mobilisation.

Before putting this question definitely forward for the approval of the Army Council, General Wilson would be glad to know whether Sir Arthur Nicolson sees any objection to this proposal.

The favour of an early reply is requested.

War Office, Whitehall, July 10, 1913.

[31795] No. 219.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 11.)

(No. 263.)
(Telegraphic.) *Decode.* *Sophia, July 9, 1913.*

FOLLOWING for Director of Military Operations from military attaché:—

"An official bulletin to-day states that Servian attacks against the Front Sultan Tepe Pataritza have been repulsed with great loss, and the enemy pursued towards Egri Palanka. Success is also claimed at Kochana and against the Greeks north of Doiran."

(Sent to Belgrade and Bucharest.)

[31863] No. 220.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 11.)

(No. 264.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 10, 1913.*

MY despatch No. 85 of 21st May.

Bulgarian Government have issued orders to buy in all cigarette papers imported into occupied territories, free sale of which has been hitherto prevented for considerations of monopoly; also to impose excise and licence on spirits, thus ignoring terms of identic communication of 30th March, to which they have never replied.

Would you think it advisable to suggest that my colleagues should be instructed to insist on observation of points enumerated in above communication?

Despatch follows.

[31830] No. 221.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 11.)

(No. 265.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 10, 1913.*

FOLLOWING from the military attaché for the Director of Military Operations:—

"I saw Chief of the Staff this afternoon. He said Servians are retiring before the 5th army through Egri Palanka westward, and before the 4th army along the line Kratova–Kumanova. Operations against Pirot from the south-west are suspended, and 1st army has been ordered to withdraw from Servian territory to frontier near Belogradchik.

"Only military information obtainable is meagre and untrustworthy.

"Want of discipline and lack of officers are seriously affecting efficiency of Bulgarian army.

"I hope to leave for Bucharest on 12th July."

(Sent to Belgrade and Bucharest.)

[31864] No. 222.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 11.)

(No. 93. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 10, 1913.*

MY immediately preceding telegram of 9th July.

Russian Minister tells me that, in course of conversation with Minister for Foreign Affairs yesterday as to the attitude of Roumania now that Bulgaria appeared to be beaten, his Excellency informed him that Roumanian claims were, first, a rectification of frontier, and, secondly, a voice in the eventual settlement between the Balkan States. Russian Minister gathered, however, that it was the intention of the Roumanian Government, even if these claims were admitted, to send troops across the Danube to satisfy public opinion here.

(Sent to Athens, Sophia, and Belgrade.)

[31949] No. 223.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 11.)

(No. 94.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 11, 1913.*

MOBILISATION is completed, and concentration began yesterday.

(Sent to Athens, Sophia, and Belgrade.)

[31952] No. 224.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 11.)

(No. 95. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 11, 1913.*

FRENCH Minister tells me that in an interview with Minister for Foreign Affairs this morning he elicited the following precise statement of Roumania's policy :—

(R.) Minister for Foreign Affairs said that in view of Roumania's announcement of some time ago that she would take action in the event of war between Bulgaria and Servia, a course inspired by the desire to prevent weakening of Servia, to protect Roumania against the ambitions of Bulgaria, in short to preserve as far as possible the Balkan equilibrium, Roumania's mobilisation should surprise no one.

Roumania was resolved to achieve her purpose, but was also resolved not to go beyond it. If, therefore, Bulgaria abandoned to Roumania Turtukai–Baltchik line, and his Excellency hoped, in the interest of all, that this would happen as soon as possible, the Powers, or one of them—for example, France—guaranteeing the strict execution of that engagement, Roumania would stay her hand at once, provided that she was sure that the Balkan States had come to an [group undecypherable] agreement.

(Sent to Athens, Sophia, and Belgrade.)

[31953] No. 225.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 11.)

(No. 96.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 11, 1913.*

MY immediately preceding telegram of 11th July.

Minister for Foreign Affairs also told the French Minister that Roumanian Government had recalled their Minister from Sophia, and that Roumanian troops would probably occupy Silistria to-day.

(Sent to Sophia.)

[31958] No. 226.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 11.)

(No. 267.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 11, 1913.*

FOLLOWING received from Varna :—

"Remaining inhabitants are evacuating barracks and public buildings.

"Ammunition, registers, and archives are being sent into interior. Roumanians expected at Balchik."

[31959] No. 227.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 11.)

(No. 268.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Sophia, July 11, 1913.*

ROUMANIAN Minister and staff left this morning.

Turkish, Servian, Roumanian, and Greek Legations are now all closed.

(Sent to Constantinople, Belgrade, and Bucharest.)

[31960] No. 228.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 11.)

(No. 269.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Sophia, July 11, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 268 of 11th July.

Postmaster-General has expressed to me unofficial hope that, as Roumanians will not meet with resistance, they will not find it necessary to cut telegraphs to Bucharest, which would only leave Sebastopol cable open, and would be prejudicial to private interests.

I promised to report his remarks.

(Sent to Bucharest.)

[31962] No. 229.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 11.)

(No. 254.)
(Telegraphic.) *St. Petersburgh, July 11, 1913.*

YOUR circular telegram of 8th July.

Minister for Foreign Affairs tells me that he has already telegraphed to Sophia in the sense desired by Turkey.

[31963] No. 230.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 11.)

(No. 255.)
(Telegraphic.) *St. Petersburgh, July 11, 1913.*

TURKISH reform scheme.

I gave Minister for Foreign Affairs last night *aide-mémoire* embodying your telegram No. 508 of 9th July, but our conversation was interrupted, so I could not discuss the question in detail.

He said that he must examine it more carefully before giving me his reply, but that he never meant to assert that the Russian project must be accepted without modification. He remarked that Turkish scheme was worth nothing.

[31957] No. 231.

Count de Salis to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 11.)

(No. 108.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Cettinjé, July 11, 1913.*

MY despatch No. 38.

San Giovanni di Medua is to be completely evacuated by Montenegro on 16th July.

[31966] No. 232.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 11.)

(No. 110.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Posillipo, July 11, 1913.*

YOUR circular telegram of 8th July: Turkish territory occupied by Bulgarians.

The Italian Government have received similar representations.

The Italian representatives in the capitals of other Great Powers have been instructed to ascertain the views of the Governments concerned.

The Italian Government have as yet expressed no view of their own, and are awaiting replies to their enquiries.

[31950] No. 233.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 11.)

(No. 123.)
(Telegraphic.) *Athens, July 11, 1913.*

RUSSIAN Government have proposed to Balkan States to suspend hostilities and discuss settlement at St. Petersburgh.

M. Venizelos says it is impossible to accede to this; after what has happened Bulgaria cannot be allowed breathing time, but must sign preliminaries of peace on the battlefield. Greek Government do not wish to reduce Bulgaria to impotence, but will not now be satisfied with what would have contented them before, and must have Serres and Cavalla, and, above all, guarantees of proper treatment of Greeks remaining under Bulgaria.

M. Venizelos hopes that his view will be thought reasonable and moderate by His Majesty's Government.

(Sent to Bucharest.)

[31945] No. 234.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 11.)

(No. 124.)
(Telegraphic.) *Decode.* *Athens, July 11, 1913.*

ON 9th and 10th July Greeks attacked Bulgarians in position in front of Derbend Han defile to the west of Demir Hissar. Bulgarian force comprised part of army defeated at Kilkish together with those troops which had been pushed across Struma from the Lahana Nigrita direction, and the Serres and Cavalla detachments, estimated at forty-four battalions in all. One Greek division watched fords to the south, and two attacked from Haji Beilik. Attack completely successful; four heavy guns captured, and enemy are being pursued on both banks of river north. At the same time Greek troops from Strumnitza side attacked Bulgarian detachments retreating from Ishtip towards Petrich, capturing twenty guns. In retiring from Cavalla, Bulgarians carried off Greek bishop and thirty notables.

[31955] No. 235.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 11.)

(No. 328.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Constantinople, July 11, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 325 of 9th July: Turkey aud Bulgaria.

M. Natchevitch arrived yesterday.

(Sent to Sophia.)

[31939] No. 236.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 11.)

(No. 105.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Vienna, July 11, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 204 of 8th July.

I learn from Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs that Turkish Ambassador here has just made similar representation, and that Austrian Minister at Sophia has been instructed to bring wishes of Turkish Government to the notice of the Bulgarian Government in most friendly manner, avoiding all appearance of pressure.

[31863] No. 237.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir H. Bax-Ironside.

(No. 140.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 11, 1913.*

MY immediately preceding telegram of to-day: Customs, &c.

You may act accordingly when your colleagues are similarly instructed.

[31863] No. 238.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.**

(No. 271.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 11, 1913.*

SIR H. BAX-IRONSIDE'S telegram No. 264 of 10th July: Customs régime in occupied territory.

Inform Government to which you are accredited, and suggest that they should instruct their representative at Sophia to act accordingly.

(Repeated to Sophia, No. 139.)

[31591] No. 239.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Marling.

(No. 318.)
(Telegraphic) R. *Foreign Office, July 11, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 326 of 9th July, last paragraph: Mines at Smyrna.

Ask Porte to expedite reply.

---

* Also to Sir G. Buchanan (No. 516), Sir E. Goschen (No. 257), Sir F. Cartwright (No. 214), and Sir R. Rodd (No. 204).

[31902] No. 240.

Messrs. Francis and Johnson to Foreign Office.—(Received July 11.)

19, *Great Winchester Street, London,*
July 10, 1913.

Sir,

AS desired by you in your letter of the 30th ultimo, we send you under separate cover per parcels post, twelve copies of the French translation of the firman, to each of which is attached a copy of the French translation of the convention and of the "cahier des charges" relating to the Samacof iron ore concession.

We are instructed to enquire whether you wish to be supplied with twelve copies of the contour plan of the concession.

We understand from our client, Mr. Vesey-Brown, that he has already sent you one copy of this plan, and we have had a further eleven copies made for your use if necessary.

We are, &c.
FRANCIS AND JOHNSON.

[31907] No. 241.

Keshan Collieries and Enos Forest Syndicate to Foreign Office.—(Received July 11.)

8–9, *Great St. Helens, London, July* 10, 1913.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for the use of the Financial Commission on Balkan affairs now sitting in Paris—

1. Twelve copies of the Imperial firman granting the exploitation for ninety-nine years of one portion of the coal-field at Keshan to M. Auguste Rivet, French subject, and M. Silvio Sassi, Austro-Hungarian subject, who have contracted by a series of agreements (1899–1903) to transfer 90 per cent. of the benefit of the concession to the British company, the Keshan Collieries (Limited).

With reference to the above, I beg to advise you that the total concession is embodied in three firmans, identical in wording, except in so far as they define the boundaries and acreage of the three adjoining tracts of country which comprise the coal-field, and that copies of the two other firmans can be supplied, if required, as well as copies of the contracts between the concessionnaires and the Keshan Collieries (Limited).

2. Twelve copies of concession to build an aerial cable and railway from the Keshan coal-field to the port of Ibridji, granted to M. Auguste Rivet, acting as agent for the Keshan Collieries (Limited).

3. Twelve copies of contract between the Imperial Ottoman Government and M. Albert Zanardi, commercial manager of the British company, the Enos Forest Syndicate, giving M. Albert Zanardi the right to fell timber and manufacture charcoal in the Forest of Enos for a period of five years.

I beg to advise you that this contract is in two parts, relating to the first and second halves of the forest respectively, and that copies of the deed of trust, by which M. Albert Zanardi assigns his right to the chairman of the Enos Forest Syndicate (Limited) acting for and on behalf of the syndicate, can be supplied if required.

I have, &c.
D. A. W. ENGLISH, *Secretary.*

Enclosure in No. 241.

Keshan Collieries and Enos Foreign Syndicate: Memorandum of Documents.

CONCESSION of Keshan coal-field to M. Auguste Rivet, French subject, and M. Silvio Sassi, Austro-Hungarian subject, acting as agents of the British company, the Keshan Collieries (Limited).

The concession is by three Imperial firmans, identical in wording, except in so far as they define the boundaries and acreage of the three adjoining tracts of country which comprise the coal-field. The respective acreages are 4,922 djeribs, 4,696 djeribs, and 837 djeribs.

Are twelve copies of each of the three firmans required?

The concession is transferred from the concessionnaires to the Keshan Collieries (Limited) by a series of contracts.

Are copies of the contracts required?

2. Concession of right to build an aerial cable and railway from the Keshan coal-field to the port of Ibridji, granted to M. Auguste Rivet, acting as agent of the Keshan Collieries (Limited).

3. Concession of right to fell timber and manufacture charcoal in the Enos Forest, granted to M. Albert Zanardi Landi, acting as agent for the British company, Enos Forest Syndicate (Limited).

The concession is in two parts, relating to the first and second halves of the forest.

Are copies required of the contract between the Enos Forest Syndicate (Limited) and M. Zanardi?

[32493] No. 242.

Sir Edward Grey to Earl Granville.

(No. 231.)

Foreign Office, July 11, 1913.

My Lord,

THE German Ambassador pressed me to-day to do what I could to hasten a settlement of the organisation and southern frontier of Albania before the end of the month, when the *réunion* would be adjourned for the holidays. He understood that the French Government were now ready to give way about Koritza. The German Government had communicated in Vienna the idea of a Provisional Government for six months for Albania; and, provided that it was agreed that a Prince should be chosen and a permanent Government set up at the end of the six months, he thought that this might be agreed to.

I said that, if Koritza and Stilos went to Albania, it must be understood that the Ægean islands, except those already excepted, were to go to Greece. I would endeavour next week to push things on along the lines he had indicated. They were the only lines on which I thought that we could come to any settlement before the end of the month.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[32495] No. 243.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Cartwright.

(No. 142.)

Foreign Office, July 11, 1913.

Sir,

WITH regard to the protection of minorities in the Near East, Count Mensdorff told me to-day that his Government would accept, instead of the eight points put forward by them, the Russian proposal from "dans le futur traité de paix" down to "en vigueur," with the addition of the words: "il est expressément entendu que ces garanties impliquent la reconnaissance légale de la nationalité albanaise et le libre usage de la langue albanaise pour l'enseignement scolaire et pour la publication des livres et des publications juridiques."

I observed that the words "reconnaissance légale de la nationalité" needed definition, otherwise they might be understood to mean all sorts of things, even autonomy, especially as they were followed by the word "et," which would imply that the legal recognition of Albanian nationality did not mean the free use of the Albanian language, and so forth, but something else. If the word "et" were changed to "concernant," I thought that perhaps the other words might be accepted.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[32497] No. 244.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Cartwright.

(No. 143.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 11, 1913.

THE Austrian Ambassador told me to-day that he was instructed to inform me of what Count Berchtold had already said to the French Ambassador in Vienna, who had approached him about non-intervention in the present Balkan war. Count Berchtold had said that a declaration of non-intervention under all circumstances would hardly conduce to peace in the Balkans. The Balkan States might attack institutions already settled by European consent.

I remarked that, at the end of the last *réunion*, I had said that it would be natural to make non-intervention conditional upon what had been settled by European consent, especially as regards non-interference with the Albanian settlement.

Count Mensdorff went on to say that Count Berchtold had also said that an upheaval in the Near East might conceivably touch some vital interest of Austria-Hungary. It was, therefore, not opportune to bind the hands of the Powers by a declaration. But it was certainly far from Austrian intentions to think in advance of any intervention in the Balkan war.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[32494] No. 245.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir H. Bax-Ironside.

(No. 105.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 11, 1913.

I TOOK an opportunity of mentioning to the Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires to-day the horrible accounts that the Greeks had given of what had been done to certain villages in Bulgarian occupation.

The Chargé d'Affaires said that Kukush and other villages named were practically Bulgarian in nationality, and he asked whether it was likely that the Bulgarian army could have done such things to people of Bulgarian nationality? He considered that it was very mean of the Greeks to publish these accounts of Bulgarian misdoings. Bulgaria had plenty of instances during the war of the misdeeds of the other Balkan States, but she had not thought it right to wash dirty linen in public, and had kept her information to herself.

I said that, as far as we were concerned, we had made representations only on behalf of Mussulmans. It was natural for any neutral Power like ourselves, who had many Moslem subjects, to take an interest in the protection of Moslem minorities in the territory that had been abandoned by Turkey. But as to Bulgarian, Greek, and Servian minorities in this territory, we must generally leave them to the protection of their own Governments.

The Chargé d'Affaires said that Bulgaria was the one country where the Turkish element remained. The Turks paid their taxes and were a peaceful element, and Bulgaria had retained more of them than other countries, such as Roumania and Servia.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[32496] No. 246.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir H. Bax-Ironside.

(No. 106.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 11, 1913.

THE Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires to-day made a protest to me on behalf of his Government against the entirely unwarranted action of Roumania in attacking Bulgaria. He went on to demonstrate how entirely unjustifiable this action was.

I said that Bucharest was the only place in which to protest against this action. I could not intervene, and I did not think that the Great Powers would do so. I had given a warning that if, after the peace with Turkey was made, the Balkan allies went

to war with each other, the sympathy and admiration that had been felt for them would be changed into profound disappointment; and I did not think that the Great Powers would intervene to protect any one of them. When the Roumanian Minister had originally announced the intention of his Government to take action to promote the interests of Roumania if the Balkan States went to war with each other, I had expressed a general hope that Roumania would not add unnecessarily to the complications, and I would lose no opportunity of using any influence that we could to bring about peace; but this time it would have to be a general peace.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[31973] No. 247.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received July 12.)

(Confidential.)

Sir, *Admiralty, July* 11, 1913.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, decypher of a telegram, dated the 11th instant, from the Admiralty relative to Albanian affairs.

I am, &c.
W. GRAHAM GREENE.

Enclosure in No. 247.

Admiralty to Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney.

(Telegraphic.) *Admiralty, July* 11, 1913.

AUSTRIAN admiral will be instructed by his Government to put forward at next sitting of International Commission a proposal to rescind the resolution of 20th May, which forbade flying of Albanian flag on mosques and churches in Scutari. Austrian Government have requested you may be similarly instructed, stating it is no longer necessary to consider the feelings of Montenegrins. What is your view?

[32101] No. 248.

British-American Tobacco Company to Foreign Office —(Received July 12.)

Cecil Chambers, 86, Strand, London,
July 11, 1913.

Sir,

WE beg to acknowledge receipt of, and to thank you for, your letter of the 7th instant.

It is our desire, in common with other purchasers of tobacco, that the same facilities should be had with regard to free purchase and export of tobacco throughout the districts which are being ceded by Turkey to the Balkan States, as hitherto, and we shall be glad of any assistance you may be able to give in furtherance of that view.

We are, &c.
(For British-American Tobacco Company (Limited)),
JOSEPH HOOD, *Director.*

[32147] No. 249.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received July 12.)

(Confidential.)

Sir, *Admiralty, July* 12, 1913.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, decypher of a telegram, dated the 11th instant, relative to Albanian affairs.

I am, &c.
W. GRAHAM GREENE.

Enclosure in No. 249.

Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney to Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.) *July* 11, 1913.

HAVE received official intimation that military detachments are to relieve Italian and Austrian naval forces here.

[31996] No. 250.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 12.)

(No. 266.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Sophia, July* 11, 1913.

ROUMANIAN troops have landed at Silistria and Samovit. They are expected at Baltchik to-night, and will probably occupy Varna. Population is fleeing before them.

Bulgarian Government have ordered that no resistance whatever shall be offered.

(Sent to Constantinople, Bucharest, and Belgrade.)

[31993] No. 251.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 12.)

[By Post.]

(No. 91.)
(Telegraphic.) *Paris, July* 11, 1913.

YOUR telegram No. 269 of yesterday.

M. Pichon had not received the Russian scheme of reforms, which the French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh announces that he is sending by post.

His Excellency will let me know the views of the French Government when he has the scheme with M. Delcassé's observations on it.

As M. Pichon was ignorant of the purport of the Russian scheme I gave him Sir G. Buchanan's account of it as reported in his telegram No. 251 of the 8th July, and I told him that the German Government is opposed to it as calculated to lead to partition.

[31997] No. 252.

Count de Salis to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 12.)

(No. 109.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Cettinjé, July* 11, 1913.

IN reply to representations made yesterday, Montenegrin Government have informed Russian Chargé d'Affaires that they are disposed to accept Russian proposal for immediate cessation of hostilities and mediation at St. Petersburgh, but must refer to Belgrade before giving definite answer. French Minister has not had instructions to support Russian representations.

[32152] No. 253.

Earl Granville to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 12.)

(No. 105.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Berlin, July* 12, 1913.

SOPHIA telegram No. 264 of 10th July.

German Government will send instructions to their representative at Sophia immediately to insist on observation of the points enumerated in identic communication of 30th March.

[32154] No. 254.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 12.)

(No. 125.)
(Telegraphic.) *Athens, July* 12, 1913.

MY telegram No. 123 of 11th July.

Greek Government have received from the King further accounts of unspeakable Bulgarian atrocities. On the occupation of Serres yesterday bishop and 200 citizens were found with their throats cut, and the Bulgarians destroyed everything in their retreat. Retaliation within the terms of The Hague Convention will be exercised.

Minister for Foreign Affairs says Bulgarians have no right to be regarded as a civilised nation or to have other races subject to them. Greek Government have no desire to prolong the war or to annihilate Bulgaria, but they claim that Bulgaria must admit defeat, sue directly for peace, accept terms of Servia and Greece, and demobilise immediately. He hopes that His Majesty's Government will agree that this is not too much to ask when dealing with treacherous savages.

(Sent to Bucharest.)

[32175] No. 255.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 12.)

(No 106.)
(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, July* 12, 1913.

BALKAN settlement.

There is considerable talk here of the necessity of calling together European congress to settle Balkan affairs. It is observed that purely Russian award would give rise to much friction, and that it would scarcely be acceptable to Austria-Hungary, who is Power most directly interested in final settlement in the Near East. Inspired press here is beginning to write in the above sense.

[23156] No. 256.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 12.)

(No. 174.)
(Telegraphic.) *Belgrade, July* 12, 1913.

MY Russian colleague tells me that he yesterday spoke to Prime Minister urging immediate cessation of hostilities and an armistice.

Prime Minister replied that he was quite prepared to agree. It was not the intention of Servian Government to humiliate Bulgaria or to impose harsh conditions, and as regards territory, therefore, they would only demand up to Vardar.

Russian Minister says that Bulgaria must take first step and make overtures by direct negotiation by sending emissary to frontier or through Russian Legations; and this is urgent, to prevent further action by Roumania, and also because demands of Greeks, which are in any case likely to be excessive, will grow the longer cessation of hostilities is delayed.

My French colleague supported Russian Minister's representations.

(Sent to Sophia and Bucharest.)

[31797] No. 257.

Sir Edward Grey to Consul Towsey.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July* 12, 1912.

YOUR telegram of 10th July.

Vice-Consul Campbell should in no circumstances supply information required by Greek consul. Trade by neutral private individuals is quite legitimate subject to the risks of stoppage and capture on the high seas by a belligerent warship while they are engaged in it. It might be considered, moreover, to be a breach of neutrality for a public official of a neutral State to supply one belligerent with information of the despatch of contraband goods destined for the other.

[31801] No. 258.

Foreign Office to Director of Military Operations.

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Director of Military Operations, and is directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to acknowledge the receipt of his communication of the 10th instant, asking whether there is any objection, in the view of Sir E. Grey, to the despatch to Bucharest of an additional military attaché to take note of the mobilisation of the Roumanian army.

Sir A. Nicolson is to state, in reply, that Sir E. Grey sees no objection to such a course, and that, in view of the declaration of war by Roumania on Bulgaria, which has been reported since Brigadier-General Wilson's letter was written, the presence at Bucharest of an additional military attaché seems now even more desirable than before.

Foreign Office, July 12, 1913.

[32164] No. 259.

Count de Salis to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 13.)

(No. 110.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Cettinjé, July* 12, 1913.

PRIME MINISTER telegraphed last night from front that Servians had been successful all along the line. Bulgarians have been repulsed from Vranja with a loss of 6,000 and were also retreating in disorder from Egri Palanka towards Kustendil.

[32161] No. 260.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 13.)

(No. 331.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Constantinople, July* 12, 1913.

MY telegram No. 328 of 11th July.

Grand Vizier informs me that, in consequence of news received by Ottoman Government of change of Cabinet, which he understood to be almost of a revolutionary character, at Sophia, negotiations with M. Natchevitch are suspended.

(Sent to Sophia.)

[32167] No. 261.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 13.)

(No. 271.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Sophia, July* 12, 1913.

MY telegram No. 265 of 10th July.

General Vasof has been appointed Minister of War and General Savoff has been given command of 4th and 5th divisions.

[32168] No. 262.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 13.)

(No. 272.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Sophia, July* 12, 1913.

MY telegram No. 256 of 7th July.

In the Sobranjé yesterday President of Council stated that Bulgaria has put her case in the hands of Russia, and that meanwhile Government had instructed Bulgarian forces to act on defensive.

Above can only be interpreted as sign of weakness.

If Servia and Greece continue their offensive, battle may be anticipated between Kustendil and Radomir, some 35 miles from Sophia.

It is reported that Roumanian troops have arrived at Varna and Widdin.

(Sent to Constantinople, Bucharest, and Belgrade.)

[32159] No. 263.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 13.)

(No. 98.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July* 13, 1913.

ROUMANIAN Government have to-day handed Bulgarian Minister his passports, and he and his staff leave to-morrow, leaving Bulgarian interests in charge of Russian Minister.

(Sent to Sophia, Athens, and Belgrade.)

[32171] No. 264.

Earl Granville to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 13.)

(No. 108.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Berlin, July* 13, 1913.

MY telegram No. 99 of 9th July: Duties at Scutari.

I have just received a memorandum from German Government, of which following is a translation:—

"Every retention, with consent of Great Powers, of revenues which are pledged to administration of Turkish Public Debt would create a prejudice [*sic*] which is likely to weaken position of Powers as against Balkan States. For this reason, Imperial Government would prefer that duties hitherto levied in Scutari should continue to be paid to Ottoman Debt Commission, unless a form could be found which would ensure repayment later to Public Debt." (End of R.)

I understood from Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who told me yesterday that I should receive this memorandum, that he would be satisfied with a very careful form of book-keeping and undertaking that the sums in question were really property of Public Debt Commissioners.

[32157] No. 265.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 13.)

(No. 175.)
(Telegraphic.) *Belgrade, July* 13, 1913.

UNDER-SECRETARY of State for Foreign Affairs informs me that Austrian and Italian consuls are [? group omitted] and endeavouring to incite Albanians to attack Servians in rear. He stated this as one of the reasons why Servian troops have not yet evacuated Oroshi, and he also mentioned that the Albanians have not yet ceded portion of Caza de Mati, which the Powers decided should belong to Servia.

(Sent to admiral at Scutari.)

[32173] No. 266.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 13.)

(No. 112.)
(Telegraphic.) *Posillipo, July* 13, 1913.

YOUR telegram No. 199 of 8th July.

Italian Government have asked for a report on situation regarding duties at Scutari, but seem disposed to agree to question being settled locally on principle suggested.

[32174] No. 267.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 13.)

(No. 113.)
(Telegraphic.) *Rome, July 13, 1913.*

ITALIAN Government have, in the interests of a settlement, instructed their representative at Bucharest to urge Roumanian Government to limit their demands against Bulgaria to Baltchik line, and have instructed their representative at Sophia to urge Bulgarian Government to make this cession.

[32166] No. 268.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 13.)

(No. 257.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *St. Petersburgh, July 13, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 253 of 10th July.

Minister for Foreign Affairs hears from Athens that, in addition to insisting on Serres, Drama, and Cavalla, Greeks will ask for war indemnity and for certain guarantees, by which he understands them to mean they should remain in occupation of territory at present occupied by their troops until peace is definitely concluded. He considers demand for war indemnity out of question, as Bulgaria is too impoverished to pay one, and, though Russia is not directly interested in fate of Cavalla, he thinks Greeks might be content with Serres and Drama. (End of R.)

Russian Minister at Belgrade telegraphs that Servia will be content with district of Transvardia, Macedonia, and his Excellency is telegraphing to enquire whether this means she will accept Vardar as frontier, as it would render settlement difficult were she to claim further territory on left bank of that river.

He is urging Bulgarian Government to consent to guarantees asked for by Greeks, and to demobilise at once and thus end war. He attributes Bulgarian defeats to the fact that mass of army had lost their former *élan*, as they were opposed to war with Servia from outset and wanted to be sent home.

[32178] No. 269.

Acting Consul-General Morgan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 13.)

(No. 60.)
(Telegraphic.) *Salonica, July 13, 1913.*

FOLLOWING from absolutely trustworthy eye-witness:—

Bulgarians evacuated Serres in panic 5th July after massacre of some twenty Greek notables, and left town surrounded by regulars and others, who shot all [group undecypherable] leaving town by day and fired indiscriminately into town night. Morning of 11th July Bulgarians brought guns on to the hills behind town, shelled defenceless town, set on fire. Thousands ran out of the town and the Bulgarians shelled them; killed many.

Many perished in flames.

[32294] No. 270.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 14.)

(No. 67.)
Sir, *Bucharest, July 4, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to report that the announcement yesterday that King Charles had signed the decree ordering mobilisation was received in Bucharest with every mark of rejoicing. The national flag was at once very much in evidence, crowds paraded the streets, and the Calea Victoriei was blocked to traffic by a dense throng which gathered in front of the palace. The demonstrations of enthusiasm were evidently genuine and spontaneous, and their most striking feature was their anti-Austrian character, for they

seemed to be every bit as much directed against Austria as against Bulgaria. It was, indeed, somewhat startling to see banners conspicuously raised in front of King Charles's Palace with such inscriptions as "Down with Austria," "Austria has tricked us." I had known that there has for some time past been a growing feeling of discontent at the attitude of subservience towards Austria, with which King Charles has been credited, but I must admit that I was surprised at the explosion of feeling yesterday amongst the populace of the capital when it was known that notwithstanding all the efforts of Austria to keep Roumania quiet, the King had signed the decree for mobilisation.

Pointing the moral of yesterday's demonstrations, the Bucharest newspaper, the "Universul," of to-day says:—

"The demonstrations of yesterday were not merely in honour of the army. They signified something more. They marked the day on which Roumania has exploded the legend that she acts under any of the Powers' direction, and on which, in her full liberty of action, she has taken up an attitude befitting a brave nation."

I have, &c.
G. BARCLAY.

[32300] No. 271.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 14.)

(No. 102.)
Sir, *Vienna, July 9, 1913.*

WITH reference to your despatches No. 85 of the 21st April and No. 109 of the 20th May, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a translation of a note which I have received from the Imperial and Royal Ministry for Foreign Affairs, stating that the Austro-Hungarian Government agree with the view of His Majesty's Government on the subject of the Ottoman fiscal stamps seized by the Greek and Bulgarian authorities in the territories occupied by their troops, and adding that instructions have been sent to the Austro-Hungarian Ministers at Athens and Sophia to join in any action taken by their British, French, and German colleagues with a view to preventing any use of the above-mentioned fiscal stamps calculated to injure the interests of the bondholders of the Ottoman Public Debt.

I have, &c.
FAIRFAX CARTWRIGHT.

Enclosure in No. 271.

Note communicated to Sir F. Cartwright.

(Translation.)

WITH reference to his *notes verbales* of the 4th and 31st May, the undersigned has the honour to inform his Excellency Sir Fairfax Cartwright that the Sublime Porte has also asked the Imperial and Royal Government to intervene with the Greek and Bulgarian Governments with a view to the restitution of the Turkish fiscal stamps deposited by the Imperial Ottoman authorities with the agencies of the Ottoman Bank at Salonica, Drama, and Dedeagatch, and seized by the Greek and Bulgarian authorities occupying those places.

The Imperial and Royal Government share the view of the British Government that these fiscal tokens are as much the property of the Turkish State as cash deposited in a bank by the Ottoman authorities, and that therefore, according to the rules of international law in cases of the kind, it cannot be denied that the Greek and Bulgarian Governments have the right, in the Turkish territories occupied by their troops, to seize the above-mentioned fiscal stamps as enemy property.

On the other hand, it must be admitted that the Porte is entitled to protest against any misuse or encashing of these tokens in other provinces of the Empire not occupied by the enemy, which would amount to an infringement of their fiscal rights. And it must further be considered that, as the proceeds of the revenues from the stamps in the whole of the Ottoman Empire belong to the State incomes mortgaged by the Muharrem Decree to the Ottoman Public Debt, the interests of the State creditors of Turkey would be at least indirectly injured by any illegal use of the confiscated fiscal stamps.

From this point of view the foreign Governments concerned would seem called upon to protect these interests.

The Imperial and Royal Ministers at Athens and Sophia have therefore been instructed to associate themselves with any action which the British, French, and (according to a communication received by the Imperial and Royal Government) the German Ministers in Athens and Sophia may take to move the Greek and Bulgarian Governments to take measures to prevent the wrongful encashing of the tokens in question in the Asiatic provinces of Turkey, whereby the interests of the Ottoman Public Debt might suffer.

The undersigned, &c.

(For the Minister),
SONNLEITHNER.

Vienna, July 4, 1913.

[32219] No. 272.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 14.)

(No. 209.)

Sir, *St. Petersburgh, July* 9, 1913.

FROM the conversations which I have recently had with M. Sazonof I gather that his Excellency has not yet decided on any definite line of policy with a view to bringing about a cessation of hostilities in the Balkans, and that he is more inclined to allow events to take their course and to do nothing unless one or other of the contending parties is threatened with annihilation.

At first the reports which he had received from his military agents in the Balkans led him to believe that the Bulgarians would be strong enough to defeat the combined armies of Greece and Servia, and, though such a result would have had the advantage, in his eyes, of precluding any danger of an Austrian intervention, he was preoccupied by the idea of Bulgaria becoming too powerful. During the whole of the recent Balkan crisis this fear has never been altogether absent from his mind. He has repeatedly spoken to me of Bulgaria's ingratitude for the many services which Russia has rendered her in the past, of her insatiable greed for territory, and of her utter disregard of Russia's wishes and advice. He had, as he told me a few days ago, warned Dr. Danef, when the latter came to St. Petersburgh in the spring, that, unless Bulgaria adopted a more conciliatory policy, she would find herself confronted by a coalition of Greece, Servia, and Roumania. Dr. Danef had, however, refused to listen to him, and was now fast bringing his country to the brink of ruin. The course of the war so far had been disastrous for the Bulgarians, and he did not believe that they would be able to retrieve the defeats which they had suffered at the hands of both the Greeks and Servians. The Roumanians who had now mobilised would not only occupy the territory to which they laid claim to the south of the Dobrudja, but would also cross into Servia so as to give the Servians a helping hand. The position of the Bulgarians was thus a desperate one, and yet, while they were bombarding him with appeals for assistance, Dr. Danef still spoke of arbitration on the lines of the Serbo-Bulgarian Treaty, and had even dared to publish in his official organ a statement imputing to the Emperor and the Imperial Government all the responsibility for the present situation. M. Sazonof had in consequence told the Bulgarian Minister that Russia would not move a finger to help them, and that, if they did not mend their ways, they might one day find that she had joined the hostile coalition.

While M. Sazonof's attitude has thus become more and more hostile towards Bulgaria, he does not believe that there is any danger of her revenging herself by casting in her lot with Austria. Any loss which Russian influence may sustain at Sophia will, moreover, be counterbalanced by the predominant position which Russia is gradually acquiring for herself at Bucharest. Ever since the mission of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch to that capital to deliver to King Charles the bâton of a field-marshal in the Russian army M. Sazonof has been assiduously working to detach Roumania from the Triple Alliance. He sided with Bulgaria, it is true, when the question of the territorial compensation to be accorded to Roumania was referred to the conference of Ambassadors at St. Petersburgh, but on being confronted with the danger of a war between the allies he made no attempt to exercise a restraining influence at Bucharest. On the contrary, despite his denial of the story that M. Schebeko had advised the Roumanian Government to mobilise, there can be but little doubt that he

has indirectly encouraged that Government to intervene. There was, as he himself told me, an exchange of friendly messages between King Charles and the Imperial Government, in which the identity of Russia's and Roumania's interests in the present crisis was acknowledged on both sides, and, though at the outset the maintenance of peace was the chief interest which M. Sazonof had at heart, the idea of checkmating Austria in her attempt to bring about an understanding between Roumania and Bulgaria, and at the same time of depriving the latter of all chance of establishing her hegemony in the Balkans, was also present in his mind. Even now that he believes the Bulgarian army to be incapable of holding its own against the Greeks and Serbs he refrains from trying to persude Roumania to restrict her action to the occupation of the Turtukai–Baltchik line, and he speaks with apparent indifference of the possibility of her including Rustchuk in the territory that she will eventually annex. He considers that by disregarding the orders conveyed in the Emperor's telegram to King Ferdinand Bulgaria has released Russia from all her obligations, and it almost looks as if he wants her to learn by hard experience the disastrous consequences of such conduct. It is possible that he may eventually intervene should Roumania and Servia try to impose too humiliating terms on Bulgaria, but at present he is not alive to the possibility of complications arising from Roumania's active participation in the war. Servia will, he believes, be content with the Vardar as her future frontier, but so long as Austria does not intervene he seems indifferent as to the amount of territory which Bulgaria may eventually have to cede to Servia or Roumania. Indeed, he admits that it is not to Russia's interests that the former should retain too much, and that those interests will be best secured by establishing a balance of power between the various Balkan States.

His apprehensions with regard to an Austrian intervention have been somewhat abated by a telegram which he has received from the Russian Ambassador in Berlin, reporting that the German Government disapprove of the recent trend of Austrian diplomacy in the Balkans, and that they have declined to support the Austrian Minister at Bucharest in his efforts to bring about an understanding between Roumania and Bulgaria. This fact, M. Sazonof concludes, tends to show the existence of a certain coolness between Vienna and Berlin.

While the Russian press is unanimous in deploring the fratricidal war on which the Balkan States have embarked, its sympathies are divided, and no marked preference is expressed for one side or the other. The "Novoe Vremya" naturally indulges in an attack on Austria, who has succeeded in dissipating the dream of a great southern Slavdom which was on the point of realisation. Austrian diplomacy, it remarks, has known how to convert the Balkan Alliance into a Balkan war, and will doubtless, when it considers it necessary for Austrian interests, know how to bring that war to an end. Roumania meanwhile has denounced the award of the St. Petersburgh conference, and has mobilised her army for the purpose of incorporating in her territory a fresh slice of Slav soil, while the diplomacy of the Triple *Entente* looks on in cold-blooded impotence. The "Retch" is sceptical of intervention on the part of any of the Great Powers, and the "Sviet" is almost alone in insisting that Europe must at once intervene and compel the Balkan States to stop further useless bloodshed.

I have, &c.
GEORGE W. BUCHANAN.

P.S., *July* 10.—Since writing the above I have had two further conversations with M. Sazonof. In the first, which took place early yesterday morning, he said that, in reply to a request for mediation which the Bulgarian Government had addressed to him, he had told the Bulgarian Minister that his Government had placed themselves entirely in the wrong, and that they had better address themselves to Athens and Belgrade and make the best terms that they could. On my representing that the time appeared to me to have come when he might with advantage approach the Greek and Servian Governments with a view to putting an end to further useless bloodshed, he replied that he did not believe that either Servia or Roumania would accept his mediation at the present moment. He added that it was a matter of indifference to him whether Bulgaria had to cede a little more or a little less territory to Servia and to Roumania, and that it was not to Russia's interests that Bulgaria should become too powerful.

In the second conversation which I had with him, late in the evening, his Excellency spoke in quite a different tone. He had, he said, telegraphed to Athens and Belgrade, urging the immediate cessation of hostilities and the conclusion of an armistice, and from the reports which he had received from the latter capital he did not believe that the Serbs would make difficulties. The Bulgarians would, of course, as he had told M. Bobchef, have to pay the costs, and he spoke of the Vardar as likely to

constitute the future Serbo-Bulgarian frontier. His Excellency did not explain what had led him to take such a different view of the situation beyond saying that the Bulgarians had behaved so abominably that he had naturally become pro-Roumanian. He did not, however, wish to see Roumania push matters to extremities, and he now hoped that the Prime Ministers of the four Balkan States would, after all, come to St. Petersburgh.

G. W. B.

[32421] No. 273.

Mr. Ramsay to Mr. Maxwell.—(Received July 14.)

Dear Maxwell, *Treasury, July 10, 1913.*

I ENCLOSE herewith a copy of a letter from Paul Harvey, which explains itself and his memorandum in original. I also send a note on the only point which we noted. Would you kindly consider the draft as soon as possible, and pass it on to him with any corrections or suggestions you may wish to make.

I should be very grateful if you can let me have a copy of the French memorandum in its final form, as I have not kept a copy of it.

Yours very truly,
MALCOLM G. RAMSAY.

P.S.—I am looking into the point about the loans of 1891 and 1894; but perhaps you would see if you have any records on the point.

M. G. R.

Enclosure 1 in No. 273.

Note by Mr. Ramsay.

THE only Treasury observation on the annexed memorandum, which has been checked, relates to the date of the Porte's default.

The Porte ceased to make payment of the sinking fund in 1875. It then got into arrear with interest, and ceased to provide anything (beyond the Egyptian tribute) in 1878.

The proposal to appropriate the Cyprus "excédent" to the service of the loan was first mooted by Great Britain in 1880, but not finally adopted till 1882, when the whole of the "excédent" for the period from 1st April, 1879 (less certain sums taken in repayment of advances made to Turkey for the Suter and Synge ransom), was so appropriated.

It would then perhaps be better to omit "en 1880" in the last paragraph of page 1, and to insert at top of page 2 words to indicate that the appropriation took place as from April 1879.

Treasury, July 10, 1913.

Enclosure 2 in No. 273.

Sir P. Harvey to Mr. Ramsay.

Dear Ramsay, *Paris, July 2, 1913.*

THE French delegate on the Council of the Ottoman Debt has put into the commission a memorandum giving the Debt's view of the Cyprus tribute question, which makes it necessary that I should put in likewise a memorandum from our point of view.

I enclose a draft which I should be much obliged if you would look through. If the Treasury concur, would you kindly pass it to Mr. Maxwell and ask him to return it to me as soon as possible with any corrections it may be desired to make.

There is a small point outstanding on which I think I should be enlightened. The Servians ask why it is that the service of the loans of 1891 and 1894 is made a charge on the Egyptian tribute prior to that of the loan of 1855, which is chronologically anterior to them.

The loan of 1891 was apparently for the purpose of converting the loan of 1877, which in turn replaced that of 1854. There is accordingly good ground for giving it priority over that of 1855. But the loan of 1894 is, I gather, in part a loan in substitution of that of 1871, which was guaranteed on the Egyptian tribute, presumably after that of 1855. Its claim to pass before the latter is therefore more doubtful.

Yours sincerely,
H. P. HARVEY.

[32410] No. 274.

M. Voïnovitch to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 14.)

Montenegrin Legation, London, July 12, 1913.

Your Excellency,

I HAVE the honour to forward you herewith a copy of the text of the communication which His Majesty's Government of Montenegro has just sent to the representatives of the Great Powers, relative to the evacuation of Albanian territory, as laid down by the Powers.

Trusting you will kindly cause an acknowledgment of the due receipt of this letter to be sent me, I am, &c.

L. VOÏNOVITCH.

Enclosure in No. 274.

Note communicated to Representatives of Great Powers by Montenegrin Government.

LE Gouvernement Royal, à la suite de certains bruits qui ont pour but de faire croire que le Monténégro n'a pas l'intention d'évacuer l'Albanie, trouve nécessaire de communiquer à votre Excellence les faits suivants, avec la prière de vouloir bien les communiquer à votre Gouvernement, si possible par la voie la plus courte :—

Le Monténégro, par dépêche en date du 21 avril (v.s.), informait Sir Edward Grey, Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de la Grande-Bretagne, qu'il remettait le sort de la ville de Scutari entre les mains des Grandes Puissances de l'Europe, et le 2 mai passé il évacuait la ville de Scutari et ses environs, en laissant seulement 1,000 hommes à Tarabosch et à Siroka pour garder le matériel de guerre et aider au transport de celui-ci, et cela d'après un accord entre le représentant du Gouvernement Royal et les chefs des divisions navales internationales.

Le 11 mai (v.s.) le Ministère de la Guerre a réduit le nombre de nos soldats sur Tarabosch et Siroka à 200 hommes seulement, et le 26 mai (v.s.) il donnait l'ordre de ne laisser un seul homme à Scutari et dans ses environs. A cette date il ne restait sur le territoire de l'Albanie que 120 hommes à San Giovanni di Medua, qui y étaient restés pour garder le matériel et les provisions militaires et veiller à l'embarquement de celles-ci pour le port d'Antivari.

Le 3 juin la garde de Medua a été réduite par un ordre du Ministre Royal de la Guerre à soixante hommes seulement, que la maladie à réduit, à son tour, à quarante-cinq, qui le 2 (15) juillet prochain quitteront définitivement San Giovanni di Medua. Après cette date pas un seul soldat monténégrin ne se trouvera plus en Albanie.

Le Gouvernement Royal, après avoir cédé au conseil de ses amis sur la question principale, était décidé de se conformer à leur volonté sur toutes les autres questions.

Les bruits qu'on faisait courir sur les intentions du Monténégro de rester en Albanie, qu'il avait, cependant, gagné avec le sang des meilleurs de ses fils, étaient lancés dans un but tendancieux et inamical pour le Monténégro.

Veuillez, &c.
Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères,
PLAMENATZ.

Cettigné, le 9 juillet, 1913.

[32416] No. 275.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received July* 14.)

(Confidential.)

Sir, *Admiralty, July* 14, 1913.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, decypher of a telegram, dated the 13th instant, from Vice-Admiral Burney relative to Albanian affairs.

I am, &c.

W. GRAHAM GREENE.

Enclosure in No. 275.

Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney to Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.) *July* 13, 1913.

COMMISSION arrived at decision of 20th May, *re* flying Albanian flag on public buildings, because considered this flag should not be flown on these buildings while international flags were flying on citadel. Churches regarded as public buildings in this connection.

Granted permission at same time for flying of Albanian flag on private buildings and private houses: hence not a question of presence of Montenegrins.

No need to regard churches as public buildings if desired.

[32429] No. 276.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received July* 14.)

(Confidential.)

Sir, *Admiralty, July* 14, 1913.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, decypher of a telegram, dated the 14th instant, from Vice-Admiral Burney relative to Albanian affairs.

I am, &c.

W. GRAHAM GREENE.

Enclosure in No. 276.

Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney to Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.) *July* 14, 1913.

PETITION received from chiefs and notables of Albanian residents in Scutari. This they wish telegraphed to Commission, praying them not to delay a settlement of Government of Albania by waiting for end of present Balkan war, in which Albania is not concerned, or for delimitation of frontier.

[32874] No. 277.

Papers communicated by Count Benckendorff, July 14, 1913.

(1.)

(Confidentielle.)

EN date du 11 juillet, M. Démidof mande qu'il lui revient que M. Vénizélos s'est exprimé confidentiellement au sujet de la proposition russe de la manière suivante: Il regrette les termes de cette proposition, peu en harmonie avec l'esprit de conciliation dont a été empreint l'attitude grecque jusqu'à la dernière limite. La proposition fournit à la Bulgarie les moyens de réorganiser ses forces au cours de négociations

entamées sans garanties préalables. La Grèce ne peut y consentir. L'armistice doit être signé sur le théâtre de la guerre et accompagné d'un protocole, fixant en termes généraux les frontières, en attribuant à la Grèce Sérès, Drama et Kavalla, points occupés par les forces grecques, en lui assurant une contribution de guerre, des garanties pour les populations grecques de la Thrace et la démobilisation immédiate de l'armée bulgare. Pour la conclusion de la paix M. Vénizélos est prêt à se rendre à Saint-Pétersbourg.

(2.)

(Confidentielle.)

M. Sazonof télégraphie en date du 12 juillet aux Ambassadeurs de Russie à Londres et Paris:—

"Des conseils de sagesse de la part des Cabinets de Londres et de Paris à Athènes nous paraissent très désirables. Les exigences grecques nous semblent exagérées. Il serait dans l'opinion du Gouvernement Impérial raisonnable de conserver à la Bulgarie ne fût-ce que la partie occidentale de la Macédoine, la vallée de la Strouma inclusivement. De même, nous ne saurions approuver les prétentions grecques sur Kavalla et Drama; nous avons d'ailleurs lieu de penser que l'Autriche et ses alliés s'y opposeraient décidément.

"Les deux Cabinets pourraient peut-être faire observer que les questions des îles et de la délimitation du sud de l'Albanie n'ont pas encore été résolues et qu'elles doivent être prises en considération."

(3.)

(Confidentielle.)

M. Sazonof télégraphie au Ministre de Russie à Sophia, en date du 12 juillet, qu'il a montré au représentant bulgare à Saint-Pétersbourg une partie du télégramme de M. Démidof. M. Bobtchef a répondu qu'il pensait que la Bulgarie pourrait à la rigueur consentir à la démobilisation de son armée et à la continuation de l'occupation des territoires jusqu'à la conclusion de la paix. M. Neklioudof est chargé de s'informer à ce sujet des vues de M. Danef.

(4.)

(Confidentielle.)

M. Sazonof télégraphie à Belgrade et à Sophia en date du 12 juillet:—

"Le résumé des propositions concrètes qui pourraient servir de base à l'armistice, serait le suivant:

"1. La frontière bulgaro-serbe s'étendrait le long du côté oriental de la ligne de partage des eaux du Vardar, laissant Ichtib à la Serbie.

"2. Les frontières serbo-grecques seraient contiguës à Ghevgheli et la frontière grecque s'étendrait à l'orient jusqu'à la vallée de la Strouma en incluant Sérès pour la Grèce."

(5.)

(Confidentielle.)

M. Sazonof télégraphie en date du 13 juillet à Bucarest:—

"Il importerait que la Roumanie ne conclût pas d'arrangement séparé et direct avec la Bulgarie, ce qui laisserait à cette dernière main libre contre la Serbie et la Grèce, peut-être avec l'appui d'autres Puissances.

"Le Cabinet de Sophia nous a donné plein pouvoir de régler son différend avec la Roumanie sur la base de concessions territoriales indiquées par nous.

"M. Chébéko est chargé d'informer le Gouvernement roumain que le Cabinet Impérial peut lui assurer la ligne Tourtoukaï-Baltchik en liquidation de la crise actuelle aux conditions suivantes: (1.) La Roumanie n'occupera pas de territoires au delà de la ligne Tourtoukaï-Baltchik. (2.) L'établissement d'une solidarité entre la Russie et la Roumanie dans le but d'amener la pacification dans les Balkans le plus tôt possible. (3.) En conséquence du point précédent le Cabinet roumain usera de son influence à Athènes et à Belgrade pour que les Gouvernements grec et serbe acceptent au plus tôt les conditions énoncées en deux points dans un télégramme du 12 juillet.

"Il importerait de signaler aux Gouvernements grec et serbe que s'ils insistaient sur des exigences dépassant les lignes proposées, la Russie et peut-être d'autres Puissances auraient à se poser la question si des exigences ultérieures sont admissibles, attendu que le point le plus important est d'éviter toute occasion d'ingérence active étrangère."

[32368] No. 278.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 14.)

(No. 334.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, July 13, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 327 of 10th July.

Although Grand Vizier yesterday repeated to me his assurance that there is no intention of exacting more than evacuation of territory up to Enos–Midia line, military preparations seem excessive for that object, and there are indications that extreme civilian and military elements in the Committee are desirous of transgressing new frontier agreed upon in London. To-day's papers publish Imperial iradé addressed to commander-in-chief, directing him to occupy territories belonging to Ottoman Empire without specifying straight line from Enos to Midia, and civilian officials are warned for return to their posts in Southern Thrace, some of which appear to extend beyond that line.

(Sent to Sophia.)

[32304] No. 279.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 14.)

(No. 273.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 13, 1913*

"CHEF de cabinet" has just called to inform me that the Bulgarian Government have received information through the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople that the Turkish army is advancing slowly northward with the intention of retaking Adrianople.

He was instructed by the King of the Bulgarians to request me to bring this to the notice of His Majesty's Government with a view to their advising the Ottoman Government to confine themselves within the limits of the preliminary treaty signed at London.

(Sent to Constantinople, Belgrade, and Bucharest)

[32196] No. 280.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 14.)

(No. 274.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Sophia, July 13, 1913.*

CONSTANTINOPLE telegram No. 331 of 12th July.

Report of change of Cabinet is unfounded.

(Sent to Constantinople.)

[32197] No. 281.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 14.)

(No. 275. Very Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Sophia, July 13, 1913.*

POSITION of King of the Bulgarians is much shaken. Should Sophia be taken he would retire to Philippopoli, and probably abdicate in favour of the Crown Prince.

(Sent to Constantinople, Belgrade, and Bucharest.)

[32198] No. 282.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 14.)

(No. 276.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Sophia, July 13, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 272 of 12th July.

"Chef de cabinet" informs me that there have been no serious engagements with Servians during the last two days, but severe fighting with the Greeks round Serres, which has been taken and retaken twice, and is now in possession of Bulgarians.

(Sent to Constantinople, Bucharest, and Belgrade.)

[32440] No. 283.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 14.)

(No. 278.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 14, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 266 of 11th July.

Vice-consul at Varna reports that Roumanian troops arrived at Baltchik, and said to be advancing on Pravadia in order to cut Varna–Sophia Railway.

(Sent to Constantinople, Belgrade, and Bucharest.)

[32332] No. 284.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 14.)

(No. 99.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 14, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 95 of 11th July, final sentence.

I hear that Minister for Foreign Affairs now says that the French Minister misunderstood him, and that Roumania will not be content merely with the knowledge that the Balkan States have come to an agreement.

His Excellency's view is that Roumania is now a belligerent, and she attempted, therefore, to insist on being a party not only to the treaty of peace, but also to the peace preliminaries.

First paragraph of above is very confidential.

(Sent to Athens, Sophia, and Belgrade.)

[32439] No. 285.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 14.)

(No. 100.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 14, 1913.*

FOLLOWING from military attaché for Director of Military Operations :—

"Prince Ferdinand and the Chief of Staff, General Averesco, left Bucharest last night. Destination not stated, but probably Crajova. No official information is being given, but concentration unlikely to be completed before 20th July. Indications point to Gorabia as being centre of main concentration area."

(Sent to Sophia.)

[32431] No. 286.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 14.)

(No. 176.)
(Telegraphic.) *Belgrade, July 14, 1913.*

THE Prime Minister confirmed to me this morning the information given me by the Russian Minister that Servia is prepared to come to terms with Bulgaria if the latter will make overtures (see my telegram No. 174 of 12th July). He said, however, that the Servian military authorities consider it necessary to demand up to line of Strumnitza. The sooner Bulgaria made up her mind to approach Servia the better, as with delay it would become increasingly difficult to moderate military and public opinion here. He had heard that the Bulgarian Government had already indicated to the Russian Government their willingness to make concessions.

He did not apprehend difficulties on the part of Greece. The Greek Prime Minister was expected here shortly, and therefore if Bulgaria would only take necessary step, peace preliminaries could be concluded in a day.

(Sent to Sophia and Bucharest.)

[32316] No. 287.

Acting Consul-General Morgan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 14.)

(No. 62.)
(Telegraphic.) *Salonica, July 14, 1913.*

THE GREEK Prime Minister arrived morning of 13th July; at once left for Haji Beylik, near Demir Hissar, to see the King of Greece.

(Above sent to Athens.)

[32507] No. 288.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir H. Bax-Ironside.

(No. 144.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 14, 1913.*

REPORTS have been communicated to us by the Greek Government as to incredible atrocities committed by the Bulgarian troops at Demir Hissar and Seres on innocent inhabitants of both sexes. The reports as to what occurred at Seres have been largely confirmed to us by independent eye-witness. You should inform the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the most painful impression which has been caused here by these reports, which have every appearance of authenticity. You should add that a very grave responsibility will rest on the Bulgarian Government unless they are able to prove their severe condemnation of such acts. The acts which have been reported are of a nature which no civilised nation should for one moment pass over in silence or regard with indifference.

(Repeated to Paris, No. 274; Berlin, No. 264; Constantinople, No. 324; Rome, No. 208; St. Petersburgh, No. 522; Vienna, No. 218, for information only.)

[32498] No. 289.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Buchanan.**

(No. 523.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 14, 1913.*

THE *réunion* has now been sitting practically continuously since last autumn. After this month it must adjourn for the holidays, but it is most desirable to accomplish before it adjourns a settlement for the provisional administration of Albania and for the delimitation of its southern frontier.

It is becoming dangerous to leave these questions unsettled, and an agreement about them would contribute materially to the stability of the Great Powers in face of new complications arising out of the Balkan war.

* Also to Sir F. Bertie (No. 275).

I propose to ask for agreement to the selection of a Prince for Albania within a fixed limit of time, and that meanwhile the control of the administration of Albania should be entrusted temporarily to an international commission, which should at the end of the fixed time report as to permanent organisation of the Government, including how the control and guarantee of the Powers is to be preserved. Six months is the fixed time suggested within which Prince should be chosen, but provisional administration could probably be renewed for a time, if necessary, at expiration of six months.

If it is agreed that Greece and Servia should be allowed to form a coterminous frontier in Macedonia, and that the islands (except Tenedos, Imbros, and Thasos) where the population is preponderatingly Greek should go to Greece, then an international commission should be agreed upon to delimit the south and south-eastern frontier of Albania, subject to the condition that Koritza and Stylos should be included in Albania.

After having consulted French and Russian Ambassadors this afternoon, I propose to bring forward proposal for provisional organisation of Albania to-morrow.

I should like to have views of Minister for Foreign Affairs about proposal for southern frontier as soon as possible, and am deferring any proposal about that meanwhile.

[30188] No. 290.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.**

(No. 437.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July 14, 1913.*

I TRANSMIT to your Excellency herewith copies of correspondence relative to the disposal by the International Financial Commission at Athens of the sums relinquished by His Majesty's and the French and Russian Governments in favour of the Civil List of His late Majesty King George of Greece, under the Treaty of the 29th March, 1864.†

I am disposed to concur in the view set forth in the Treasury letter of the 30th ultimo, to the effect that the arrangement made was clearly personal to His late Majesty and expired automatically on his death, so that the obligation of the Greek Government under the engagement taken by them in 1860 revived at the same moment, and I am prepared to furnish the British delegate on the Commission with instructions to make a declaration in this sense.

I recognise, however, that the present is not a favourable moment for making further demands on Greece in view of the temporary financial embarrassment from which she is suffering as the result of the war, and I would therefore propose to refrain from insisting on the immediate resumption by the Greek Government of their obligation and to allow the sums due under it to accumulate for a short period, say two or three years, till the country has had time to turn its new acquisitions of territory to account, and till the re-establishment of financial equilibrium has enabled it to meet its liabilities without embarrassment.

Your Excellency should bring the above considerations to the notice of the French Government and enquire their views on this question.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[32872] No. 291.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Cartwright.‡

(No. 144.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July 14, 1913.*

I SAW the Austrian and Italian Ambassadors this afternoon, and explained to them what I meant to propose about a provisional Government for Albania at the *réunion* to-morrow.

They agreed that the matter was greatly one of a form of words. The Austrian Government objected strongly to the phrase "provisional Government."

* Also to Sir G. Buchanan (No. 249), *mutatis mutandis*.
† Sir F. Elliot (No. 68), April 7; to Treasury, April 28; and Treasury, June 30, 1913.
‡ Also to Sir R. Rodd, No. 177.

I said that this phrase was not necessary; we might use some such words as "provision for the administration temporarily of Albania."

I then told them that I was consulting the French and Russian Governments as to an agreement about the southern frontier of Albania, *i.e.*, all the part concerning which no agreement had yet been reached. Hitherto the great difficulty had been that, unless Koritza went to Greece or Servia, these two countries could have no conterminous frontier in the event of the carrying out of the treaty between Bulgaria and Servia, which apparently gave Bulgaria Monastir and the territory up to Ochrida. But this treaty had now been knocked to pieces by the present war. If, therefore, it was agreed that Greece and Servia were to be allowed to form a conterminous frontier in Macedonia, I thought that Koritza and Stylos might be given to Albania, and a commission might be appointed to delimit the boundary subject to this condition.

The Ambassadors asked how the division of Macedonia was to be made. Was Russia going to make it, or was it going to be referred to the Powers? They reminded me that the Italian and Austrian Governments had, in January last, expressly reserved their right to give their consent to the totality of the arrangements come to. The Italian Ambassador especially was alarmed at the amount of territory which Greece would apparently now obtain, and the strength that she would acquire as a naval Power. They both said that Greece and Servia, when they joined hands, would be disagreeable neighbours for Albania.

I said that surely it was impossible to interfere, after what had happened in the present war, to set up again the Bulgarian treaty with Servia; and, unless this was done, Greece and Servia must have a conterminous frontier.

The Ambassadors did not dispute this point, though they evidently considered it disagreeable.

As to the general division of territory, I said that I thought it would very likely be settled by Greece and Servia imposing their own conditions on Bulgaria, and it had hitherto been assumed that the division of the territory ceded by Turkey, with the exception of Albania, the islands, and places near Constantinople, was a matter that should be left to the Balkan States.

The Ambassadors repeated that their Governments had reserved their right to give their consent to the totality of the arrangements when the latter were made.

The Italian Ambassador urged that the amount of territory that Greece was now obtaining would make some difference with regard to the islands.

I asked him not to reopen the question of the islands going to Greece with the exception of Tenedos, Imbros, and Thasos.

He said that there were certain small islands, now occupied by Italy, which were very close to the coast, and which he thought should be made exceptions.

I again pressed him not to introduce a new point about the islands.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[30642] No. 292.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir H. Bax-Ironside.**

(No. 104.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 14, 1913.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 91 of the 23rd June, I transmit to you herewith copies of further letters from the British-American Tobacco Company (Limited),† complaining of damage to their interests through the action of the Bulgarian and Greek authorities and troops in the occupied districts of European Turkey.

It is difficult, in the present fluctuating condition of affairs in the Balkan Peninsula, to know to which Government remonstrances should be addressed regarding complaints emanating from any particular district, but you should endeavour to ascertain from His Majesty's consular officers concerned whether the statements contained in these letters as to the proceedings of the Bulgarian authorities are well-founded, and if so, you should make a representation to the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the sense desired by the company.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

---

* Also to Sir F. Elliot, No. 76, *mutatis mutandis*.
† Part IX, No. 361; and No. 57.

[32873] No. 293.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir R. Rodd.**

(No. 178.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 14, 1913.

I INFORMED the Italian and Austrian Ambassadors, when I saw them to-day, of the confirmation we had had of the outrages committed by Bulgarians at Serres, and of the instruction I had sent to the British Minister in Sophia.

I also informed the French and Russian Ambassadors, when I saw them to-day, in the same way.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[31902] No. 294.

Sir Edward Grey to Delegates to Balkan Financial Commission.

(No. 6.)

Gentlemen, *Foreign Office, July* 14, 1913.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copy of a letter from Messrs. Francis and Johnson,† enclosing twelve copies of documents connected with the Samakof Iron Ore Concession, for use on the sub-committee of the Balkan Financial Commission on concessions and contracts in the ceded territories.

I have to request you to inform me if you require, in addition, twelve copies of the contour plan of the concession mentioned in the second paragraph of this letter.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[31907] No. 295.

Sir Edward Grey to Delegates to Balkan Financial Commission.

(No. 7.)

Gentlemen, *Foreign Office, July* 14, 1913.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copy of a letter from the Keshan Collieries (Limited),‡ enclosing twelve copies of documents connected with their concession and that of the Enos Forest Syndicate (Limited), for use on the sub-committee of the Balkan Financial Commission on concessions and contracts in the ceded territories.

I have to request you to inform me if you will require, in addition, twelve copies of the two remaining firmans which, as you will observe, are identical in form with that enclosed, or of the contracts mentioned under headings (1) and (3) of the "memorandum of documents" forwarded in the company's letter.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[32421] No. 296.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 14, 1913.

WITH reference to Mr. Read's letter of the 9th instant relative to the disposal of the balance of the excess Cyprus revenues, I am directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to transmit to you herewith copy of a private letter from Mr. Ramsay of the Treasury to Mr. Maxwell of this Office, forwarding copies of a letter and memorandum from the British delegate on the Balkan Financial Commission and of a note by the Treasury on the memorandum in question.§

* Also to Sir F. Cartwright (No. 145), Sir F. Bertie (No. 449), and Sir G. Buchanan (No 253).
† No. 240. ‡ No. 241.
§ Mr. Ramsay to Mr. Maxwell, July 10, 1913; Sir P. Harvey to Mr. Ramsay, July 2, 1913; Memorandum and Treasury Note.

As regards the point raised in the last two paragraphs of Sir P. Harvey's letter, I am to transmit copy of a memorandum prepared in this Department in 1896, from which it appears that all the loans secured on the Egyptian tribute are on a footing of equality.

I am to state that, before furnishing Sir P. Harvey with any instructions on this subject, Sir E. Grey would be glad to receive any observations which Mr. Secretary Harcourt may desire to offer on the enclosed papers, and I am to ask that, in view of the urgency of the matter, these may be furnished as soon as may be possible.

I am, &c.
W. LANGLEY.

Enclosure in No. 296.

Memorandum by Mr. Oakes respecting the Turkish Guaranteed Loan of 1855.

THE only arrangement under which 72,000*l.* of the Egyptian tribute is paid annually on account of the 1855 Ottoman Guaranteed Loan, seems to be the convention of 1855, in which it is stated that, besides other securities, the interest and sinking fund of the said loan shall form a charge "specially on the annual amount of the tribute of Egypt which remains over and above the part thereof appropriated to the first loan," that is to say, the loan of 1854.

The amount appropriated to the loan of 1854 was 210,000*l.* The total tribute then was 282,000*l.* The balance secured to the loan of 1855 was, therefore, 72,000*l.*

The whole of this tribute of 282,000*l.* appears to have been paid into the Bank of England up to October 1875, but it does not appear under what arrangement this was done. (See memorandum of the 4th January, 1885, Sir E. Hertslet, Confidential [5108], p. 7.) It would seem, however, to have had its origin at the time when the 1854 loan was raised. In 1877, when this 1854 loan was reconstituted by agreement between the Porte and Messrs. Palmer and Bouverie, it was arranged in that agreement (see Confidential [3849], p. 182) that the Khedive should remit a reduced amount to the bank on account of the service of the 1854 loan, namely, 99,511*l.*, "at the dates and by the instalments set forth in the first and second columns of the schedule hereto; the remittances set forth in the third column of that schedule being those which are to be made to the Bank of England in respect of the Turkish Guaranteed Loan of 1855."

This third column consisted of various sums payable at different dates, the total of which amounted to 72,000*l.*

This is an admission of the liability of the tribute to the extent of 72,000*l.* in respect of the guaranteed loan.

The Egyptian tribute was afterwards augmented to 681,620*l.*, and later (by the Zeila tribute) to 681,872*l.*

The following are the loans now secured on the Egyptian tribute:—

1. *The Loan of* 1891.

This was originally the Turkish "Defence" Loan of 1877, and was converted in 1891. The Khedive has by engagement, dated 20th March, 1891, undertaken to pay annually to Messrs. Rothschild 280,622*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* for its service. ("Burdett's Official Intelligence, 1895.")

2. *The Loan of* 1894.

This now comprises the loans of 1854 and 1871, which were amalgamated and reconstructed in 1894. The Khedive has undertaken to pay to the Bank of England the annual sum of 329,249*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* for the service of this loan. (See "Burdett, 1895.")

3. *The Guaranteed Loan of* 1855.

This loan is secured on the Egyptian tribute to the extent of the balance available in 1855, viz., 72,000*l.*

These three sums together make a total of 681,872*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, or the full amount of the tribute.

As the several sums are specially named as hypothecated to the several loans, there would seem to be no obstacle to the 72,000*l.* being applied to the service of a

fresh loan in the event of the 1855 loan being paid off, and no consent of any other Government would seem to be necessary for this purpose.

Sir E. Hertslet's memorandum of 5th January, 1895, on the tribute loans, which goes into this question, is sent herewith (Confidential [5108], p. 7.)

A. H. OAKES.

May 5, 1896.

[31902] No. 297.

Foreign Office to Messrs. Francis and Johnson.

Gentlemen, *Foreign Office, July* 14, 1913.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, forwarding twelve copies of documents connected with the Samakof Iron Ore Concession, for use on the sub-committee of the Balkan Financial Commission on concessions and contracts in the ceded territories.

I am to state that Sir E. Grey has requested the British delegates on the Commission to inform him if they will require, in addition, twelve copies of the contour map mentioned in the second paragraph of your letter.

I am, &c.
W. LANGLEY.

[31907] No. 298.

Foreign Office to Keshan Collieries, Limited.

Gentlemen, *Foreign Office, July* 14, 1913.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, enclosing twelve copies of documents connected with your concession and that of the Enos Forest Syndicate, Limited, for use on the sub-committee of the Balkan Financial Commission on concessions and contracts in the ceded territories.

I am to state that Sir E. Grey has requested the British delegates on the commission to inform him if they will require, in addition, twelve copies of the remaining firmans alluded to or of the contracts mentioned under headings (1) and (3) of the "memorandum of documents" forwarded in your letter.

I am, &c.
W. LANGLEY.

[30642] No. 299.

Foreign Office to British-American Tobacco Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 14, 1913.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir E. Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 27th ultimo and the 3rd instant, regarding the damage done to the interests of your company through the action of the Bulgarian and Greek authorities and troops in the occupied districts of European Turkey.

It is difficult, in the present fluctuating condition of affairs in the Balkan Peninsula, to know to which Government remonstrances should be addressed regarding complaints emanating from any particular district. Sir E. Grey has, however, instructed His Majesty's Ministers at Sophia and Athens to conduct enquiries, through His Majesty's consular officers concerned, as to the facts stated in your letters under reply, and, if necessary, to make representations to the Governments to which they are respectively accredited in the sense desired by your company.

I am, &c.
W. LANGLEY.

[32582] No. 300.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 15.)

(No. 594.)

Sir, *Constantinople, July 6, 1913.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 574 of the 2nd July, I have the honour to forward herewith a despatch from His Majesty's consul-general at Salonica on the subject of the landing of Russian troops at Mount Athos.

I have, &c.
CHARLES M. MARLING.

Enclosure in No. 300.

Consul-General Lamb to Sir G. Lowther.

(No. 57.)

Sir, *Salonica, June 26, 1913.*

WITH reference to my immediately preceding despatch of yesterday's date, I have the honour to report that, according to information derived from official Greek sources, only a small portion of the troops (variously estimated at from 120 to 200 men) conveyed by the Russian mail steamer from Constantinople to Mount Athos were actually landed at the monastery at St. Pantaleimon, the remainder having been transferred to the Russian stationnaire "Uraletz" (?) which was lying off the coast. Whether this version or that previously given, which was derived from an eye-witness on board the steamer, is correct I am at present unable to assert.

The Greek authorities appear to have entered a formal protest against the landing, but recognise their inability to maintain it without support, as also the fact that their own action in placing a military guard at the convent, "to preserve order" amongst the quarrelling monks, itself provided the Russians with the pretext and opportunity for such a landing. Whether, however, a gunboat and a hundred or more regular troops is not an excessive force for the purpose alleged is a question that may well be asked, in view of the fact that the controversy over the divinity of the Saviour's name appears to have calmed down after the departure of the heresiarch Anthony Bulatovitch for Russia, and the decisions of the Œcumenical Patriarchate and the Holy Synod condemning the movement; and the suspicion expressed by the Greeks that some more serious object than that of preventing the monks from tearing each other's faces lies behind the measure now taken may very well be justified.

I understand that a considerable difference of opinion as to the treatment of the question has existed between the Russian Embassy at Constantinople and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the former having advocated the policy of active repression from the first, and having indeed issued instructions for the arrest and conveyance to Russia of Bulatovitch, whilst the Ministry, on the other hand, feared to augment his influence and importance by investing him with the halo of martyrdom which he appeared to seek. It would now seem that the apparent moderation of St. Petersburgh merely covered a more far-reaching design, and that while minimising, as regards the Russian public, the importance of the theological controversy, they at the same time determined to use it, *vis-à-vis* of the outer world, as the means of establishing their material hold upon the Holy Peninsula.

The Slavs on Mount Athos, though occupying only three out of the twenty establishments officially recognised as "monasteries," are already numerically equal to the Greeks, and control a large number of Sketes and Kellia, some of which are quite as important as the minor monasteries. The material resources of which they dispose are probably more important than those of the Greeks.

I have, &c.
HARRY H. LAMB.

[32584] No. 301.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 15.)

(No. 597.)

Sir, *Constantinople, July 7, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of an identic *note verbale*, which the foreign missions are addressing to the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of mines in the Gulf of Smyrna.

I have, &c.
CHARLES M. MARLING.

Enclosure in No. 301.

Identic Note verbale.

LA rade de Smyrne a été récemment le théâtre de trois catastrophes successives dues à l'explosion de torpilles, lesquelles, tant par les dégâts matériels que par la perte de nombreuses vies humaines qu'elles ont occasionnés, ont provoqué une émotion bien légitime.

En présence de l'extrême insuffisance des mesures de protection offertes à la navigation par les autorités locales, l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté britannique se voit dans l'obligation de demander au Gouvernement Impérial, vu la cessation virtuelle des hostilités de faire procéder sans délai à l'enlèvement de toutes les torpilles et des épaves coulées, afin de rendre, au port de Smyrne toute la sécurité à laquelle tant le commerce que le public ont le droit de s'attendre.

Constantinople, le 6 juillet, 1913.

[32594] No. 302.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 15.)

(No. 608.)

Sir, *Constantinople, July 10, 1913.*

IN my despatch No. 597 of the 6th instant I had the honour to transmit to you copy of a *note verbale identique*, dated that day, which has been addressed to the Sublime Porte, asking that in view of the virtual cessation of hostilities immediate steps might be taken to remove all mines from Smyrna harbour.

The subject of the removal of these mines has occupied the attention of His Majesty's late Ambassador practically since the disasters to the "Sénégal" and "Nevada," and his Excellency repeatedly brought the matter to the attention of the Grand Vizier and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who replied that the necessary steps were being taken to secure the safety of navigation.

On the 26th May a circular *note verbale* was addressed by the Sublime Porte to the representatives of all foreign Powers in Constantinople, stating that a second pilot-boat had been detailed to conduct vessels through the danger zone.

This official note was supplemented by verbal assurances that the mines would be removed, and it was hoped that news would soon be received from Smyrna stating that this had actually been done. The Grand Vizier, in conversation with me recently, stated that orders had actually been given for the removal of the mines.

On the 6th instant, however, I received a telegram from His Majesty's consul-general, informing me that the commodore stated that he had received instructions only to prepare for the removal of the mines, and that he intended only to remove the inner mines opposite the fortress.

It was in view of this unsatisfactory state of affairs, and of the fact that another accident had occurred, resulting in the loss of an Italian sailing ship, that the above-mentioned identic note was addressed to the Porte.

I take this opportunity of forwarding to you copy of a despatch from Mr. Consul-General Barnham in reply to a communication forwarded to him by Sir Gerard Lowther from the Khedivial Mail Steamship Company.

I have, &c.
CHARLES M. MARLING.

Enclosure 1 in No. 302.

Consul-General Barnham to Sir G. Lowther.

(No. 50. Confidential.)

Sir, *Smyrna, June* 20, 1913.

IN reply to your Excellency's despatch No. 17 of the 13th instant I have the honour to return, as requested, the letter, in original, addressed by the commander of the steamship "Ismailia," of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Company, to their Constantinople agency, and to offer the following observations :—

The first paragraph of the letter is too sweeping, in that the Turkish Government usually gives notices as regards the placing of buoys and mines. It has of course omitted to do so on some important occasions.

The second paragraph calls for no comment until the sentence "From the 16th April." The commander has here confused the facts.

What happened was this. On the 16th April two buoys were placed on the Smyrna side of the fort (and it is supposed mines as well), though no notice was given of either until forty-eight hours later a circular said "ships are to pass between the two buoys," and a small steamer acted as pilot to take the vessels through from the 18th April. This pilot service was discontinued a few days later. Further, the buoys which had been placed on the 18th April, at the same time as the supposed mines, were also removed later, and have never been replaced.

On a complaint being made that the buoys had been removed without notice, a circular was then sent round.

A few days only previous to the blowing up of the steamship "Sénégal" (21st May) some more contact mines were laid, but on the opposite side of the fortress.

The first sentence of the penultimate paragraph of the commander's letter is only correct if it applies to the new system of the two pilot steamers, introduced since the "Nevada" disaster (24th May). According to the actual practice, outward bound steamers proceed now to near the fort Sanjak Kalessi, are there piloted through the short mined passage, at the end of which the pilot-boat leaves them. Then they proceed unpiloted to the second mine-field (1½ miles distant), through which they are piloted, and on this they have completely passed the mined zone.

The last paragraph of the commander's letter is incorrect, in so far as the "Sénégal" struck on mines that had only just been laid, and of which no notice had been given, nor were buoys fixed to mark its limits.

With regard to the larger question of the mines themselves, it is a matter of the utmost urgency that the mines should be removed without any further delay.

Their presence, in view of the incompetency shown by the Turkish authorities, is undoubtedly doing harm to import and export as well as to passenger traffic, and there appears to be no adequate justification for the uncalled-for temporising of the Ottoman Government in their removal.

On Monday last, 16th June, the Commodore Hikmet Bey, to whose failure to give notice as to the placing of mines, &c., must be attributed the whole responsibility of the "Sénégal" and "Nevada" disasters, informed steamship agents that he had received orders to remove the mines, but was waiting for the wind to drop.

On Wednesday he stated he had received counter-orders to the effect that the mines were not to be touched.

On Thursday he left, being called to Constantinople, and we seem as far as ever from the day when the mines are to be raised.

I would respectfully beg your Excellency to urge on the Ottoman Government the pressing need of taking immediate action, and further would submit that the recall of Hikmet Bey from his present post of commodore would be in the interest of public safety.

I have, &c.
HENRY D. BARNHAM.

Enclosure 2 in No. 302.

Captain Anderlich (commanding the steamship "Ismailia," of the Khedivial Mail Line) to Constantinople Agency.

Sir, *Alexandria, 28th May*, 1913.

I WOULD like to bring before your notice that no notice is ever given to ships at the port of Smyrna by the Turkish Government with regard to altering buoys and mines, and entering and leaving the port great risks is attached to the same.

Since the mines were first laid down vessels arriving from Piræus had to stop at the white buoy (the outside limit of the mine-fields) and wait for the pilot steamer. On arrival of the steamer we would receive signals NGS—Follow me—and FHN—Keep right astern—and proceed at various speeds, following the steamer, passing first at right angles through two red buoys first, and then two red buoys on the straight course. Leaving the two last buoys, signals are received, MH—Stand on—and proceed at full speed for Sanjak Kalessi, where two more buoys are placed off the fort, ships having to pass right between the same, but without a pilot. From the 16th April mines were then laid on the Smyrna side of the fort and a small steamer acted as a pilot to take vessels through. These mines were suddenly taken away, ships having had no notice of the same, and at this place two bad accidents have already happened.

Leaving Smyrna, outward-bound ships proceed at full speed as far as Sanjak Kalessi, where they wait for the pilot steamer, and follow the steamer through the same course until they arrive at the white buoy, then proceeding full speed on the voyage.

The trouble seems to be that the mines on the Smyrna side of the fort, which were laid down in a hurry when the Greeks bombarded Vourlah, and were taken up again without any notice being given, have not all been removed, as has been proved by the "Sénégal" striking one in the same place, and ships take a great risk in passing over that channel until a thorough survey has been made.

I am, &c.
G. B. ANDERLICH.

[32509]

No. 303.

M. Gennadius to Sir L. Mallet.—(Received July 15.)

Dear Sir Louis Mallet, *Greek Legation, London, July* 12, 1913.

I BEG to enclose a copy of the earliest of the three telegrams which I had the honour of reading to you this morning.

Believe me, &c.
J. GENNADIUS.

Enclosure in No. 303.

M. Coromilas to M. Gennadius.

(Télégraphique.) *Athènes, le* 11 *juillet*, 1913.

AMIRAL COUNDOURIOTIS vient de télégraphier qu'armée bulgare, en quittant Kavalla, a emmené avec elle comme prisonniers archevêque grec, Mgr. Athanassios, et trente négociants grecs, premiers notables ville.

Je vous prie adresser pour ces faits inqualifiables nouvelle protestation Gouvernement auprès duquel vous êtes accrédité et le prier demander d'urgence par entremise sa légation à Sophia renseignements sur sort tous ces prisonniers.

Veuillez me télégraphier réponse que Gouvernement recevra.—COROMILAS.

[32614] No. 304.

Tewfik Pasha to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 15.)

L'AMBASSADEUR de Turquie présente ses compliments à Sir E. Grey, et a l'honneur, d'ordre de son Gouvernement, d'informer son Excellence que la Bulgarie enrôle de force actuellement les prisonniers de guerre ottomans pour combattre contre les armées serbes et grecques. Point n'est besoin de relever le caractère non seulement arbitraire mais contraire à tous les principes du droit moderne, de ce procédé nouveau du Gouvernement bulgare.

Depuis longtemps déjà ces prisonniers de guerre soumis aux fatigues et aux privations de la guerre balkanique, attendent impatiemment le retour dans leurs foyers, et cette obligation à combattre maintenant dans les rangs de leur ennemi d'hier constitue un acte d'inhumanité qui ne peut manquer de frapper l'esprit de haute équité et de justice du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique. C'est dans cette conviction que Tevfik Pacha s'empresse d'adresser un appel urgent à son Excellence pour la prier de bien vouloir intervenir auprès du Gouvernement de Sophia afin de faire cesser ces enrôlements forcés, qui n'ont ni excuse ni précédent dans les annales du droit international et du droit de la guerre modernes.

Ambassade Impériale ottomane, Londres,
le 15 juillet, 1913.

[32618] No. 305.

Director of Military Operations to Foreign Office.—(Received July 15.)

THE Director of Military Operations presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and begs to inform him that Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cunliffe Owen, Military Attaché, Athens, reports by letter that he is unable to obtain permission from the Greek War Office to accompany the Greek army in the field. It will be within the recollection of Sir Edward Grey that His Majesty's Minister at Athens has made a similar telegraphic report as to the foreign attachés collectively.

General Wilson now begs to enquire whether, in view of the special courtesies which have from time to time been extended to the Greek Government by the British Government in regard to the loan of naval officers, testing of guns and matériel in our factories, permission granted to officers to go through courses, &c., steps cannot be taken to obtain preferential treatment in Lieutenant-Colonel Cunliffe Owen's case.

Should it be possible to obtain special permission for Lieutenant-Colonel Cunliffe Owen, General Wilson feels that it would be of considerable advantage from a military point of view.

War Office, July 14, 1913.

[32523] No. 306.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 15.)

(No. 279.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July* 14, 1913.

MY telegram No. 272 of 12th July.

Negotiations for peace are proceeding actively through the intermediary of the Russian Government.

The Servian Government demand territory up to the right bank of the Vardar, including Kuprulu and Ishtib, but not Kotchana. The Greek demands are understood to be most onerous, comprising all territory south and west of Strumnitza and Struma, also Serres and Cavalla, together with war indemnity and guarantees of protection of Greek subjects in Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian Government concede up to Serres, but they stick at Cavalla and the indemnity. They may yield the former if the latter is waived.

Roumania has not made any proposals, but the Bulgarian Government are prepared to offer Turtukai–Baltchik line.

The action of Roumania places Bulgaria at the mercy of her opponents.

Should terms be arranged early demobilisation may be expected.

(Sent to Constantinople, Belgrade, and Bucharest.)

[32452] No. 307.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 15.)

(No. 335.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, July* 14, 1913.

RODOSTO was occupied yesterday without opposition, Bulgarian forces having withdrawn. Grand Vizier states that measures for the preservation of order had been taken.

[32474] No. 308.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 15.)

(No. 336.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, July* 14, 1913.

GRAND VIZIER informs me that occupation of Dedeagatch by Greeks is causing Government much preoccupation, as it was feared that Greeks, flushed with their successes against Bulgaria, might have designs on Adrianople, which is almost denuded of Bulgarian troops. His Highness, who was very reserved, said that instruction to commander-in-chief had not been altered, and disclaimed any desire to go beyond Enos–Midia line, but implied that Turkey did not wish to have Greece as a neighbour.

Press in general is urging strongly that advantage should be taken of present situation to improve on frontier agreed on in London, and even that attempt should be made to retake Adrianople.

It would clearly strengthen position of Committee if they could obtain better terms than those which Kiamil Pasha was ready to accept, and justify their *coup d'État*.

(Sent to Athens.)

[32567] No. 309.

Acting Consul-General Morgan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 15.)

(No. 63.)
(Telegraphic.) *Salonica, July* 14, 1913.

BULGARIANS retreating from Doiran again defeated by Greeks at Strumnitza 10th July; fled east towards Petritch. Another Bulgarian force, defeated at Demir Hissar 10th July, was driven north towards the same town. Now Bulgarian army is in full flight up the Struma towards Bulgaria.

(Above sent to Constantinople and Athens.)

[32573] No. 310.

Acting Consul-General Morgan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 15.)

(No. 64.)
(Telegraphic.) *Salonica, July* 15, 1913.

ON 11th July the Bulgarians carried off honorary Austrian consul at Serres and forty people who had taken refuge in the consulate with a view to kill them, but, after robbing them, finally released them. The Italian consul was also robbed.

Austrian and Italian consuls-general here left to-day to make an investigation.

[32620] No. 311.

Acting Consul-General Morgan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 15.)

(No. 65.)
(Telegraphic.) *Salonica, July 15, 1913.*

GREEK Prime Minister returned to Salonica 14th July ; left for Nisch early this morning.

(Above sent to Athens.)

[32626] No. 312.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 15.)

(No. 338.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, July 15, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 334 of 13th July.

Semi-official Ottoman agency denies that Powers have intimated to Turkey that she must not transgress Enos–Midia line, and Turkish press has of late been busy inflaming public opinion by stories of atrocities committed by Bulgarians and has openly advocated reprisals. In the circumstances it is to be feared that Turks may provoke incident with Bulgarians and then advance beyond line and confront Europe with *fait accompli*.

(Sent to Sophia.)

[32627] No. 313.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 15.)

(No. 340.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, July 15, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 334 of 13th July.

I have twice impressed on Grand Vizier wisdom of not going beyond Enos–Midia line, but, in spite of his Highness's assurances reported in my telegram No. 323 of 7th July, it appears probable chauvinists have got upper hand, and that his promises will not be kept.

Possibly immediate despatch of international commission to delimit frontier under Treaty of London might have restraining effect.

Russian Ambassador has already telegraphed to his Government in this sense. Russian and Austrian delegates have been appointed.

(Sent to Sophia.)

[32624] No. 314.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 15.)

(No. 93.)
(Telegraphic.) *Paris, July 15, 1913.*

MINISTER for Foreign Affairs is replying through M. Cambon to the questions referred to in your telegram No. 275 of yesterday. He has directed Ambassador to defend interests of Greece to the best of his ability, and to give way on the subject of Koritza if he is convinced it cannot be obtained for Greece.

I reminded the Minister for Foreign Affairs that it had long since been ascertained that Austria would not give way about Koritza. He replied that M. Cambon would give way about it. He further said that in the new circumstances Thasos would probably have to be ceded to Greece.

[32454] No. 315.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 15.)

(No. 280.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 15, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 273 of 13th July.

I hear that instructions have been sent to Bulgarian garrison at Adrianople to prepare to resist Ottoman forces. Fresh troops are being sent there and wire entanglements constructed.

(Sent to Constantinople.)

[32631] No. 316.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 15.)

(No. 108.)
(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, July 15, 1913.*

BALKANS.

Count Berchtold tells me to-day that last news from Belgrade was that Servian Prime Minister's moderate attitude with regard to peace proposals was meeting with much opposition in Skupshtina. I asked Count Berchtold whether he would oppose idea that Vardar River should form new Servian frontier. He replied that he could not commit himself, but that so far he had raised no objection to such a [group omitted : ? course]. He said that attitude of Austria was that frontiers of Balkan States had been fixed by Powers at Berlin Congress and that their approval was necessary before a new scheme of frontiers could become stable and legal.

Count Berchtold told me that according to his information Government at Sophia was completely disorganised, and that Bulgarian Prime Minister was losing authority day by day. Count Berchtold could give me no information as to how far Roumania would go in her invasion of Bulgaria. I tried to sound him as to what he would do should Roumania occupy Varna and Russia intervene on behalf of Bulgaria. He replied that this was very delicate question, and that he could not commit himself as to answer. He then alluded to recent French proposal of non-intervention. He described it as totally unpractical, and therefore useless, as it was impossible in present complicated situation in Balkans to lay down as a principle that in all circumstances this country would not be called upon to intervene. He declared to me, however, that last thing he wished to do was to intervene in Balkan affairs unless Austria's vital interests were really threatened.

[32623] No. 317.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 15.)

(No. 109.)
(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, July 15, 1913.*

ALBANIA.

"Neue Freie Presse" this morning announces that Austro-Hungarian Government, with the approval of the Powers, is about to send a high military adviser to the Provisional Government, and to organise new Albanian army. The name of the officer is given. The Minister for Foreign Affairs told me this morning that this information is absolutely incorrect, and, in his opinion, it must refer to the approaching nomination of Austrian officer to delimit, with the co-operation of representatives of the other Powers, the northern frontier of Albania.

Talking of Southern Albania and Greek pretensions, the Minister for Foreign Affairs told me that he was daily receiving long telegrams from Albanians in United States appealing to him to save this district of native towns of theirs from Greek domination. These telegrams professed to record resolutions passed at meetings of large numbers of Albanians.

[32621] No. 318.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 15.)

(No. 259.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *St. Petersburgh, July 15, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 105 of 3rd July to Belgrade: Evacuation of Albanian towns by Servian troops.

Russian Government have sent similar instructions to their representative in Belgrade.

[32622] No. 319.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 15.)

(No. 260.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *St. Petersburgh, July 15, 1913.*

YOUR circular telegram No. 262 of 8th July to Paris: Duties at Scutari.

Russian Government concur in views of His Majesty's Government, and in the proposal that admiral should be instructed to act he thinks best after consultation with his colleagues.

[32629] No. 320.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 15.)

(No. 177.)
(Telegraphic.) *Belgrade, July 15, 1913.*

THE Russian Minister tells me that the Prime Minister and Greek Premier will meet to-morrow or the day after at Nish, and it appears most urgent the Bulgarian Government should send a delegate with full powers to arrange armistice and peace preliminaries. Unfortunately they talk much about being willing to make concessions, but take no action. No hostilities have taken place for two days, and present moment is therefore propitious for negotiations.

Servian Prime Minister, who appreciates desirability of moderation, has been endeavouring to influence leaders of political parties here and military authorities, who originally demanded up to Struma, and hopes that he has succeeded in making them take reasonable view. He will endeavour likewise to move Greek Premier to be moderate and not insist on Cavalla. At the same time, for strategical safety of Uskub, Servian military authorities consider necessary that frontier be pushed somewhat east of Vardar, but not so far that Bulgaria will not still retain considerable territory in Macedonia.

(Sent to Sophia and Bucharest.)

[32628] No. 321.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 15.)

(No. 126. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Athens, July 15, 1913.*

BELGRADE telegram No. 174 of 12th July, St. Petersburgh telegram No. 257 of 13th July, and Constantinople telegram No. 336 of 14th July.

Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs says that reports of Russian Minister at Belgrade are not to be trusted, as Servian Government do not dare to speak openly to him, but he is certain they will not be satisfied with line of Vardar.

I cannot get him to tell me the Greek demands; those communicated by him to Russian and French Ministers were only unofficial and had not been approved by King,

who has since altered them, nor by Servian Government. M. Venizelos has gone to meet Servian Prime Minister at Nisch. The King and army are so exasperated by Bulgarian atrocities that it will difficult to induce them to leave any populations of Greek race under direct Bulgarian rule without guarantees amounting perhaps to autonomy. Greek Government have no desire to absorb any Bulgarians. Cavalla will be definitely claimed as almost entirely Greek. Indemnity will be demanded to compensate families of killed and wounded and to rebuild towns and villages destroyed.

Drama was occupied yesterday or 13th July by Greek right; Minister denied occupation of Dedeagatch. I argued strongly against the occupation of places which Greece certainly will not be allowed to keep. He seems to think views of Europe will change when it is known what the Bulgarians really are.

(Sent to Constantinople, Bucharest, and Belgrade.)

[32616] No. 322.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 15.)

(No. 101.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 15, 1913.*

YESTERDAY the Russian Minister informed the Minister for Foreign Affairs that he was empowered by the Bulgarian Government to offer Turtukai–Baltchik line. At the same time he expressed the hope that Roumanian troops would not advance beyond this line, and that the Roumanian Government would use its influence in a conciliatory sense at Athens and Belgrade.

The Russian Minister expects an answer to-day, but he thinks that Roumanian troops, as soon as they are ready, will cross the Danube in force. He has done his utmost to dissuade the Roumanian Government from this step pending the settlement of the situation at Sophia, as he is uncertain as to demands of the military press.

(Sent to Sophia, Athens, and Belgrade.)

[32608] No. 323.

Consul Towsey to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 15.)

(Telegraphic.) *Decode.* *Milan, July 15, 1913.*

CAMPBELL telegraphs Greek consul desires to withdraw letter of 8th July due to error in transmission of telegram from his Government.

[32304] No. 324.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.**

(No. 278.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 15, 1913.*

SIR H. BAX-IRONSIDE'S telegram No. 273 of 13th July: Advance of Turkish troops.

Ask view of Government to which you are accredited as to advising Ottoman Government as proposed. In view of similar step already taken by all the Powers at Sophia, it seems reasonable, in order to avoid further complications, to deprecate any advance beyond Enos–Midia line.

(Repeated to Constantinople, No. 325; and Sophia, No. 147, for information.)

---

* Also to Earl Granville (No. 266), Sir F. Cartwright (No. 220), Sir G. Buchanan (No. 527), and Sir R. Rodd (No. 210).

[33046] No. 325.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Cartwright.**

(No. 146.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 15, 1913.

JUST before the *réunion* met to-day, the Austrian and Italian Ambassadors gave me the following project for the organisation of Albania, to which they said that their Governments would agree :—

"L'Albanie est constituée en principauté autonome, souveraine et héréditaire par ordre de primogéniture, sous la garantie des six Puissances. Le Prince sera désigné par les six Puissances.

"Tout lien de suzeraineté entre la Turquie et l'Albanie est exclu.

"L'Albanie est neutralisée ; sa neutralité est garantie par les six Puissances.

"Le contrôle de l'administration civile et des finances de l'Albanie est confié à une commission internationale composée des délégués des six Puissances et d'un délégué de l'Albanie.

"Les pouvoirs de cette commission dureront cinq ans, et pourront être renouvelés en cas de besoin.

"Cette commission sera chargée d'élaborer un projet d'organisation détaillé de toutes les branches de l'administration de l'Albanie. Elle présentera aux Puissances, dans un délai de six mois, un rapport sur le résultat de ses travaux, ainsi que ses conclusions au sujet de l'organisation administrative et financière du pays et de l'organisation du contrôle des Puissances pour la durée du mandat de la commission.

"Le Prince sera nommé dans un délai de six mois au plus tard. En attendant la désignation du Prince, le fonctionnement des autorités nationales qui administrent leur pays provisoirement et de fait sera contrôlé par la commission internationale susmentionnée.

"La sécurité et l'ordre public seront assurés par l'organisation internationale de la gendarmerie. Cette organisation sera confiée à des officiers étrangers qui auront le commandement supérieur et effectif de la gendarmerie.

"Ces officiers seront choisis dans les armées européennes, comme de la Suède, Belgique, Hollande, Suisse, Norvège, Espagne, à l'exclusion des six Puissances, des États balkaniques et des Gouvernements ayant des intérêts directs dans les questions balkaniques.

"La mission des officiers instructeurs étrangers ne portera pas atteinte ni à l'uniformité du service, ni à l'emploi d'officiers, sous-officiers et gendarmes indigènes.

"Les traitements de ces officiers pourront être assurés sur les ressources du pays avec la garantie des Puissances."

On reading this project cursorily, I observed that, though it embodied the suggestions that I had made, objection would probably be taken to words that looked as if the control of the Powers was to be limited to the five years for which the commission was appointed. I said that I was not aware who the national authorities in Albania were, who were referred to in article 7 of the project.

The two Ambassadors said that there would be great difficulty about laying down a principle that the control of the Powers was to be permanent.

I observed that the words used in the resolution come to during last winter were : "garantie et contrôlée par les six Puissances."

The Ambassadors, however, held that this did not mean executive control of Albania perpetually.

I told them that, as the French and Russian Ambassadors had not yet seen the project, and I had read it only cursorily, I thought that we could hardly do more this afternoon than refer it to the respective Governments.

At the *réunion* I gave the draft to M. Cambon, who read it to the *réunion*.

The French and Russian Ambassadors at once took the point, about the national authorities in Albania, that I had taken ; and subsequently the Russian Ambassador raised the point of the control of the Powers.

It then appeared that there was a serious misunderstanding about the resolution come to on the 20th December last.

I said that I had taken it as implying international control.

* Also to Sir F. Bertie (No. 452), Earl Granville (No. 238), Sir R. Rodd (No. 179), and Sir G. Buchanan (No. 254).

The Austrian and Italian Ambassadors contended that that was only meant when the sovereignty or suzerainty of the Sultan was preserved.

The result of the discussion is contained is the following record of the opinions expressed respecting the draft :—

"Paragraph 1 : Adopted *ad referendum*.
"Paragraph 2 : „ „
"Paragraph 3 : „ „
"Paragraph 4 : „ „
"Paragraph 5 : Adopted.

"In regard to this paragraph : 'Le Comte Benckendorff fait observer que, d'après la résolution du 20 décembre dernier, il a été convenu que l'autonomie albanaise sera garantie et contrôlée exclusivement par les six Puissances, et que ce contrôle des Puissances ne devra pas prendre fin si les pouvoirs de la Commission de Contrôle ne sont pas renouvelés à l'expiration des cinq années.

"'Sur l'observation du Comte Benckendorff, le Marquis Impériali, parlant en son nom personnel, dit qu'on pourrait peut-être, au lieu de s'arrêter à la permanence du contrôle, substituer la durée de dix ans à celle de cinq ans dans l'article 5.

"Paragraph 6 : Adopted with the omission of the passage from 'et de l'organisation' to 'mandat de la commission.'

"Paragraph 7 : Count Benckendorff proposed for practical reasons 'one year' for 'six months.'

"M. Cambon proposed the following amendment : 'En attendant la désignation du Prince, la Commission de Contrôle choisira ses agents d'exécution et procédera avec le concours des autorités locales . . . . . .' Adopted *ad referendum*.

"Paragraph 8 : Adopted *ad referendum*.
"Paragraph 9 : Adopted, with modification : 'Ces officiers seront choisis en Suède.'
"Paragraph 10 : Adopted *ad referendum*.
"Paragraph 11 : Adopted *ad referendum*."

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[32643] No. 326.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 16.)

(No. 612.)
Sir, *Constantinople, July* 11, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a despatch from His Majesty's acting consul-general at Salonica, reporting on capture of Bulgarian garrison by Greeks in Salonica.

I have, &c.
CHARLES M. MARLING.

Enclosure in No. 326.

Acting Consul-General Morgan to Sir G. Lowther.

(No. 62.)
Sir, *Salonica, July* 2, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to report that the attack by Greek troops on the various houses in which the Bulgarian troops in Salonica were lodged, beginning about 6·30 P.M. on Monday, ended at 6 A.M. on Tuesday morning in the capture or destruction of the defenders.

In all some thirteen or fourteen buildings in various parts of the town were occupied by the Bulgarian garrison, and these were simultaneously besieged by Greek soldiers and Cretan gendarmes. Machine guns were used from the beginning of the fight, and about midnight field guns were brought into action. On the Hamidieh Boulevard, in different parts of which Bulgarians occupied some five or six houses, a brisk fight was carried on till 10·30 P.M., when the Bulgarians surrendered. A small mountain gun was brought into use against one of the houses and part of the façade was blown away.

In Aghia Sophia Street the Bulgarians had occupied the Mosque of Aghia Sophia

a house facing it, and, near by, the Bulgarian girls' school. Here fighting went on all night and was particularly fierce. The Bulgarians kept up a continuous rifle fire from the minaret of the mosque, and bombs were continually thrown. At midnight, after the capture of the mosque, the Greeks brought up field guns and bombarded the Bulgarian position facing the mosque and soon captured it. The Bulgarian troops and comitajis occupying the Bulgarian girls' school and the Bulgarian bishop's house and school close by held out till morning, when the positions were finally captured.

The general population at the first shot took refuge in their houses, and though they passed an anxious night, during which the sound of rifle firing was incessant, and the reports of the bigger guns and the explosions of bombs were heard at frequent intervals, did not suffer in any way. The following morning the town wore its normnl aspect, and the population went about their business as usual.

Some 950 Bulgarian troops were captured as a result of the fighting, and together with them some 200 civilians, comitajis, and others, who had either taken part in the fighting or were suspect. They have been embarked on board a ship and will probably be sent to Crete. The Greek estimate of the Bulgarian casualties is some forty killed, while they estimate their own losses at about twenty killed and wounded.

I have, &c.
JAMES MORGAN.

[32739] No. 327.

British-American Tobacco Company to Foreign Office.—(Received July 16.)

Cecil Chambers, 86, Strand, London,
July 15, 1913.

Sir,

WE beg to thank you for your letter of yesterday's date.

We observe in the press to-day that there has been great destruction of leaf tobacco by fire at Serres, said to have been caused by the Bulgarian troops on leaving the city. So far as we know, the Export Leaf Tobacco Company had no leaf tobacco at Serres, but it has at Xanthi and other places, and we therefore hope that His Majesty's representatives in Turkey will take every possible step to protect property in Macedonia.

We are, &c.
(For British-American Tobacco Company (Limited)),
JOSEPH HOOD, *Director.*

[32792] No. 328.

Note communicated by Austrian Embassy, July 16, 1913.

LES Bulgares procédant à la saisie du papier à cigarettes importé dans les territoires occupés par eux et imposant des accises et des droits de débit pour boissons alcooliques, l'Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté britannique à Vienne a suggéré de faire une nouvelle démarche à Sophia afin que l'Administration bulgare se conforme aux demandes formulées dans la démarche collective du 30 mars au sujet des droits imposés aux marchandises étrangères dans les territoires occupés par les alliés.

Le Comte Berchtold a favorablement accueilli cette suggestion et il a instruit le Ministre austro-hongrois à Sophia de s'associer à cette démarche.

Le Comte Berchtold est toutefois d'avis qu'une démarche analogue devrait être faite à Belgrade et à Athènes, car ni la Serbie ni la Grèce n'ont tenu compte des objections présentées par les Grandes Puissances. La Serbie continue à percevoir, à titre de contribution de guerre, des accises et des droits additionnels élevés. La Grèce applique un traitement préférentiel aux produits grecs en les admettant sans payement de droits en Crète et dans les autres territoires sous l'occupation grecque.

Le Comte Berchtold voudrait savoir si le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique est disposé soit à suggérer de sa part qu'une démarche identique soit faite auprès des Gouvernements à Belgrade et à Athènes, soit à s'associer à une telle démarche.

Ambassade d'Autriche-Hongrie, Londres,
le 16 juillet, 1913.

[33144] No. 329.

Memorandum communicated by Count Mensdorff, July 16, 1913.

CONSIDERING the general desire for a speedy restoration of peace in the Balkans, the question naturally arises if the Powers could contribute to this result by a joint action.

This idea has repeatedly been discussed in informal conversation, especially in Paris, where, without giving it the form of a positive proposal, the idea has been formulated in the way that the Powers might make a joint *démarche* at Sophia, and advise Bulgaria to give up certain territories, to stop hostilities, and to appeal to European mediation.

Though the Imperial and Royal Government desire as much as anybody the end of the war in the Balkans, and are quite ready to join in an action to that effect, Count Berchtold could not entirely assent to the *modus procedendi* indicated above.

Such an action of the Powers would not only tend towards the cessation of hostilities, but might also prejudice the final settlement of the territorial questions in the Balkans. Count Berchtold does not think he could take already to-day a definite position on this question. He also does not think it would be in the interest of the European agreement which will have to be arrived at on this question if individual Powers tie their hands in advance by a concrete delimitation.

Count Berchtold, however, agrees with the general idea, in the sense that he also regards a diplomatic action with the object of an early cessation of hostilities as most urgent, only he thinks this action ought to be limited to this, its main object, and leave out territorial questions, the discussion of which might only delay the action.

For these reasons, Count Berchtold thinks it would be useful if the Powers would instruct their representatives at Athens, Belgrade, and Sophia to advise the three Governments to stop hostilities and to enter immediately—either directly or through mediation of the Powers—into negotiations to settle the basis on which they could conclude peace. At the same time the Powers could also declare that they reserve their right to examine the result of these eventual direct negotiations.

Count Berchtold also thinks the Ambassadors at Constantinople ought to invite the Porte to abstain from allowing the Turkish troops to advance beyond the line of Enos–Midia.

Austro-Hungarian Embassy, London,
July 16, 1913.

[32686] No. 330.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 16.)

(No. 94.)
(Telegraphic.)

Paris, July 15, 1913.

WHEN I went, by appointment, to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs this evening to act on your telegram No. 275 of 14th July (see my telegram No. 93 of to-day), I found Russian Ambassador waiting to see Minister for Foreign Affairs. He told me that Servians and Bulgarians were ready to accept arbitration of Russia, but that the pretensions of the Greeks were absurd.

Bulgarian Minister then arrived, having, he said, been with the Minister for Foreign Affairs to see President of the Republic, for the Roumanians had occupied Varna. The "huissier" then announced that the Minister for Foreign Affairs was ready to receive Russian Ambassador, and he left us. Bulgarian Minister, who was in tears, told me that he was the only person who had cypher communication with the King of the Bulgarians, and that His Majesty had telegraphed directing him to appeal to French Government for the intervention of the Powers to cause hostilities to cease, for the Roumanians had occupied Varna, and if warlike operations continued and the people at Sophia learned the situation, there would be a revolution. I asked Bulgarian Minister what he expected the Powers to do. He said that they should insist on a cessation of hostilities, so that they might decide on the terms of peace or allow Russia to decide. I suggested that, if one or more of the belligerents objected to the decision given, the Powers or Russia might be in the predicament of having to submit to a rebuff or proceed to enforce terms of peace, and I did not

suppose that either French or British Government would care to occupy such a position. Bulgarian Minister said it would be impossible to negotiate on the field of battle as was claimed by Greeks. There was no Bulgarian fit to send, and, moreover, before negotiators could meet at Nisch or elsewhere in the Balkans, there would be a catastrophe at Sophia.

King of the Bulgarians would submit to any terms approved by the Powers, but there was no time to lose.

Minister for Foreign Affairs informed me that Bulgarian Minister had in the name of King asked for the intervention of all the Powers to settle ("fixer") the terms of peace. Answer made to Bulgarian Minister by President of Republic was that French Government would be ready to accept, in accord with the other Powers, any proposals calculated to bring about peace as rapidly as possible. He is telegraphing to that effect to French Ambassadors at the several capitals concerned.

M. Isvolsky informed French Minister for Foreign Affairs that the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who was not aware of occupation of Varna by the Roumanians, was of opinion that conclusion of peace might be hastened by despatch of a Bulgarian plenipotentiary to attend meeting of the representatives of Servia and Greece at Nisch which has been proposed by the Servian Prime Minister.

[32674] No. 331.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 16.)

(No. 339.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Constantinople, July 15, 1913.*

MY immediately preceding telegram of 15th July and my telegram No. 335 of 14th July.

Vice-consul at Rodosto reports that some 200 Turkish soldiers were landed at Rodosto on 14th July. They took prisoner the Bulgarian civil officials left behind to hand over the town in accordance with the arrangement which M. Natchevitch was instructed to make with the Porte, saying that they came as conquerors. They murdered several police agents, one of them Armenian, and some peasants working in their fields. Some thirty deaths in all have occurred. The terrified population is taking refuge with the consuls and in foreign houses. The vice-consul adds that cadi who is acting as Governor appears to have no control over troops. There is a considerable colony of Armenians at Rodosto, and, their sympathies being notoriously with the Bulgarians, they are particularly exposed to danger of reprisals.

In these circumstances I have sent H.M.S. "Imogene" to Rodosto with dragoman to ascertain state of affairs, and I hope that her presence will prevent further excesses.

It seems to me important that some immediate action should be taken, as otherwise similar acts may be perpetrated all over reoccupied districts.

[32630] No. 332.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 16.)

(No. 281.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Sophia, July 15, 1913.*

ROUMANIANS have crossed to Rahovo, and are gradually advancing into Bulgaria. Cavalry came to within 3 kilom. of Varna yesterday, but then retired.

(Sent to Bucharest.)

[32687] No. 333.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 16.)

(No. 282.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 15, 1913*

MY telegram No. 264 of 10th July.

I gathered from Director-General of Customs that Bulgarian Government are enforcing their own excise regulations in occupied territory on the ground that treaty signed with Turkey in London was definitive, and that Turkish fiscal régime may be accordingly superseded.

[32799] No. 334.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 16.)

(No. 283.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 16, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 273 of 13th July: Turkish advance.

Governor of Kirk Kilisse reports that Turks have taken Lule Burgas station and are still advancing. They are now threatening Visa, and the Bulgarian Government anticipate massacre of the population, mostly Greek.

The President of the Council and "chef de cabinet," on behalf of the King of the Bulgarians, request me to inform you urgently of above, in the hope that immediate steps may be taken at Constantinople to stop the Turkish advance.

(Sent to Constantinople, Belgrade, and Bucharest.)

[32793] No. 335.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 16.)

(No. 95.)
(Telegraphic.) *Paris, July 16, 1913.*

BULGARIAN Minister has received a further telegram from King of Bulgarians, and he wishes me to inform you that Roumanians are at Varna, and are marching on Tirnova and Sophia, to which population of country traversed by invading army is flying in panic. There will be a battle at Sophia, for there are there 100,000 Bulgarian troops. Ministry has resigned, and no successors can be found, and His Majesty is the only responsible person in authority. He asks that Powers should insist on Roumanians ceasing their advance, and that Turks, who are about to occupy Lozengrad, and will then march on Adrianople, should be called upon to retire within the frontier line of Enos–Midia.

Servians have halted, but Greeks continue to advance.

[32795] No. 336.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 16.)

(No. 97.)
(Telegraphic.) *Paris, July 16, 1913.*

SOPHIA telegram No. 273 of 13th July and your circular telegram No. 278 to Paris of 15th July.

French Minister for Foreign Affairs concurs in your view, and, as Turks have already gone beyond the Enos–Midia line, he considers that Porte should be urged to withdraw their troops from outside that line.

[32802] No. 337.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 16.)

(No. 263.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *St. Petersburgh, July 16, 1913.*

MINISTER for Foreign Affairs, to whom I sent yesterday *aide-mémoire* embodying your telegram No. 523 of 14th July, to-day expressed to me his concurrence in your proposals with regard to southern frontier of Albania.

[32803] No. 338.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 16.)

(No. 264.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *St. Petersburgh, July 16, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 527 of 15th July.

Minister for Foreign Affairs has already instructed Russian Ambassador at Constantinople to tell Ottoman Government that their troops must not advance beyond the line laid down in Treaty of Peace.

[32804] No. 339.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 16.)

(No. 265.)
(Telegraphic.) *St. Petersburgh, July 16, 1913.*

AUSTRIAN Ambassador to-day proposed to Minister for Foreign Affairs that Powers should tell Balkan States that they must at once conclude armistice and either submit to approval of Powers their proposals with regard to future delimitation of territory in dispute or leave its final settlement in hands of Powers.

Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that Greek and Servian Prime Ministers were about to meet at Nisch, and that he trusted that Bulgarians would also send a delegate. He would therefore prefer to await result of this meeting.

His Excellency told me that he was against any collective action by Powers. He thought that it would be better that Balkan States should settle question of delimitation between themselves, and that a conference of Powers should be held in Paris and ratify settlement and liquidation of war. He is afraid, however, that Greeks may ask for too much.

He is somewhat perturbed by Roumanian occupation of Varna, and is doing what he can to stop further advance. He fears that if Bulgarians carry out their intention of advancing against Serbs in north, Roumanian army will occupy Sophia.

His Excellency says that it looks as if Bulgaria were on eve of a revolution, and he considers position of King Ferdinand critical.

[32797] No. 340.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 16.)

(No. 127.)
(Telegraphic.) *En clair.* *Athens, July 16, 1913.*

AFTER severe fighting at Babinia, on Serres–Nevrokop road yesterday, Greek right entered Melnik unopposed. Victims of Bulgarian massacres Doxato Monday officially stated between 2,000 and 3,000.

[32786] No. 341.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 16.)

(No. 102.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Bucharest, July 16, 1913.*

FOLLOWING from the military attaché for the Director of Military Operations :—

"Following is the latest official information : operations in quadrilateral have hitherto been unopposed, and the Roumanians have occupied the line Turtukai–Baltchik.

"Invasion of Bulgaria at two other points by means of bridges completed yesterday is also announced. Position of bridges is not stated."

(Sent to Sophia, Athens, and Belgrade.)

[32787] No. 342.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 16.)

(No. 103.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 16, 1913.*

THE Russian Minister tells me that, the resignation of the Bulgarian Prime Minister having increased uncertainty of the situation at Sophia, he does not for the moment expect a definite answer from the Roumanian Government to his communication reported in my telegram No. 101 of 15th July.

(Sent to Sophia, Athens, and Belgrade.)

[32798] No. 343.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 16.)

(No. 104.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Bucharest, July 16, 1913.*

PARLIAMENT met this morning for a short extraordinary session. Opening sentences of the King's Speech were as follows :—

"War has again broken out in the Balkans, provoked this time by Bulgaria against her own allies.

"My Government has had to take measures necessary for maintenance of position to which Roumania is entitled in presence of new situation in Balkans."

(Sent to Athens, Sophia, and Belgrade.)

[32784] No. 344.

Earl Granville to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 16.)

(No. 111. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Berlin, July 16, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 278 of 15th July to Paris : Turkish advance.

The German Government have all along exercised all possible pressure on Turkey not to advance beyond Enos–Midia line, and will continue to do so. The Secretary of State read me a very confidential telegram from German Ambassador at Constantinople, expressing serious fears that feeling in the army was too strong, and that the Government would be overthrown if they tried to stop advance on Adrianople. The Ambassador added that the advice of the Powers was of little use, as the Turks were convinced that there was no danger of combined military action to stop them, and that action by a single Power would break up the European concert.

[32785] No. 345.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 16.)

(No. 178.)
(Telegraphic.) *Belgrade, July 16, 1913.*

MY immediately preceding telegram of 15th July.

Bulgarian Government as yet show no signs of approaching Servian Government. Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs said that fact is considered ominous, and that Bulgarian military authorities are again planning some *coup*, as Servian Government have news that Bulgarian army is being concentrated in force at Kustendil.

Servian and Greek Prime Ministers meet at Uskub to-day.

(Sent to Athens, Bucharest, and Sophia.)

[32806] No. 346.

Acting Consul-General Morgan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 16.)

(No. 67.)
(Telegraphic.) *Salonica, July 16, 1913.*

SEVERAL British tobacco companies, fearing that Xanthi will be burnt by Bulgarians, like Seres, in which tobacco stocks were destroyed ; beg help of Foreign Office to prevent this.

[32627] No. 347.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Marling.

(No. 329.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Foreign Office, July* 16, 1913.

YOUR telegram No. 340 of 15th July and Lord Granville's telegram No. 111 of 16th July.

You should, without waiting for your other colleagues, urge Turkish Government not to advance beyond Enos–Midia line. You can point out that every new complication increases risk of intervention by some Great Power, and that, whether such intervention broke up the European concert or not, it would probably raise the whole question of Constantinople, which has been saved so far by the Treaty of Peace signed in London.

If Turkey renews the war she may provoke consequences as disastrous to her as those which forward policy of Bulgarian Government has brought on Bulgaria.

(Repeated to Vienna, No. 223; St. Petersburgh, No. 533; Rome, No. 213; Paris, No. 281; and Berlin, No. 269.)

[32674] No. 348.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Marling.

(No. 333.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July* 16, 1913.

YOUR telegram No. 339 of 15th July: Turks at Rodosto.

Your action approved.

[30424] No. 349.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Cartwright.

(No. 222.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Foreign Office, July* 16, 1913.

MY telegram No. 145 of 18th April: Preferential treatment of Greek goods in Crete.

Proposed representation at Athens cannot be made because Austro-Hungarian Minister is still without instructions.

Ask that they may be sent as soon as possible.

[32627] No. 350.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.[*]

(No. 282.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July* 16, 1913.

MY immediately preceding telegram of 16th July, repeating telegram No. 329 to Constantinople.

You should inform Minister for Foreign Affairs.

[33047] No. 351.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Buchanan.

(No. 255.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 16, 1913.

COUNT BENCKENDORFF asked me to-day what I thought about the point raised at the *réunion* yesterday. He would like to let M. Sazonof know my opinion.

I said that I thought that, if we could gain an international commission of control for Albania for five years, it was unnecessary to be explicit as to what was to happen at the end of the five years. The Austro-Italian draft contained the valuable words that the commission could be renewed at the end of five years, in case of need. It would

[*] Also to Sir R. Rodd (No. 214), Sir G. Buchanan (No. 534), Sir F. Cartwright (No. 224), and Earl Granville (No. 270).

therefore be open to any one of the Powers, when the time came, to propose either that the international commission should be continued or that the right of the Powers to the control of Albania should be preserved in some other way. I should like to take the line with the Austrian and Italian Ambassadors that, provided there was nothing in the arrangement about Albania which could be referred to as a presumption that the control of the Powers was to cease when the commission ended, we should not insist on putting into the draft words that definitely asserted that means must be found to preserve the control of the Powers when the commission ended.

Count Benckendorff said that, if ten years could be substituted for five years, he would certainly agree, as far as his own opinion went. He seemed disposed to accept what I had said, and to think that at the *réunion* yesterday the point had been pressed further than was necessary.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[32847] No. 352.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 17.)

(No. 132.)
Sir, *Belgrade, July* 9, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith copy of a despatch which has been addressed to me by His Majesty's vice-consul at Uskub upon the subject of the situation in his consular district resulting from the present Serbo-Bulgarian conflict.

I have, &c.
RALPH PAGET.

Enclosure in No. 352.

Vice-Consul Peckham to Sir R. Paget.

(No. 30.)
Sir, *Uskub, July* 5, 1913.

IT is with regret that I report that I am unable to obtain much in the way of trustworthy news of the present Serbo-Bulgarian conflict (information in Turkish days was much easier to come by). In consequence of the prohibition of cypher telegrams, reported in my telegram No. 32 of the 3rd instant, and the consequent censorship on telegrams *en clair*, I have not thought it worth while to trouble you with telegrams of such official news as may easily be gained from the Belgrade press.

The Servians appear optimistic, at the same time I doubt whether affairs are going so well as they are represented. I learned on Wednesday that Demir Kapu had been seized by Bulgars (probably chetniks, not regular troops), and I have yet to learn that they have been dislodged. I would also point out that, while on Tuesday I heard officially that the Servians were close to Ishtib, the fall of that town has never been officially announced, though persistent rumours of it were in circulation as long ago as Monday. I imagine that the wish was father to the thought.

I believe that the number of prisoners taken has been exaggerated, some train-loads which passed through here were really in part filled with Bulgars from Kuprulu (Veles), who had been deported as a measure of precaution. In the same way a number of Bulgar notables here have been transferred to Mitrovitsa, and the Exarchist Metropolitan, Neophyte, is virtually a prisoner in his own house.

So far I have heard of no signs of revolt on the part of the Bulgars in the parts of Kossovo occupied by the Servians (such as I hear has taken place in Monastir vilayet), and have even heard the opinion expressed (by a Moslem) that no such revolt would take place. But news of signal Bulgarian victories might produce at least a partial insurrection which would considerably embarrass the Servians. And it is not to be forgotten that conditions in one respect resemble those of the Turkish war—the Servians are fighting in what is virtually an enemy country. The Exarchist villages would welcome the Bulgars as deliverers, would supply them with guides, and would make the leaving of large forces to hold down the country in the rear unnecessary.

I would also note that the Lyuma country has apparently been evacuated by the Servians; that, in the opinion of a Kalkandelen Albanian, the Lyuma Albanians are adequately armed, and that a raid on the Upper Vardar Valley, where there are at present but two battalions, is within the bounds of possibility.

The Servians are, for obvious reasons, most anxious that it should be known that the Bulgarians were the aggressors, and have stated that the foreign consuls have independent evidence to that effect. I have no such evidence, nor, I believe, have any of my colleagues, except the French consul; my impression certainly is that the Bulgarians were the first to attack, but this is derived from Servian sources. The Servians appeared somewhat pleased at the fall of Gevgheli: this is explicable, since, convinced as they are that victory will be theirs, their diplomatic position is strengthened if it is proved that the Bulgarians were the aggressors.

Whatever the result of the war, I cannot believe that it will be won as easily as the Turkish war was. I have heard of the Bulgarian division of the Rilo being annihilated, and, from surer sources, of four survivors only from a locally raised volunteer battalion. The number too of wounded coming in is great, while the Servians accuse the Bulgarians of massacring their wounded. Feeling between Serb and Bulgar must be ten times bitterer in these days of wholesale propaganda by armies and Governments than it was in the old days of a few bands tempered by the Ottoman authorities.

I have, &c.
W. W. PECKHAM.

[32836] No. 353.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 17.)

(No. 155.)

Sir, *Athens, July 10, 1913.*

AS instructed by your despatch No. 65 of the 23rd June, I enquired of the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs as to the possibility of the establishment of a Government monopoly of the exportation of tobacco in the districts acquired by Greece from Turkey.

M. Coromilas replied to me to-day that the idea had not entered the minds of the Greek Government at all, and without positively binding himself for the future, he thought it most unlikely that they would ever entertain it, as they were fully aware of the disadvantages of such a system. He thought it most probable that the system at present in force in Turkey would be continued.

I have, &c.
F. ELLIOT.

[32837] No. 354.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 17.)

(No. 156.)

Sir, *Athens, July 11, 1913.*

M. VENIZELOS came to see me this morning to tell me that the Russian Government had proposed to the Governments of the Balkan States that they should suspend hostilities among themselves and send their Premiers to St. Petersburgh to discuss a settlement. This M. Venizelos thought was impossible; it would give the Bulgarians time to recover from the smashing blows which had been so rapidly dealt them by the Greeks and Servians, and it would be folly on the part of the latter to give them another opportunity of exercising the treacherous arts in which they had shown themselves so proficient. The Greeks and Servians had no desire to crush the Bulgarians utterly, but the latter had been beaten, and they must acknowledge the fact, and must sign the preliminaries of peace on the battlefield. The Greek Government had carried patience and concession to the extreme limit, even to the extent of risking their own popularity in the country in the endeavour to avoid war; as it had been forced upon them, and they had been victorious, they could not remain contented with such a settlement as they would have accepted before. They must have Serres and Cavalla, and above all they must have guarantees for the proper treatment of the Greek populations that must necessarily remain under Bulgarian rule. The behaviour of the Bulgarians made this an absolute necessity.

I asked M. Venizelos what he meant by "guarantees": did he mean a right of inspection and supervision of Greeks in Bulgaria? His Excellency replied that he did not want to go so far as that, but he required a treaty stipulation that the rights of

Greek communities in respect of churches, schools, &c., should be respected. I suggested that, as presumably he would be prepared to guarantee the same rights in favour of Bulgarians in Greece, it would avoid some humiliation of an enemy with whom I supposed he wished to live on good terms in the future, if a reciprocal clause were inserted in the treaty. M. Venizelos said he had no objection to that, but as for living on good terms with the Bulgarians, that would be out of the question for many years to come. He alluded to the atrocities which the Bulgarians had been committing, which had roused the army to uncontrollable fury, and which could never be effaced from men's minds. I shall have the honour to report on these in another despatch.

The Russian Government, he knew, did not wish Bulgaria to be too much weakened. I reminded him that his own policy was that of an equilibrium of the Balkan States. He said that was his policy still, but he thought it would be in the interest of peace and to the advantage of her friends that Greece should be brought up to something like an equality of numbers with Bulgaria. He hoped that His Majesty's Government would recognise that his reasoning was sound and his demands moderate, and would not give their support to the Russian proposal.

I have, &c.
F. ELLIOT.

[32838] No. 355.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 17.)

(No. 157.)

Sir, *Athens, July 11, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, extracted from the "Écho d'Athènes" of yesterday, an account by the superior of the French Roman Catholic Mission at Kilkish of horrors committed by the Bulgarians, of which he himself was an eye-witness.* They include the burning alive of 700 men in a mosque at that place, and similar atrocities in other villages. The victims included both Mussulmans and Christians.

Wounded men left by the Greeks on their retirement from an unsuccessful assault have been found on their successful return savagely bayonetted, and with their eyes put out.

These and other similar acts of the same kind have roused the Greek army to uncontrollable fury, and have greatly contributed to the success of King Constantine's forced marches. The one thing the Greek soldier thinks of is to get at the enemy, and his onslaught is irresistible, though the casualty list is enormous.

At Doiran the Bulgarian troops in retreating carried off the Greek Bishop and twenty or thirty notables; they have done the same at Cavalla, and the fate of these hostages gives rise to the gravest apprehensions.

M. Philouz, a French gentleman employed at a salary of 100,000 fr. a-year, and therefore a man of some standing, by an important French financial syndicate to visit and report on the economical possibilities of the various countries, has just returned from a tour in Macedonia and Thrace, and reports the devastation caused by the Bulgarians as beyond belief. He estimates the number of Mussulmans who have been made away with in Thrace at 250,000. While at Sophia he enquired of a Bulgarian Minister what was being done to trace the owners of deserted farms. The Minister replied: "Oh, there are not many of them left," but tried to explain away his answer when he saw the effect it produced on his interlocutor.

The Turkish peasants are spontaneously offering every assistance to the Greek troops, helping the wounded, carrying ammunition to the firing line, and sometimes giving more active support, as in the case of a squad of twenty Greek gendarmes, who fell upon a Bulgarian detachment of 100 men and routed it with the help of the Mussulmans of a neighbouring village, who fell upon the Bulgarians in the rear. The Turkish prisoners in Greece, officers and men, are volunteering to serve against the Bulgarians; their offers are not being accepted, though Vehid Bey, the brother of Essad Pasha, of Yannina, has been allowed to join a divisional staff.

I have, &c.
F. ELLIOT.

---

* Not printed.

[32887] No. 356.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 17.)

(No. 613.)

Sir, *Constantinople, July 11, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a despatch from His Majesty's acting consul-general at Salonica reporting outbreak of Greco-Bulgarian hostilities.

I have, &c.

CHARLES M. MARLING.

Enclosure in No. 356.

Acting Consul-General Morgan to Sir G. Lowther.

(No. 63. Confidential.)

Sir, *Salonica, July 4, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to report that, in my opinion, the responsibility for the present fighting between Bulgaria and her allies lies on the Bulgarians. Previous encounters between Bulgarians and Greeks in the Mount Pangheion district were invariably begun by Bulgarians, who have, moreover, never made any secret of their intention of driving the Greeks beyond the Vardar and of taking possession of Salonica. During the last two months the movement of Bulgarian troops, &c., from Thrace into Macedonia has been feverishly carried on, and Bulgarians, both civilian and military, with whom I had an opportunity of conversing, were unanimous in advocating an attack on Greece and Servia as soon as the concentration of the Bulgarian troops on the east of the Vardar River was completed.

This concentration was practically an accomplished fact when I left Cavalla in the third week in June, and the passage through the Dardanelles shortly afterwards of the Bulgarian steamers "Boris" and "Varna," which for the last six weeks had been continually engaged in transporting troops and material from Bulair and Dedeagatch to Cavalla, indicated that the time for the Bulgarian attack on her allies was close at hand.

On Sunday afternoon, the 29th June, when official Greek opinion in Salonica was optimistic rather than otherwise as to the chances of a peaceful settlement of all questions between the allies, and none were expecting any outbreak of hostilities in the near future, it was learnt that orders had been received from his headquarters by General Hessabchef, head of the Bulgarian garrison here, to leave Salonica. The same evening the Bulgarians simultaneously attacked the Serbs and Greeks all along the line from Leftera Bay (near Cavalla) to Ishtib, the Greeks being attacked at Leftera and on the south-west slopes of Mount Pangheion and the Serbs at Krivolak and Ishtib. The Greek forces at Pangheion were compelled to retreat towards the River Struma, and those at Leftera were able to embark in sailing-boats and leave for Thasos.

Early on Monday morning the 20th June, Bulgarian troops attacked a small detachment of Serbs near Ghevgheli, succeeded in capturing the railway bridge over the Vardar near that town, and shortly afterwards occupied Ghevgheli. As a result of this railway communication with Uskub was interrupted, and the passenger train which left Salonica early in the morning for Uskub was stopped a short distance beyond Gumendjeh, and subsequently returned to Salonica arriving about 2 P.M. The line seems to have been occupied by the Bulgarians from Ghevgheli to Demir Kapu.

About noon of the same day General Hessabchef left Salonica by train, being allowed by the Greeks to depart on account of his diplomatic character. Military members of his staff, however, being not so protected, were detained by the Greeks at the 14th kilom. from Salonica, and subsequently sent away with other Bulgarian prisoners to Greece.

A Bulgarian attack on Greek forces at Nigrita was also reported on this day.

On Monday morning, the 20th June, a large bomb was found in the Monastir station in Salonica. This fact, following on the discovery of explosives, fuses, &c., in the houses of many Bulgarian railway employés, coupled with the knowledge of the Bulgarian general attack on Greek positions on the previous evening and during the day, decided the local authorities to search the houses and confiscate the arms of all Bulgarians in the town. In the afternoon the process of disarmament began, and was applied not only to civilians but also to Bulgarian soldiers found in the

streets. About 5 P.M. a brisk fusilade took place between Greek troops and a number of Bulgarians at the Grand Hotel (in the Vardar Street), from a window in which, according to Greek accounts, a bomb had been thrown by Bulgarian komitajis at a Greek military automobile passing underneath. In the fighting one of the four Bulgarian sentries guarding the Bulgarian post office on the ground floor of the building was killed, another was wounded, and the others were captured. Two Bulgarian civilians were also killed in the fighting.

At the same hour the Bulgarian garrison in Salonica were informed in writing by the Greek general, Callaris, that, the Bulgarian army having commenced hostilities against Greek troops, they would be allowed one hour in which to leave Salonica, their arms to be given up before their departure. A special train was also placed at their disposal. In case of refusal they would be considered and treated as enemies. The Bulgarians refused to accept these proposals. M. Jousselin, French consul here, tried to induce the Bulgarian officer commanding to reconsider his decision, but was unsuccessful.

About half-past 6 P.M., the Bulgarians still persisting in their refusal, they were attacked by the Greek troops, and, as recounted in my immediately preceding despatches, all the Bulgarian positions were captured before the morning of the following day. In several of the positions the Bulgarians, though few in number, made a gallant resistance against great odds. The Greeks on their side, and especially the Cretan gendames, showed great courage.

According to the Greek official account the Greek casualties in the fighting were 16 killed and 15 wounded, including 4 officers, the Bulgarian casualties being 53 soldiers and 11 komitajis killed and 17 soldiers and 3 komitajis wounded. Fourteen Bulgarian officers 1,267 soldiers, and 80 students and komitajis who had taken part in the fighting were taken prisoners.

On Tuesday morning, the 1st July, gun-fire was heard to the north of Salonica, and it was ascertained that Greeks and Bulgarians were engaged in battle in the direction of Salmanli and also to the north of Langaza. The population of Salonica, already acquainted with the news of Bulgarian massacres of civilians in Ghevgheli, Suho, and surrounding villages, were naturally alarmed at the proximity of the battle, and for some hours fears of a Bulgarian victory and of their entry into Salonica and of probable disorders were plainly manifest. These apprehensions were also shared by members of the foreign colonies, and the news of Greek successes which arrived later in the day caused evident relief among all classes. The record of the Bulgarians during the last seven or eight months has not been such as to cause much assurance among the inhabitants of Salonica in the event of a Bulgarian victory.

I have, &c.

JAMES MORGAN.

[32853] No. 357.

Count de Salis to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 17.)

(No. 41.)

Sir, *Cettinjé, July 11, 1913.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 38 of the 1st July last, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith copy of a further despatch received from Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Burney on the subject of the evacuation of Medua. The Montenegrin Government had agreed at the end of June to hand over at once the customs and post office to the international forces, ensuring the removal in the second fortnight in July of the stores, which were to be left meanwhile in charge of a Montenegrin guard, not exceeding twenty men in number. The vice-admiral has deemed it preferable to postpone taking over the customs and post office until the withdrawal of the Montenegrin guard, but to urge that this should take place on or about the 15th July.

After some delay the Montenegrin Government have now agreed to the complete evacuation of the place on the 16th July, as recorded in a note, dated to-day, which is enclosed herewith. The vice-admiral has been duly informed.

I have, &c.

J. DE SALIS.

Enclosure 1 in No. 357.

Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney to Count de Salis.

Sir, *Scutari, July* 3, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo.

I beg to request that the Montenegrin Government may be informed that it has been decided to take over the customs and post office at San Giovanni di Medua when the Montenegrin guard is withdrawn at the time that the merchant (M. Treuden) of Trieste takes charge of the stores there for the purpose of removing them.

It is understood that this will be on about the 15th instant, and I request that it may be pointed out to M. Plamenatz that it is most necessary to adhere as far as possible to this date.

For the purpose of taking over the customs and post office I will send an officer of the international force with the Albanian authorities from Alessio, and he will supervise the transaction. I shall, therefore, be glad to have early information of the date everything will be ready, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made for the attendance of the officer.

I have, &c.
CECIL BURNEY.

Enclosure 2 in No. 357.

Count de Salis to Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney.

Sir, *Cettinjé, July* 11, 1913.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 3rd July, I have the honour to inform you that after some delay the Montenegrin Government have ultimately agreed to evacuate San Giovanni di Medua on the 16th July, and to hand it over on that date to the international forces. A copy of the note addressed to me by the Montenegrin Government is enclosed herewith; the substance of it has been telegraphed to you to-day.

I have, &c.
J. DE SALIS.

Enclosure 3 in No. 357.

Note communicated to Count de Salis by Montenegrin Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LE Ministère Royal des Affaires Etrangères a l'honneur d'informer la Légation Royale d'Angleterre que le Gouvernement Royal a pris les mesures nécessaires pour que le matériel de guerre soit enlevé du port de Saint-Jean de Médua, ainsi que les troupes monténégrines qui s'y trouvent actuellement jusqu'à 16 juillet, année courante. Le port en question sera donc évacué à la date précitée et remis entre les mains du commandant en chef des troupes internationales à Scutari.

Le Ministère Royal des Affaires Etrangères s'empresse de prier la Légation Royale d'Angleterre pour qu'elle veuille bien communiquer ce qui précède à son Excellence l'Amiral Burney.

Cettigné, le 28 *juin* (11 *juillet*), 1913.

[32889] No. 358.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 17.)

(No. 616.)
Sir, *Constantinople, July* 12, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a despatch from His Majesty's vice-consul at the Dardanelles on the subject of the Turkish advance from Bulair.

I have, &c.
CHARLES M. MARLING.

Enclosure in No. 358.

Vice-Consul Palmer to Sir G. Lowther.

(No. 7. Confidential.)
Sir, *Dardanelles, July* 8, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that the Turkish divisions stationed at Gallipoli and Bulair have crossed the lines at the latter place and have begun the reoccupation of the Koshan district. The only troops still in the peninsula are the two local Muinsiz redif divisions, and they are expected to move up to Bulair shortly. The troops on this side are expecting to cross to Europe.

There is an air of suppressed excitement noticeable, and it seems that the Turks have hopes of regaining some of their lost territory.

The Asiatic Medjidié fortress has been partially dismantled, five guns being removed from the centre of the works, and the two 15-cc. guns from Nagara Tabia are also being removed. To-day, two 15-cc. Krupp guns (dated 1870) were removed on bullock-carts from the Medjidié for a destination in the hills behind here. The guns were laid flat on the carts and there were no mountings of any nature. These two are probably destined for a new redoubt which has been constructed near Yaghdji Keuy, but it is obviously the intention to place the whole seven upon the hills behind here facing Europe. It is, indeed, intended to fortify by degrees the whole Asiatic line of hills, in order to prevent an eventual attack from Europe. The Turks would appear to have been vastly impressed with the strategical importance lent to Kuru Dagh by the Bulgarian big guns mounted there—all attacks being repulsed with tremendous loss.

I hope, in due course, to be able to forward plans showing the exact positions of the new forts and the remaining defences of the Medjidié.

A military road is being made from Maitos to Gallipoli, and a similar one has already been made from Maitos to Kyrta.

The "Gizil Irmak" went down on the 4th, and on the 5th the "On Temouz" passed up with 800 men from Samani for Rizeh.

A Greek rayah was shot as a deserter at Maitos on the 5th. He had apparently deserted and fought on the Greek side.

I have, &c.
C. E. S. PALMER.

[32977] No. 359.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received July 17.)

(Confidential.)
Sir, *Admiralty, July* 17, 1913.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, decypher of a telegram, dated the 17th instant, from Vice-Admiral Burney relative to Albanian affairs.

I am, &c.
W. GRAHAM GREENE.

Enclosure in No. 359.

Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney to Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.) *July* 17, 1913.

SAN GIOVANNI DI MEDUA evacuated by Montenegrins yesterday. British officer superintended transfer of Post and Customs offices to-day to Albanians.

[34797] No. 360.

Papers communicated by South Albanian Delegates, July 17, 1913.

(1.)

Population du District d'Argyrocastro.

LA population du district d'Argyrocastro s'élève, d'après le dernier recensement effectué par l'Administration turque, à 76,500 habitants, dont 48,500 sont grecs orthodoxes et 27,000 musulmans.

C'est en raison de ce rapport entre l'élément grec et l'élément musulman que lors des dernières élections législatives en Turquie, le nombre des électeurs grecs de second degré fut porté à 56, contre 24 électeurs musulmans.

Les communautés grecques du district sont en possession de 660 églises, de 46 couvents, de 176 écoles de garçons, parmi lesquelles 21 écoles secondaires, et 70 écoles de filles. Le personnel enseignant de ces écoles est composé de 295 professeurs et de 81 maîtresses, le nombre des élèves se montant à 6,955 garçons et 2,480 filles.

A côté de ces établissements de culte et d'instruction, dont l'entretien est assuré par les contributions de la population grecque et par les magnifiques legs faits par de riches patriotes, originaires du district, on peut ranger un certain nombre de travaux d'utilité publique dus à la solidarité et au patriotisme grecs.

Les habitants albanais du district, qui forment une insignifiante minorité, ne peuvent s'enorgueillir d'aucune œuvre due à leur initiative particulière ou collective : chose naturelle, d'ailleurs, puisque ces chrétiens d'autrefois n'embrassèrent l'islamisme que dans des buts égoïstes, notamment pour se créer une situation privilégiée vis-à-vis de leurs frères demeurés fidèles à leur foi et à leurs traditions nationales, et pour devenir oppresseurs d'oppressés qu'ils étaient.

Après les victoires des armes helléniques, les Albanais se sont rendus coupables des crimes les plus atroces contre les populations grecques, en satisfaisant ainsi la haine séculaire qu'ils nourrissent à leur égard ; est-il besoin de rappeler la destruction de 200 villages de l'Épire, mis à sac par les Albanais et livrés ensuite à l'incendie ?

Nous osons insister sur notre prière qu'une commission internationale se rende sur les lieux et y procède aux constatations nécessaires et propres à déterminer une décision de la haute conférence conforme aux sentiments et aux vœux de la population. Cette population, si exaspérée par la longue épreuve et dont une servitude de siècles n'a su altérer le caractère grec, ne pourra que recourir aux moyens extrêmes, si, contrairement à toute justice, elle se voit menacée d'être mise sous un autre joug musulman plus odieux que celui dont elle vient à peine d'être délivrée : témoin les corps de volontaires qui ne manquent de se former tous les jours d'indigènes dans toutes les parties du district.

Les Délégués,

DR. JOSEPH G. BEGNAS.
PIERRE P. ZAPPAS.
ATT. G. KAS
B. ZOUSTIS.
N. M. VLASSIS.
A. BAMICHAS.

Londres, le 17 *juillet*, 1913.

(2.)

A son Excellence Sir Edward Grey, Président, et à leurs Excellences les Ambassadeurs des Grandes Puissances.

La population du district de Chimara, par ses deux représentants, comparaît devant la haute assemblée, qui forme l'aréopage de l'Europe civilisée, appelé à rendre la justice à des peuples qui demandent à reconquérir leur liberté. Bien qu'elle ait fait précédemment appel, par des suppliques transmises télégraphiquement, aux sentiments d'équité de la haute conférence et imploré sa bienveillante décision, elle croit de son devoir d'exposer, à nouveau, son histoire nationale qui peut se résumer ainsi :—

Les habitants de Chimara, grecs depuis la plus haute antiquité, sont demeurés tels, malgré la conquête des pays grecs par Mehmed le Conquérant, dont les successeurs,

après la prise de Constantinople, ont conféré aux chimariotes d'importants privilèges dans le domaine administratif et de l'instruction, parmi lesquels le droit pour la population d'être jugée par le Conseil des Anciens.

Les chimariotes ont lutté pour l'idée hellénique, lors de l'insurrection d'Orlof. Ils ont pris les armes contre Ali Pacha de Janina qui cherchait à les subjuguer, et soutenu la lutte de 1797 à 1816. Vaincus, ils ont été bannis à Louros et à Salaora, d'où, après la mort du Tyran, ceux d'entre eux qui avaient survécu aux souffrances et aux privations sont rentrés dans leur pays natal.

Ils se sont soulevés en 1821 et ont combattu partout où la nation grecque a lutté pour sa liberté.

Il importe de signaler que lorsque, en 1909, les Jeunes-Turcs, au comble de leur puissance, tentèrent d'abolir les privilèges dont avait joui de tout temps la population de Chimara et qu'ils eurent, à cet effet, recours à la force armée, les habitants s'y opposèrent et leurs privilèges leur furent conservés.

Après le 5 novembre, 1912, Chimara, sous l'impulsion de son âme grecque, marcha en avant. Le drapeau grec flotte fièrement sur ses montagnes, car ses enfants parvinrent à repousser seuls durant cinq mois les attaques des brigands albanais, qui, unis à l'armée turque, dévastaient les autres parties de l'Épire.

Chimara avait conservé sa liberté sous l'Administration ottomane ; elle offrait l'unique exemple d'une démocratie au sein de la Turquie. A la suite des événements de 1912 elle a atteint son idéal : l'union avec la Grèce, sa mère patrie.

La justice de l'Europe pourrait-elle admettre que la civilisation fût subjuguée à la barbarie ? Car c'est bien dans un état barbare que les Albanais se trouvent par rapport à la population de Chimara, qui représente l'élément civilisé. Nous avons su conserver, à travers les siècles et malgré de rudes épreuves, notre foi religieuse—foi qui fut aussi celle des Albanais, et qu'ils renièrent pour tirer des avantages du Tyran et pour devenir tyrans eux-mêmes—foi que le conquérant ottoman a respectée.

Parmi nos écoles, qui ont toutes des ressources propres, il en est dont l'existence date de 150 ans. Les Albanais n'ont point d'écoles.

Nous avons la conscience ne notre nationalité—une conscience séculaire, inaltérable, forte—et nous avons défendu cette nationalité pendant des siècles par des luttes sanglantes.

Au nom de la civilisation, nous demandons justice à la haute conférence. Nous lui demandons de ne pas nous priver de ce qui nous était acquis avant les derniers événements, grâce aux efforts de nos pères et à leur sang versé, et aussi de ce que nous avons pu obtenir depuis par nos efforts et nos sacrifices personnels.

Si, toutefois, contre toute justice divine et humaine, la haute conférence en décide autrement, nous protestons auprès d'elle et devant l'Europe civilisée, et déclarons que nous aimerons mieux nous ensevelir sous les ruines de nos demeures et mêler notre cendre à celle de nos pères, plutôt que de nous qualifier d'Albanais, car nous ne le fûmes jamais, étant Grecs de tout temps.

Les Anciens des Villages de Chimara,

De Palassa—
George, *Prêtre.*
Chr. Economos.

De Drymades—
Nikolas, *Prêtre.*
L. Zappas.

De Vouno—
Aristide, *Prêtre.*
Spyros Panos.

De Chimara—
Spyridon, *Prêtre.*
Christos Panos.

De Pyliouri—
Costas, *Prêtre.*
Christos Priftis.

De Cardesi—
Aristidou, *Prêtre.*
Dimos Zanes.

De Kyparo—
Costuras, *Prêtre.*
S. Lekkos.

De Pikerni—
A. Boutas.
G. Kontras.

De Loukovo—
H. Economou.
Ch. Giossasis.

De St. Basile—
D. Martikos.
B. Papachristou.

De Nivitza—
Kontros, *Prêtre.*
A. Giakompidis.

De Hontetsovo—
D. Gikoulis.
Christ. Stephanis.

Chimara, le 18 *juin* (1er *juillet*), 1913.

(3.)

Procuration.

(Traduction.)

La population entière de la ville et des villages d'Argyrocastro, réunie en meeting, les armes à la main, le 5 (18) juin, 1913, a manifesté solennellement, par un plébiscite, les sentiments purement grecs de tous les habitants des districts de l'Épire du Nord, c'est-à-dire ceux d'Argyrocastro, Préméti, Tépéléni, Delvino et Chimara, et déclaré la décision inébranlable des habitants de ne se séparer à aucun prix de leur mère, la Grèce, et de résister de toute leur force contre leur soumission au joug odieux des Albanais. En même temps, elle nous a nommés ses mandataires à l'effet de faire, d'une part, par télégramme, appel à son Excellence le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères d'Angleterre, Sir Edward Grey, en sa qualité de président de la conférence des Ambassadeurs à Londres, et de déléguer, d'autre part, un comité spécial avec mission de se rendre à Londres.

En exécution du mandat qui nous a été ainsi confié par le peuple, nous nommons M. Basile Justi, comme représentant du district d'Argyrocastro; M. Joseph Benias, comme représentant de celui de Préméti; M. Pierre Zappas, comme représentant de celui de Tépéléni; M. Themistocle Bamichas, comme représentant de celui de Delvino; M. Spyromilios, comme représentant de celui de Chimara, auxquels nous donnons le mandat de se présenter devant la haute conférence des Ambassadeurs à Londres, de plaider en faveur de la prétention des cinq districts précités de faire partie intégrante du Royaume de Grèce, prétention légitime tant au point de vue ethnologique que sous tout autre rapport, et de demander, au nom du christianisme, justice à l'Europe civilisée. Ils doivent protester contre toute autre solution, tenant à les placer de nouveau sous un joug musulman albanais, déclarer respectueusement que les habitants desdits districts se trouveront dans la nécessité de ne pas accéder à une solution qui n'aura pas été conforme à leurs sentiments nationaux et à la conscience chrétienne, et soumettre la prière qu'en cas de doute, provenant d'une raison quelconque, la haute conférence des Ambassadeurs veuille bien, avant toute discussion, faire vérifier, par une commission spéciale, le caractère ethnologique du pays et la volonté de ses habitants.

Les Membres du Comité,
P. Zotides.
M. Tsakos.
N. Godellas.
Ch. Lioliomanos.
Ch. Calfas.
P. Litos.
Ch. Papadopoulos.
A. Dimas.
G. Massios.
J. Lampovitiadis.
S. Fidis.

Argyrocastro, le 17 (30) *juin*, 1913.

Vu pour légalisation des signatures apposées ci-dessus de MM. les membres du comité,
Le Métropolitain d'Argyrocastro, Delvino, Chimara, et tout Chaonie,
Basile.

Argyrocastro, le 17 (30) *juin*, 1913.

[32841] No. 361.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 17.)

(No. 284.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July* 16, 1913.

MY telegram No. 282 of 15th July.

Prime Minister has just informed me that application of Bulgarian fiscal régime to occupied territory will be suspended.

This should prevent procedure mentioned in my telegram No. 264 of 10th July.

[32842] No. 362.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 17.)

(No. 285.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July* 16, 1913.

MY telegram No. 260 of 8th July: Cabinet crisis.

Cabinet has resigned. Endeavour is being made to form a Ministry representing all parties.

[32843] No. 363.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 17.)

(No. 286.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July* 16, 1913.

PRIME Minister says that Bulgaria is now in great straits. He is making strong appeal to Russian Government to hold back Roumanian army at all costs, urging especially point that Roumanian Government should make known their desires.

Roumanian troops have now reached Vratsa, only three hours by rail from Sophia, and inhabitants, consisting solely of old men and women and children, are fleeing before them. Thousands of non-combatants are starving.

(Sent to Constantinople, Belgrade, and Bucharest.)

[32918] No. 364.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 17.)

(No. 287. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July* 16, 1913.

AUSTRIAN Minister asked me yesterday whether I had any news respecting probable action of his Government in view of present situation. I replied in the negative. He then said that his Government could never tolerate division of Macedonia between Servia and Greece as now suggested, and that he thought the best course to be autonomy of Macedonia, which must be proposed either in London or at special European conference.

Austrians are now as depressed as they were elated three weeks ago.

I believe that Servia and Greece will fight desperately to obtain coterminous frontier, and that autonomy of Macedonia is now impossible. Should Austria invade sanjak, Russia is bound to aid Servia, and we are then faced with European war.

German special military attaché here, who is directly personally in communication with the German Emperor, tells me that His Imperial Majesty is very loth to join Austria over Macedonian question, and has repeatedly told him so. Austrian threats would in this case be merely further endeavours to blackmail the Powers as in matter of Scutari, the more as the Emperor of Austria is so averse to war.

If the Powers intervene at Constantinople in favour of Bulgaria, whom Austria regards as her natural ally against Servia, would it not be reasonable that Austria should consent not to interfere in the Greek, Servian, and Bulgarian settlement?

[32983] No. 365.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 17.)

(No. 288.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Sophia, July 16, 1913.*

AT meeting of representatives of Great Powers to-day we agreed, first, that, unless otherwise instructed, we should remain in Sophia even if Government and Court left; secondly, that the continued advance of the Roumanian and Ottoman troops was likely to have the most serious consequences if not immediately stopped.

We agreed to telegraph to our Governments in above sense.

(Sent to Constantinople, Bucharest, and Belgrade.)

[32809] No. 366.

Joint Telegram addressed to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 17.)

Salonica, July 16, 1913.

BULGARIAN army destroyed Serres. Fear our properties there, amounting to several hundred thousand pounds, have been also ruined. Holding Bulgarian Government responsible damages. Understand same fate awaits Xanthie, and beg that energetic steps should be immediately taken for safeguarding our people and most important interests there.—COMMERCIAL COMPANY OF SALONICA (Limited), MACEDONIAN TOBACCO COMPANY (Limited), TURKISH TOBACCO EXPORT COMPANY (Limited), M. MAYER AND CO. (Limited), THE ORIENTAL TRADING TOBACCO COMPANY (Limited), and B. MURATTI, SONS, AND CO. (Limited).

[32984] No. 367.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 17.)

(No. 289.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Sophia, July 17, 1913.*

RUSSIAN and Austrian Ministers have urged their Governments to request Roumanian Government to instruct military authorities not to cut telegraphs in Bulgarian territory, the more as they are not meeting with opposition. French, German, and Italian Ministers are doing the same.

I should be grateful if you could instruct His Majesty's Minister at Bucharest similarly.

Should the line be cut Sophia will be isolated, as cable is not available owing to Roumanian occupation of Varna.

(Sent to Bucharest.)

[32934] No. 368.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 17.)

(No. 105.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Bucharest, July 17, 1913.*

FOLLOWING from military attaché for Director of Military Operations:—

"Official bulletin states that Roumanian troops are now in possession of the whole of the right bank of the Danube, and that cavalry patrols have been pushed well into the country.

"I understand that an aeroplane reconnaissance over Vidin and Belogradchik failed to discover Bulgarian troops, so Bulgarian 1st Army has probably been moved south."

(Sent to Sophia, Constantinople, Athens, and Belgrade.)

[32982] No. 369.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 17.)

(No. 106.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 17, 1913.*

THE French and Russian Ministers yesterday, under instructions, urged the Roumanian Government not to advance troops on Sophia, and French Minister, also under instructions, asked Minister for Foreign Affairs whether Roumania would be willing that a settlement should be reached by means of mediation of the Powers.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs emphatically rejected the latter suggestion, and insisted on direct conversation between the five belligerents.

Minister for Foreign Affairs said that the Roumanian Government had no intention of pushing matters farther than necessary, but they could not arrest the advance of their troops until arrangements had been made for the meeting of the delegates of the belligerents to discuss the peace preliminaries. At the same time, advance of troops did not involve increase of Roumanian demands, which were as stated in the circular addressed to the Powers yesterday.

Minister for Foreign Affairs suggested Sinaia or else a steamer on the Danube as suitable for the meeting of the five delegates, and said that preparations for the advance of the Roumanian troops would not be hurried, so as to give time for arranging meeting.

(Sent to Sophia, Athens, and Belgrade.)

[32973] No. 370.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 17.)

(No. 110. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, July 17, 1913.*

COUNT BERCHTOLD left for Ischl on 15th July to see Emperor, and His Majesty has asked him to remain another day to discuss situation. I am informed that grave resolutions are likely to be taken at Ischl, and I gather that the chief point which will be discussed is how far Austria can consent to the creation of a too great Servia. Question of Vardar frontier will, I believe, be discussed. Austria would like Monastir to go to Greece, and it is thought here that Greece will have to give up idea of joining her eastern frontier with that of Turkey. Greek Minister here is urging his Government to act with moderation.

Austrian advice to Bulgaria is that she should lose no time in coming to terms with Roumania, and that she should demobilise at once and appeal to Europe, placing her case unreservedly in the hands of the Powers. Opinion is gaining ground here that there are only two issues to the present complicated situation: general war, or calling together of a European congress, presumably prepared to give a mandate to Russia and Austria by menace of intervention to bring any recalcitrant Balkan State to accept decisions of the Powers.

I am informed that, if Russia should intervene to save Bulgaria, it would be very difficult for this country to remain aside and do nothing.

Rumours current here to-day that Count Berchtold will offer his resignation to the Emperor are, I am informed, unfounded.

[32994] No. 371.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 17.)

(No. 111.)
(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, July 17, 1913.*

FOLLOWING from military attaché for Director of Military Operations:—

"Information from good source states that certain movements have taken place in 12th corps area as a result of unrest among Austrian Roumanians.

"Exchange of reservists has taken place, but numbers have not been increased.

"In Bosnia troops have again been pushed forward to the frontier."

[32969] No. 372.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 17.)

(No. 114.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Posillipo, July 17, 1913.*

YOUR telegram of the 15th July.

The question has been referred to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Meanwhile, yesterday the Turkish Embassy announced to the Italian Foreign Office that Turkey did not intend to advance beyond Enos–Midia line, and only contemplated establishing a neutral zone between the Turkish and Bulgarian positions.

[32972] No. 373.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 17.)

(No. 341.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Constantinople, July 17, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 339 of the 15th July.

Stationnaire returned last night and reports situation at Rodosto, though undoubtedly very threatening on Monday, has much improved, and that condition of the town is nearly normal. Estimates of persons killed vary from twenty-five to sixty, who, except a few Bulgarian gendarmes, were practically all of the lowest class. There are, however, reports which it was impossible to check, that many Greeks have been killed in the neighbouring villages.

[32979] No. 374.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 17.)

(No. 98.)
(Telegraphic.) *Paris, July 17, 1913.*

BULGARIAN Minister has asked me to telegraph to you a further telegram which he has received from the King of the Bulgarians, dated to-day, and a memorandum by M. Stanciof. They do not, however, contain anything material beyond what I telegraphed to you in my telegram No. 95 of yesterday, except that there are in Bulgaria about 80,000 Turkish prisoners who are not well guarded, and if they learn their troops are advancing they may take to massacring.

I am sending by to-day's bag copies of telegram and memorandum in question.

[32974] No. 375.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 17.)

(No. 128.)
(Telegraphic.) *Decode.* *Athens, July 17, 1913.*

FRENCH Minister is sending Secretary of Legation to report on Bulgarian atrocities.

[32992] No. 376.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 17.)

(No. 107. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 17, 1913.*

I HAVE just had a visit from late Roumanian Minister at Sophia, who told me incidentally that just before he left Sophia on 11th July Austrian Minister remarked to him that any settlement of Balkan quarrel which gave Monastir and Ochrida to Servia would leave Austria dissatisfied unless she received compensation in sanjak.

(Sent to Vienna, Sophia, and Belgrade.)

[32993] No. 377.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 17.)

(No. 266.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *St. Petersburgh, July 17, 1913.*

MINISTER for Foreign Affairs expressed great satisfaction at language you have held at Constantinople. He fears military party is forcing hand of Grand Vizier, and he has again protested in strong terms against the contemplated advance on Adrianople.

[32975] No. 378.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 17.)

(No. 343.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, July 17, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 318 of 11th July.

Turkish authorities state that navigation may be regarded as safe at all places on Turkish coast-line except the Gulf of Smyrna, Straits of the Dardanelles, Bosphorus, and "certain places on shore of the Sea of Marmora." They add that mines have not been removed, as state of war exists.

[33542] No. 379.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Marling.

(No. 336.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Foreign Office, July 17, 1913.*

YOU should, when all your colleagues are similarly authorised, associate yourself in the collective step which the French representative has been instructed to propose, *i.e.*, to urge the Porte to send orders to the troops to conform to the treaty signed at London and to withdraw to the Enos–Midia line.

[32792] No. 380.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir R. Paget.

(No. 111.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 17, 1913.*

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN Embassy state that Servian Government continue to collect excise and high additional duties under name of war contribution, in spite of collective representations made by Powers on 30th March.

Austro-Hungarian Government accordingly ask us to protest again at Belgrade, and you may do this as soon as all your colleagues receive similar instructions.

[33111] No. 381.

*Sir Edward Grey to Earl Granville.**

(No. 275.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Foreign Office, July 17, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 228 of 17th July to Vienna.

You should inform Minister for Foreign Affairs.

---

* Also to Sir F. Bertie (No. 286), Sir G. Buchanan (No. 541), and Sir R. Rodd (No. 219).

[33111] No. 382.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Cartwright.

(No. 228.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Foreign Office, July* 17, 1913.

AUSTRIAN Ambassador has given me the view of Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the effect that any action by the Powers should be directed to an invitation to cessation of hostilities in first instance, leaving territorial questions to be settled by belligerent States directly or through mediation of Powers, whose consent to division of territory would, in any case, be necessary eventually.

I have replied that an invitation to cease hostilities will at once raise territorial question. Greece and Servia will stipulate for territorial terms as a condition of cessation of hostilities.

It appeared to me, therefore, that Powers could do little unless they were in substantial agreement about territorial settlement.

As far as I knew, the views held at Vienna and St. Petersburgh were not irreconcilable on two cardinal points of division of Macedonia :—

1. That Greece and Servia should have a conterminous frontier;
2. That Bulgaria should retain a port in the Ægean and not be entirely excluded by Greece.

This port would in effect, I suppose, have to be Cavalla. If neither Austria nor Russia were going to raise objections to either of these cardinal points I did not see why there should not be substantial agreement between the Powers, and they would be in a position to urge that hostilities should cease and settlement be left in their hands.

(Repeated to Berlin, No. 274; Paris, No. 285; St. Petersburgh, No. 540; and Rome, No. 218.)

[32809] No. 383.

Sir Edward Grey to Acting Consul-General Morgan.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July* 17, 1913.

MY telegram No. 151 to Sir H. Bax-Ironside of 17th July : Tobacco interests in Macedonia.

Please inform tobacco companies.

[32809] No. 384.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir H. Bax-Ironside.

(No. 151.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July* 17, 1913.

BRITISH tobacco companies state all their property at Serres destroyed by Bulgarian army, and express fear that same thing will happen at Xanthi.

You should inform Bulgarian Government that we hold them responsible for loss, and urge them to send stringent orders to stop repetition of such action elsewhere.

(Repeated to Salonica.)

[33606] No. 385.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.

(No. 458.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 17, 1913.

I TOLD the French Ambassador to-day of what had passed with the Austrian Ambassador about the cessation of hostilities and territorial division in the Balkans.

The French Ambassador agreed with my view; but he raised the question of how Greece was to be turned out of such places as Kavalla, even if the Powers were agreed. He said that he had already expressed the opinion to the Greek Minister that Greece

should not claim Kavalla. He also raised the question of what was to be done if the Turks refused to listen to the Powers about the Enos–Media line.

I said that we might at any rate tell the Turks that, if they retired within the Enos–Media line, the financial commission in Paris would not saddle them with any indemnity, and would make matters easy for them financially; whereas, if they disregarded the wishes of the Powers, they would get no financial assistance in such things. As to turning the Greeks out of Kavalla, I agreed that we should not like to take part against Greece; but the Powers could hardly move in the matter at all till they felt that they were more or less in agreement between themselves as to the territorial settlement in the Balkans.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[30424] No. 386.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Elliot.

(No. 80.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 17, 1913.

WITH reference to your despatch No. 142 of the 27th ultimo, stating that your Austrian colleague had not yet received instructions to make representations to the Greek Government regarding the preferential treatment of Greek produce in Crete, I have to inform you that a telegram has been despatched to His Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna instructing him to request the Austro-Hungarian Government to authorise their Minister at Athens as soon as possible to join in the proposed representation.

With regard to the question of a collective representation to the Greek Government respecting the sanitary service in the territories occupied by the allies, I transmit to you herewith copies of correspondence, which will show the action taken by His Majesty's Government in the matter.*

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[33155] No. 387.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Cartwright.

(No. 148.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 17, 1913.

THE Austrian Ambassador told me to-day that he had the following instructions with regard to bringing the question of Mount Athos before the *réunion* :—

"Les couvents du Mont-Athos forment une république autonome, indépendante et neutre.

"Il est donc interdit aux bâtiments de guerre des autres Puissances de s'arrêter—sauf en cas de force majeure—dans les eaux de la presqu'île.

"Pour exercer la police maritime et sanitaire le long de la côte, la communauté pourrait entretenir des bâtiments, à l'exclusion de sous-marins, d'un tonnage qui ne dépasse pas 300 tonnaux chacun, armés de canons d'un calibre de 7 cm. au maximum, mais sans installation pour lancer des torpilles ou pour poser des mines. Le nombre des bâtiments de service ne devrait pas excéder deux.

"Tout le territoire qui constitue la presqu'île portant le nom de Mont-Athos est la propriété complète et exclusive des vingt grands monastères situés sur la Sainte-Montagne.

"Les nouveaux arrivants ne peuvent s'établir sur la presqu'île qu'en prenant chez ces monastères des parcelles de territoire en ferme. Il est entendu que les communautés religieuses orthodoxes de toutes les Puissances auront le droit d'affermer des terres pour leurs établissements religieux. L'établissement d'éléments nouveaux sur le Mont-Athos est domaine exclusif de l'administration intérieure soumis aux antiques usages locaux.

"Aucun État orthodoxe ne jouira au Mont-Athos d'une situation privilégiée ou exclusive; il se soumettra au pouvoir canonique avec une religieuse observation des usages de la Sainte-Montagne."

* "Eastern Sanitary Reforms" Print [6996], [10538], [13370], [14006], [19048].

I said that we could not possibly take up the discussion of the question of Mount Athos at the *réunion* just now. Our hands were full. At the last meeting we had been for considerably more than two hours occupied with the discussion of the question of the organisation of Albania. At the next meeting, in addition to the further discussion of this question, unless someone made positive objection, I should make a proposal that a commission should be appointed to delimit the southern portion of Albania, on the condition that Koritza and Stylos should go to Albania, provided it was understood that Servia and Greece were to be allowed to have a conterminous frontier in Macedonia and that the Ægean islands, as previously stipulated, should go to Greece. I would therefore suggest that Count Mensdorff should communicate to us copies of Count Berchtold's view about Mount Athos, that it might be taken into discussion when it was possible to do so.

Count Mensdorff said that there had been no settlement with regard to Mount Athos, and this must be clearly understood.

I said that, when the Russian Government had put forward a proposal and the Austrian Government had raised only two points with regard to it, and these had been accepted, I had assumed that no one wished to say anything further about Mount Athos, and the discussion had come to an end; but technically the Austrian Government were within their right in saying that no definite resolution had been recorded.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[33607] No. 388.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Cartwright.

(No. 149.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 17, 1913.

IN speaking to Count Mensdorff to-day of the possibility of getting an agreement about the organisation of Albania so long as there was nothing in the draft proposal to raise a presumption that the control of the Powers would cease when the commission came to an end, I pointed out that, when he and the Italian Ambassador had suggested the elimination of the suzerainty of the Sultan, they had done so on the ground that, as the suzerainty was in any case to be purely nominal, the change was not of importance, and, as Turkey did not wish to maintain the suzerainty, there was no possible reason for doing so. If it had been stated at the time that with the suzerainty of the Sultan was to disappear the need for control by the Powers, the matter would have assumed a very different aspect.

Count Mensdorff said that there had been developments of view in Vienna.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[33976] No. 389.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Cartwright.[*]

(No. 151.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 17, 1913.

IN the course of to-day, before the *réunion* met, I saw the French and Russian Ambassadors together, the German Ambassador separately, and the Austrian and Italian Ambassadors together.

I found that the Russian Government favoured a naval demonstration against Turkey, and the Russian Ambassador told me that he did not think that Russia could allow Turkey to remain at Adrianople.

The French Ambassador told me that his Government would agree to a naval demonstration if all the other Powers agreed; but his Government doubted its efficacy, and did not see what was to be done if it failed.

I said that I did not suppose that the British Government would separate themselves from the other Powers if they decided on a naval demonstration, but I

[*] Also to Sir F. Bertie (No. 460), Sir E. Goschen (No. 234), Sir R. Rodd (No. 187), and Sir G. Buchanan No. 258).

doubted its efficacy. The only alternative seemed to be continuous pressure and refusal on every opportunity of all support and help to the Turkish Government until they accepted the Enos–Midia line.

The French Ambassador observed to me that the Turkish Government would not be very frightened by the refusal of financial help. They knew that several of the Powers had already such financial interests in Turkey that they could not allow a Turkish financial collapse.

I said that, nevertheless, if financial help was given owing to this consideration in the last resort, it might imply an amount of European control that would not be very favourable to Turkey.

The Russian Ambassador gave me to understand that very good progress had been made between St. Petersburgh and Vienna in adjusting the views of the two Governments as to what the settlement between the Balkan States should be. M. Sazonof wished, therefore, that the question should be brought before the *réunion*, that the five belligerents should meet where they pleased, and draw up their own terms of peace, but that these should be subject to the revision of the Powers at a conference afterwards.

I observed that, after what I had said in Parliament when the *réunion* was first instituted, such a conference could not well be in London.

M. Cambon said that it would come naturally from me, after what I had said in Parliament, to propose that the conference should be in Paris; but he had some information that the Germans were likely to object to Paris.

The Russian Ambassador said that, in that event, the conference might be at The Hague.

I said that it seemed scarcely necessary to mention the conference just yet.

I spoke to the German Ambassador of the difficulties about a naval demonstration against Turkey, and of the satisfactory rapprochement between Russian and Austrian views about a settlement between the Balkan States.

Subsequently I spoke in the same sense to the Austrian and Italian Ambassadors.

The Austrian Ambassador told me that he was prepared to agree to the ten years for the Commission of Control for the organisation of Albania, provided that all the rest of the Austro-Italian project was accepted.

I explained to him and the Italian Ambassador that I was sorry that they had not accepted the amendment of the French Ambassador to their project, because the visits to Rome and Vienna of Essad Pasha, and the intrigues of men like Ismail Kemal, had created the suspicion that there was a sort of tame Provisional Government in Albania already, domesticated by Austria and Italy, and in fact their creature, and that the intention was to get the Powers to recognise this Government.

The Austrian Ambassador assured me that there was no foundation for this suspicion.

I said that, though I did not share it myself, they must find some words for their project that would dissipate the suspicion.

The Ambassadors asked me whether I could say anything about the delimitation of the south of Albania, but the Italian Ambassador urged that the Ægean islands must not be mentioned in connection with it, because the situation was so entirely changed by the large and unexpected acquisition of territory that Greece was to obtain.

I said that I did not think that the inclusion of Koritza and Stylos in Albania could be agreed to without an understanding about the islands.

This preface should make the following account of the proceedings of the *réunion* to-day intelligible :—

"Sir E. Grey exprime l'avis que les États belligérants—Roumanie, Serbie, Grèce, Monténégro et Bulgarie—doivent être encouragés à réunir leurs plénipotentiaires afin de mettre un terme aux hostilités et de rechercher les conditions d'un accord pour le rétablissement de la paix.

"Les arrangements à intervenir seront soumis à l'examen et à l'approbation des Puissances, qui s'entendront à cet effet.

"L'avis de Sir E. Grey ne soulève aucune objection de la part des Ambassadeurs, qui le soumettront à l'approbation de leurs Gouvernements.

"Le Comte Mensdorff dit que l'amendement de l'Ambassadeur de France à l'alinéa 7 ne paraît pas devoir être accepté par son Gouvernement. Il déclare, ainsi que le Marquis Imperiali, que la prolongation à dix années des pouvoirs de la Commission de Contrôle serait acceptée si l'ensemble des propositions était adopté.

"Sir E. Grey propose de rédiger l'alinéa 7 de la façon suivante :—

"'Le Prince sera nommé dans un délai de six mois au plus tard. En attendant la désignation du Prince, le fonctionnement de l'administration, y compris la gendarmerie, sera contrôlé par la commission internationale, avec le concours des autorités locales.'

"Sir E. Grey exprime, à titre personnel, l'opinion que les Puissances ne peuvent se dérober à l'obligation qu'elles ont assumée de délimiter la ligne Énos–Midia pour fixer la frontière turco-bulgare.

"Le fait de l'avance des troupes turques au delà de cette ligne soulève une question que Sir E. Grey doit soumettre au Cabinet, et il désire que les Ambassadeurs veuillent bien s'enquérir des vues de leurs Gouvernements à ce sujet."

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[33608] No. 390.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir H. Bax-Ironside.

(No. 109.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 17, 1913.

THE Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires came to see me to-day. He referred to an article in the "Times" to the effect that Bulgaria had no right to appeal to the Powers, and he said that, if that was my view, he supposed that I thought he had no right to come to see me.

I said that I certainly thought that Bulgaria had brought these consequences upon herself. She had added greatly to the embarrassments of Europe, and she had no right to expect others to interfere to save her from the consequences of her own action. The outrages at Seres reported by the Greeks had now been confirmed to me by one of our own consular authorities, and this sort of thing of course alienated sympathy. As a matter of fact, it was probable that the Powers would make a collective representation in Constantinople that Turkey should keep within the Enos–Media line. We ourselves had already spoken in this sense, and I had added the warning that, if Turkey embarked on a forward policy, she might provoke consequences as disastrous to her as those that the forward policy of Bulgaria had brought upon Bulgaria. I could hardly use stronger language than this.

The Chargé d'Affaires then spoke with much emotion of the situation. With regard to the alleged Bulgarian outrages, he told me that he had risked many times in the last fortnight his position with his own Government by telling them that, if one-tenth of what was stated was true, it would be far worse for Bulgaria than a defeat in battle.

I said that I respected his personal feelings in this matter.

He then said that no doubt blame must rest upon the Bulgarian authorities for the course that events had taken in the renewal of the war; but, whatever faults might be laid at the door of Dr. Danef, the Chargé d'Affaires thought that he was being blamed excessively, for he had been willing to go to St. Petersburgh. The Chargé d'Affaires spoke with great feeling of the deplorable situation in Sophia.

I said that there was more than one authority in Bulgaria: there was the King, the Government, and the military authorities. It was not for me to say who was to blame; but I could assure him that I felt that, whatever mistakes had been made, a whole nation ought not to suffer excessively for the mistakes of one individual or a few individuals. I assured him that my sympathy was with him personally in his feeling about the matter.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[31158] No. 391.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Elliot.

(No. 81.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 17, 1913.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copy of a letter which I have received from Messrs. Teofani and Co. (Limited) regarding their interests at Cavalla, and of the reply I have returned thereto.*

In view of the fact that a Greek occupation of Cavalla has now succeeded the Bulgarian, you should request the Greek Government to give the necessary instructions to secure the company's immunity from interference in the future.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[31158] No. 392.

Foreign Office to Messrs. Teofani and Co.

Gentlemen, *Foreign Office, July* 17, 1913.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant expressing the fear that your interests at Cavalla may suffer through the interference of the Bulgarian authorities.

In view of the fact that a Greek occupation of Cavalla has now succeeded the Bulgarian, Sir E. Grey has instructed His Majesty's Minister at Athens to bring the facts mentioned in your letter to the notice of the Greek Government, and to request them to give the necessary instructions to secure your company's immunity from interference in the future.

I am, &c.
W LANGLEY.

[33017] No. 393.

Count de Salis to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 18.)

(No. 42.)
Sir, *Cettinjé, July* 12, 1913.

ON the conclusion of the arrangement reported in my preceding despatch for the evacuation of San Giovanni di Medua on the 16th July, the Montenegrin Government addressed to the representatives of the Powers the note, of which I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy, insisting on the sincerity of their intention to evacuate Albanian territory, on which after the 16th of this month not a single Montenegrin soldier would be left.

In thanking M. Plamenatz for this communication, which would be brought at once to your notice, I was obliged to say that I had just received a complaint from Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Burney that a post of Montenegrin gendarmerie had been placed in charge of the village of Oboti, on the Boyana. The place (which is of some importance, since, as it is the highest point to which steamers of a certain draught can ascend the river, goods for Scutari are unloaded there) appeared to be within the 10-kilometre radius of Scutari, and therefore expressly under the charge of the international forces. Incidents of this kind might easily serve to throw doubts on the good faith of the Montenegrin Government.

M. Plamenatz explained that it had been their intention to establish a post at Goritza, which was, it was understood, to be on the future frontier line between Montenegro and Albania, but their men, not finding accommodation there, had gone to Oboti. It was agreed between us that orders should be sent at once to recall them.

I have, &c.
J. DE SALIS.

---

* Nos. 119 and 392.

Enclosure in No. 393.

M. Plamenatz to Count de Salis.

M. le Ministre, *Cettigné, le 28 juin (11 juillet)*, 1913.

LE Gouvernement Royal, à la suite de certains bruits qui ont pour but de faire croire que le Monténégro n'a pas l'intention d'évacuer l'Albanie, trouve nécessaire de communiquer à votre Excellence les faits suivants avec la prière de bien vouloir les communiquer à votre Gouvernement, si possible par la voie la plus courte :—

Le Monténégro par dépêche, en date du 21 avril (4 mai), année courante, informait son Excellence Sir Edward Grey, Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de la Grande-Bretagne, qu'il remettait le sort de la ville de Scutari entre les mains des Grandes Puissances d'Europe et le 2 (15) mai passé il évacuait la ville de Scutari et ses environs, en laissant seulement 1,000 hommes à Taraboche et à Siroka pour garder le matériel de guerre et aider au transport de celui-ci, et cela d'après un accord fait entre le représentant du Gouvernement Royal et les chefs des divisions navales internationales.

Le 11 (24) mai le Ministère Royal de la Guerre a réduit le nombre de nos soldats sur Taraboche et Siroka à 200 hommes seulement, et le 26 mai (8 juin) il donnait l'ordre de ne pas laisser un seul homme à Scutari et ses environs.

A cette date il ne restait sur le territoire de l'Albanie que 120 hommes, à Saint-Jean-de-Medua, qui y étaient indispensables pour garder le matériel et les provisions militaires et aider à l'embarquement de celles-ci pour le port d'Antivari.

Le 3 (16) juin la garde de Medua a été reduite par un ordre du Ministère Royal de la Guerre à soixante hommes seulement, que la maladie a réduit à son tour à quarante-cinq, qui le 2 (15) juillet prochain quitteront définitivement Saint-Jean-de-Medua.

Après cette date un seul soldat monténégrin ne se trouverait plus en Albanie. Le Gouvernement Royal, après avoir cédé au conseil de ses amis sur la question principale, était décidé de se conformer à leur volonté sur toutes les autres questions.

Les bruits qu'on faisait courir sur l'intention du Monténégro de rester en Albanie, qu'il avait cependant gagnée avec le sang des meilleurs de ses fils, étaient lancés dans un but tendancieux et inimical pour le Monténégro.

Veuillez, &c.
P. PLAMENATZ.

[33061] No. 394.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 18.)

(No. 619.)

Sir, *Constantinople, July* 13, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a despatch from His Majesty's acting consul-general at Salonica reporting on Greco-Bulgarian hostilities since the outbreak of war.

I venture to suggest that a copy of enclosed despatch might be forwarded to the War Office.

I have, &c.
CHARLES M. MARLING.

Enclosure in No. 394.

Acting Consul-General Morgan to Sir G. Lowther.

(No. 64. Confidential.)

Sir, *Salonica, July* 6, 1913.

IN continuation of my immediately preceding despatch, I have the honour to report that in the evening of Tuesday, the 1st July, the King of Greece arrived on board the "Sphacteria," and early on the following morning, the 2nd July, left for Aivatly with his staff, the headquarters being shortly afterwards transferred to Baldja.

It was now known that the Greek forces were meeting with unexpected success, and news of Servian successes in the Ishtib region helped to increase the content of the Greeks.

During the course of the day the Greek troops, in spite of accurate Bulgarian artillery fire, succeeded in driving the Bulgarian troops before them, and, after capturing Avret Hissar, continued their march towards Kukush (Kilkish), where the Bulgarians were reported to be strongly entrenched. A number of strategical points were taken on this day, but the town of Kukush and part of the surrounding heights still remained in the hands of the Bulgarians, and were only captured after a three days' battle.

Simultaneously, Greek troops were engaged in fighting Bulgarians at Zarovo (north of Langaza) and before Nigrita.

On Thursday, the 3rd July, the Greek troops operating on the right bank of the Vardar retook Ghevgheli from the Bulgarians, and, crossing the river, marched towards the defile of Furka (north-west of Doiran).

On the same day the Greek troops, after a battle in which they were victorious and captured 1,500 prisoners, occupied Nigrita, where the Bulgarians in retiring had carried out a general massacre of the inhabitants without distinction of age or sex.

On Friday, the 4th July, after fighting lasting three days, in which the Bulgarian artillery was handled with great skill, the Greeks succeeded in capturing all the Bulgarian positions near Kukush, put the Bulgarians to flight, and the town of Kukush fell into their hands. On the same day Lahana, on the Salonica–Serres road, was occupied by them, and hopes are entertained of a speedy capture of Serres.

According to eye-witnesses the Greek troops showed astonishing courage and enthusiasm. The Bulgarian artillery fire is unanimously described as being of remarkable accuracy, but neither this nor the rifle fire of the enemy, strongly entrenched, seems to have been able to check the Greek advance, and once at close quarters the Bulgarian soldiers seemed to have been seized with panic and to have fled in disorder.

The disposition of the Greek forces would seem to have been as follows :—

The 10th division, composed mostly of Evzones, operated on the west bank of the Vardar, and, moving up from Gumenjeh, recaptured Ghevgheli from the Bulgarians, and, crossing the Vardar, stormed the defile of Furka, and are now reported to have taken Doiran.

The 3rd, 4th, and 5th divisions, joined on Tuesday, the 1st July, by the 2nd division, coming from Salonica after capturing the Bulgarian garrison here, moved northward from Salonica, and, coming in contact with the Bulgarian forces, drove them back, captured Avret Hissar, and, after three days' fighting, the town of Kukush.

A part of the 8th division moved north from Salonica, keeping between the 10th division on the one hand and the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th on the other.

The 6th division moved up from Langaza and pushed along the Salonica–Serres road, keeping in touch with the four divisions on its left and the 1st division on its right. It captured Ligovan (Negovan), and co-operated with the 1st division in the capture of Lahana.

The 1st division, coming up from the south-east, captured Lahana, and joined up with the 6th division, both then moving on towards Orleko (Orljak). Twelve Bulgarian guns and three machine-guns are reported captured from the Bulgarians at Lahana.

The 7th division, moving north along the west side of the Taminos Lake, defeated a Bulgarian force near Nigrita, capturing that town and 1,500 prisoners of the 69th regiment, and made its way towards Orleko to cut the Bulgarian retreat from Lahana.

According to the Greek press bureau the number of Bulgarian troops at Kukush was 50,000, of whom 24,000, forming the 14th, 16th, 24th, 29th, 32nd, and 41st regiments, were concentrated round the town. In another communiqué it was reported that the Bulgarian general, Dimitrieff, having under him the 14th division, held the centre of the Bulgarian line at Kukush.

Yesterday, the 5th July, 500 Bulgarian prisoners were brought here and sent to Greece.

The Greeks expect shortly to fight the second big battle of the campaign near Demir Hisar. Although the Greeks claim to have met the bulk of the Bulgarian army at Kukush, some authorities here are of opinion that the mass of the Bulgarian forces is still to be encountered and that more serious battles are yet to be fought.

A continuous stream of wounded is arriving in Salonica by road and by rail, the

total number up to the present being estimated at some 9,000. The majority of these are only slightly wounded, having been mostly struck in the left hand, and many will in a short time be able to rejoin their regiments.

I have, &c.
JAMES MORGAN.

[33008] No. 395.

Sir R Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 18.)

(No. 184.)
Sir, *Rome, July 14, 1913.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 169 of the 3rd July, I have the honour to report that I asked the Secretary-General of the Italian Foreign Office whether he had seen Essad Pasha when he came to Rome, and, if so, whether he had given him any information about things in Albania. Signor de Martino said Essad had called at the Foreign Office. He did not appear to be a person who need be taken very seriously. He displayed great anxiety to be allowed to collect a force, which he represented as being readily available, with which to attack the Servians who were in occupation of Albanian territory. He was told that such designs would be altogether inconsistent with the neutrality of Albania which was contemplated by the programme of the Powers, and that any provocation of hostilities with Servian garrisons would lead to very serious consequences. I understand that he has gone to Vienna, where it is possible he may advocate a similar proposal.

I have, &c.
RENNELL RODD.

[32997] No. 396.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 18.)

(No. 380.)
Sir, *Paris, July 16, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith, copy of a despatch which I have received from Sir Paul Harvey, British Delegate to the Balkan Financial Commission, relative to the Samacov mine concession.

I have, &c.
FRANCIS BERTIE.

Enclosure in No. 396.

Sir P. Harvey to Sir Edward Grey.

(No. 24.)
Sir, *Paris, July 16, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 6 of the 14th July, transmitting copies of documents relative to the Samacov mine concession, and to inform you that copies of the contour plans of the concession will not be required by the Balkan Financial Commission.

The only point of difficulty which arises in connection with this matter is that, although the contract for the concession of the mine was signed in April 1912, the firman ratifying the concession was only granted on the 5th February last, that is to say, after the territory in which the mine is situated had passed into the occupation of the Bulgarian forces.

The point of Turkish law involved, as to the position of the concessionnaires during the period between the signature of the contract and the issue of the firman, was submitted to a sub-committee of members of the Balkan Financial Commission, with special legal competence, among whom was the Bulgarian delegate, and I have to report that this sub-committee has come to the conclusion, concurred in by the Concessions Committee, that the contract must be considered as being binding even before the firman issued, the firman being merely declaratory and not constitutive of rights.

In these circumstances the Bulgarian Government will, in the view of the Committee, which the Plenary Commission will undoubtedly ratify, be substituted to

the Ottoman Government in the latter's obligations to the Concessionnaires in question, and will be asked to carry out the necessary formalities for the ratification of the contract of April 1912, the firman issued subsequent to the outbreak of hostilities being disregarded.

At my request it was recorded that these formalities should involve no cost to the Concessionnaires.

I have, &c.
H. P. HARVEY.

[32998] No. 397.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 18.)

(No. 381.)
Sir, *Paris, July 16, 1913.*

I HAD an appointment to be received by the Minister for Foreign Affairs at 6·30 yesterday evening. On my arrival at the Quay d'Orsay I found the Russian Ambassador waiting to see M. Pichon. He told me that the Servians and Bulgarians were ready to accept the arbitration of Russia. He learnt that London was becoming very philhellene, but the pretensions of the Greeks were absurd, and the boasting language of the Greek Minister here was unworthy of a man in his position.

I reminded M. Isvolsky of the feeling of the horror which was created in England by the Bulgarian atrocities in the time of Mr. Gladstone and what effect politically they had had. Now it appeared that the atrocities of which the Greeks complained had been committed, not by the Turks, but by Bulgarian troops, and they had, as was natural, created a great prejudice against a people capable of such horrible massacres and cruelties. The Greek Government had taken advantage, as was also natural, of the feeling in Europe on the subject of the proceedings of the Bulgarians to plead that they could not leave liable to such treatment people of the Greek race inhabiting districts from which the Greek army had driven the Bulgarian troops.

M. Isvolsky admitted that atrocities had been committed by the Bulgarians, but he pleaded that mutal race hatred was indigenous to the Balkan peninsular and was not peculiar to the Bulgarians. He then went on to say that he was about to inform M. Pichon that M. Sazonof was of opinion that the conclusion of peace might be hastened by the despatch of a Bulgarian plenipotentiary to attend the meeting of the representatives of Servia and Greece at Nish proposed by M. Pashitch. Our conversation was interrupted by the arrival of the Bulgarian Minister who was in a very nervous and agitated state. He informed us that he had just come from an interview with the President of the Republic and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, for the Roumanians had occupied Varna. The officekeeper then came in to announce that M. Pichon was ready to receive the Russian Ambassador, and M. Stanciof and I were alone together. He told me that he was the only person who had cypher communication with the King of Bulgaria, that His Majesty had telegraphed directing him to appeal to the French Government, begging that they would bring about an intervention of the Powers in order to cause the cessation of hostilities, for the Roumanians had occupied Varna, and if warlike operations continued and the people of Sophia learnt what the situation was, there would be revolution.

I asked the Bulgarian Minister what he expected the Powers to do. He said that they ought to insist on the cessation of hostilities, so that they might decide on the conditions of peace or allow Russia to decide.

I suggested to M. Stanciof that, if the decision were left to Russia and she were impartial, her sentence would certainly not please all the belligerents, and if one or more of them objected and refused to abide by her decision, who was to enforce it; and it might also be displeasing to Austria, which would endanger her relations with Russia. There might be the same danger to peace between the Great Powers if they undertook to settle the terms of peace between the Balkan States, and their decision were rejected. They would then be in the predicament of having either to submit to the rebuff or to proceed to enforce those terms, and I did not think that either the British Government or the French Government would accept to occupy such a position. Why could not the Balkan States negotiate terms between them?

M. Stanciof said that it would be impossible to negotiate on the field of battle, as was proposed by the Greeks. There was no Bulgarian fit to send on such a mission, and moreover, before negotiators could meet at Nish or elsewhere, there would be a

catastrophe at Sophia. The King of Bulgaria would be ready to submit to any conditions approved by the Great Powers, but there was no time to lose. My conversation with M. Stanciof was broken off by the return of M. Isvolsky from his interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the announcement that M. Pichon was ready to receive me. His Excellency informed me that the Bulgarian Minister had in the name of King Ferdinand asked for the intervention of all the Powers to settle the conditions of peace, and that the answer made to M. Stanciof by the President of the Republic had been that the French Government would be prepared to adopt, in concert with the other Powers, any proposals calculated to bring about peace as rapidly as possible. M. Pichon said that he was telegraphing to that effect to the French Ambassadors at the several capitals concerned.

M. Pichon further informed me of the communication made to him by the Russian Ambassador on the part of M. Sazonof to which I have referred in the earlier part of my present despatch, but M. Sazonof was not aware of the occupation of Varna by the Roumanians when he instructed M. Isvolsky to make the communication in question.

I was at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs again this evening, and I there met the Bulgarian Minister, who, as I acquainted you by telegraph, had received a further telegram from King Ferdinand, who wished that you should be informed that the Roumanians having occupied Varna, are marching on Tirnova and Sophia, to which capital the population of the country traversed by the invading army was fleeing in terror. M. Stanciof said that there would be a battle at Sophia, for there was a military force of over 100,000 Bulgarians there and in the neighbourhood. There was no Ministry, for Dr. Danef had resigned and nobody had been found to take his place. The King was the only responsible person in authority, and His Majesty asked that the Great Powers should insist on the Roumanians desisting from any further advance. The Turks were on the point of occupying Lozengrad and then would march on Adrianople. The King urged that they should be called upon to withdraw within the frontier line of Enos-Midia which had been accepted by the Porte in London. The Servians had, M. Stanciof said, halted, but the Greeks continued to advance notwithstanding Bulgarian protests.

I have, &c.
FRANCIS BERTIE.

[33000] No. 398.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 18.)

(No. 383.)
Sir,
Paris, July 17, 1913.

I HAVE the honour, with reference to my telegram No. 98 of to-day's date, to transmit to you herewith a letter from M. Stanciof, Bulgarian Minister in Paris enclosing a telegram from the King of Bulgaria and a memorandum amplifying it, on the subject of the situation in Bulgaria.

I have, &c.
FRANCIS BERTIE.

Enclosure 1 in No. 398.

Bulgarian Minister to Sir F. Bertie.

(Très Confidentiel.)
M. l'Ambassadeur,
38, *Avenue Kléber, Paris, le 16 juillet*, 1913.

PERMETTEZ-MOI de vous envoyer ces lignes par pneumatique, car il me semble que l'urgence est grande et je ne veux pas, en outre, leur donner un caractère trop officiel. Je suis sûr que votre Excellence ne peut que partager mes prévisions et même mes craintes. Oserais-je demander de faire télégraphier leur contenu à votre Ministre des Affaires Étrangères?

Sentiments de respectueuse considération,
STANCIOF.

Enclosure 2 in No. 398.

Telegram received by Bulgarian Minister at Paris from King Ferdinand.

Sophia, le 17 juillet, 1913.

ARMEE turque s'est emparée hier soir de Lulé-Bourgas; elle avance vers Lozengrade, ayant renvoyé de Constantinople Natchevitch ; elle essayera sans doute ce soir reprendre Andrinople.

Les troupes roumaines ont occupé Varna et avancent dans la direction de Tirnova et Vratza semant l'angoisse et la désolation autour d'elles. Vieillards, femmes et enfants fuient désemparés, affolés vers Sophia.

L'armée grecque avance vers Névrokop pour rencontrer les 2e et 3e armées bulgares.

Il est nécessaire d'attirer d'urgence l'attention de l'Europe sur ces faits graves et ces menaçantes éventualités.

Enclosure 3 in No. 398.

Supplementary Memorandum.

(Très Confidentiel.)

NE pas perdre de vue qu'il y a en Bulgarie environ 80,000 prisonniers turcs, qui sont très bien traités, mais pas très bien gardés ; si ces Turcs apprennent que leurs troupes avancent, ils peuvent se livrer facilement à des massacres. Une fois de plus, l'Europe sera responsable. Il faut penser que dans les villes bulgares il n'y a actuellement que des vieillards, des femmes et des enfants.

Autre chose : à Sophia il y a des troupes en grand nombre, naturellement si les Roumains, dans leur aveuglement, avancent jusqu'à Sophia, n'est-il pas à supposer qu'il y aura forcément une résistance militaire, car peut-on laisser les Roumains envahir la capitale sans opposer une résistance? Comment peut-on expliquer la marche en avant des Roumains après leurs dernières déclarations? L'Europe veut-elle une nouvelle guerre? L'Europe veut-elle une révolution en Bulgarie? Conclusion : il faut agir vite pour arrêter la marche insensée des Roumains et l'invasion des Turcs en contradiction flagrante avec le Traité de Londres.

Ces deux questions sont indépendantes du conflit armée entre Grècs, Serbes et Bulgares.

STANCIOF.

Paris, le 17 juillet, 1913.

[33001] No. 399.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 18.)

(No. 384.)
Sir,
Paris, July 17, 1913.

ON the receipt of your telegram No. 262 of the 8th instant, I addressed a memorandum to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the sense of the instructions contained therein on the subject of the extra duties on alcohol, the revenue for the sale of salt, the lease of the fishery rights, and the surtax imposed by Turkey at Scutari.

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith M. Pichon's reply.

His Excellency acquaints me with the information which he has received with regard to the fiscal matters in question, and with his views as to how they should be treated.

I have, &c.
FRANCIS BERTIE.

Enclosure in No. 399.

M. Pichon to Sir F. Bertie.

M. l'Ambassadeur, *Paris, le* 16 *juillet*, 1913.

EN réponse à la note de votre Excellence, en date du 9 de ce mois, au sujet de la levée des surtaxes fiscales et douanières à Scutari d'Albanie, j'ai l'honneur de vous exposer les considérations suivantes. D'après les renseignements qui me sont communiqués, depuis l'époque de la guerre italo-turque, les agents de la Dette publique ottomane perçoivent, à titre d'impôt de guerre, à Scutari d'Albanie, comme dans le reste de l'Empire, une surtaxe de 10 paras par kilogramme sur la vente du sel et une surtaxe égale au droit normal sur l'alcool. Le produit de ces surtaxes est versé au Trésor, défalcation faite du 25 pour cent qui appartient à la Dette publique ottomane pour le service de l'amortissement. En ce qui concerne le produit des pêcheries, il est affecté au service de l'emprunt dit des pêcheries.

Il semble que, substitués en fait au Pouvoir souverain, les représentants des Puissances à Scutari seraient en droit de demander aux commissaires de la Dette publique la remise entre leurs mains des excédents des produits de la surtaxe de guerre. Au moment où les Puissances se préoccupent de faire valoir les droits des porteurs de titres ottomans à l'égard des États cessionnaires de territoires ottomans, il pourrait, par contre, y avoir des inconvénients à laisser les représentants des Grandes Puissances ne pas tenir compte des droits de l'Administration de la Dette publique.

En dehors de la surtaxe de guerre, dont la perception peut sans inconvénient être continuée jusqu'à l'établissement d'un régime normal et stable pour l'Albanie, le Gouvernement Impérial ottoman avait établi sur les marchandises, provenant des États avec lesquels il était en guerre, une taxe douanière de 100 pour cent *ad valorem*. Il paraît difficile de s'appuyer sur des principes de droit précis pour prendre des décisions à l'égard de cette surtaxe, et j'estime, comme le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique, qu'il y a lieu de laisser à l'amiral britannique et à ses collègues toute latitude pour en suspendre ou en continuer la perception. Ces taxes douanières ne rentrent pas d'ailleurs dans les perceptions faites par les commissaires de la Dette publique, et le Gouvernement de fait établi actuellement à Scutari serait fondé, s'il les maintenait, à en appliquer le produit aux dépenses d'intérêt général auxquelles il doit pourvoir.

Agréez, &c.
(Pour le Ministre et par autorisation),
PALÉOLOGUE.

[33609] No. 400.

Telegrams communicated by Count Benckendorff, July 18, 1913.

(1.)

M. Sazonof to Count Benckendorff.

Saint-Pétersbourg, le 4 (17) *juillet*, 1913.

LE langage tenu par le Grand Vizir à M. de Giers nous paraît incompatible avec le point de vue des Grandes Puissances. Si la Turquie croit ne pas avoir à tenir compte des décisions des Puissances, le résultat de celles élaborées à Londres se trouverait gravement compromis.

Il nous semble qu'il conviendrait de déclarer à la Sublime Porte que les Puissances ne sauraient revenir sur les décisions adoptées et en même temps de donner à leurs délégués l'instruction de procéder sans délai à la délimitation de la frontière turco-bulgare.

Si la Sublime Porte tentait de se dérober par des réponses évasives, cette déclaration pourrait, le cas échéant, et si cela devenait nécessaire, être appuyée par une démonstration navale collective.

(2.)

Russian Ambassador at Constantinople to M. Sazonof.

Constantinople, le 3 (16) *juillet*, 1913.

LE Grand Vizir dément que les troupes ottomanes aient dépassé la ligne Énos-Midia.

En outre, son Altesse s'efforça de me démontrer que les modifications récentes de la situation dans les Balkans donnaient le droit à la Turquie de considérer annulé le Traité de Londres, et que, d'ailleurs, ni l'opinion publique turque ni l'armée ne pardonneraient au Gouvernement son inaction. Je répondis au Grand Vizir que le Traité de Londres avait été signé sous l'auspice des Puissances et qu'aucun des États ex-alliés ne l'avait enfreint pour ce qui concerne la Turquie ; que, par conséquent, la Turquie deviendrait seule responsable de toute infraction en ce sens, et, le cas échéant, aurait à en supporter les conséquences.

Je m'efforçai de représenter au Grand Vizir tout le danger d'une politique aventureuse. Je lui dis que rien n'excluait que, la paix conclue entre les États des Balkans, la Turquie ne soit confrontée avec une nouvelle alliance contre elle des trois, ce qui cette fois pourrait rendre douteuse l'attitude même de la Roumanie.

Je crains que mes arguments n'aient pas suffi à convaincre entièrement le Grand Vizir, qui redoute la pression du comité, décidé à l'occupation d'Andrinople.

[33086] No. 401.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 18.)

(No. 290.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July* 17, 1913.

MY telegram No. 276 of 13th July.

Fighting has occurred in neighbourhood of Struma between Greek and Bulgarian forces.

Greek division has been routed in Struma defile, losing many killed and wounded.

During last four days only outpost engagements have occurred between Servians and Bulgarians.

(Sent to Constantinople, Bucharest, and Belgrade.)

[33087] No. 402.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 18.)

(No. 291.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July* 17, 1913.

MY telegram No. 285 of 16th July.

Formation of Ministry representing all parties having failed, King of Bulgarians has agreed to new Ministry with M. Radoslavof as President of the Council and M. Gennadief, leader of Stambulovist party, as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

It is not only strongly pro-Austrian, but rabidly anti-Russian, and contains no members favourable to Triple *Entente*.

(Sent to Constantinople, Belgrade, and Bucharest.)

[33100] No. 403.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 18.)

(No. 292.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July* 17, 1913.

MY immediately preceding telegram of 17th July.

New Minister for Foreign Affairs, who has just called, has asked me to inform you that Cabinet are entirely peacefully inclined, and that they will address circular to the Great Powers to-morrow, asking them to use their influence in favour of immediate cessation of hostilities.

(Confidential.)

The new Ministers are beginning to realise that Bulgaria is in a sad plight, and are searching round for aid on all sides.

They have already approached Austrian and Italian Ministers here respecting intervention in their favour at Bucharest, but, while the latter is giving them all support, they are so far disappointed with Austria.

Should Roumanians cut the railway to Varna, which largely supplies the capital, a battle is probable.

(Sent to Constantinople, Bucharest, and Belgrade.)

[33024] No. 404.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 18.)

(No. 344.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, July 17, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 329 of 16th July.

I saw Grand Vizier this afternoon, and read to him paraphrase of your instructions. His Highness said that Ottoman troops had not advanced beyond Enos–Midia straight line, and were now occupying Midia, Sarai, Kavitchdivan, Seidler, Mouradli [group undecypherable], Keshan, and Enos as stated in press.

He declined, however, to renew assurances that he gave me on 7th July (my telegram No. 323 of 7th July). Naturally, Government had yet taken no decision as to their future action. There were many factors in the situation, and amongst them the temper of the army and the possibility of resistance on the part of Bulgarians had to be taken into account. I said that presence of M. Natchevitch was proof enough that Bulgarians were unlikely to provoke incidents. On the contrary, action of Turkish troops at Rodosto were acts that could only be reconciled with state of war, and this made me fear that they sought to create pretext for advance. It would be deplorable if army was to dictate policy of Turkey. I was sure that very serious consequences foreseen by you could not have been considered by Government.

His Highness said that he was himself in favour of respecting Enos–Midia line, but could give no assurances.

Impression I gained was that chauvinistic elements of Committee have decided on forward policy, and that Grand Vizier was only endeavouring to gain time.

I venture to suggest immediate intimation to Hakki Pasha that success of his negotiations respecting 4 per cent. would be compromised by policy of adventure, which might act as a deterrent.

French Chargé d'Affaires has received instructions for collective *démarche*, and I presume I may join it when other representatives receive necessary instructions.

Austrian and Russian Ambassadors have already made strong representations, and French Chargé d'Affaires will do so to-morrow.

[33147] No. 405.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 18.)

(No. 345.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, July 18, 1913.*

REFORMS.

Berlin telegram No. 110 of 16th July and your telegram No. 332 of 16th July.

Commission of dragomans is making a preliminary study of the Russian and Turkish schemes conjointly, but taking the former as basis (see my telegram No. 317 of 5th July). As the Russian scheme approximates more to the 1895 scheme than does the Turkish, the British member is giving general support to his Russian colleague while confining himself to lines of 1895 scheme (see your telegram No. 498 of 4th July to St. Petersburgh).

The work of the commission may be finished in a week or ten days, when the results will be submitted to the Ambassadors.

[33152] No. 406.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 18.)

(No. 346.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, July 18, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 344 of 17th July.

The French Minister has made strong representations to the Grand Vizier and received practically the same reply as that given to me, the Grand Vizier adding that the army, excited by evidences of Bulgarian excesses, was clamouring to advance beyond the line.

The German Ambassador has informed the French Minister that he is willing to join in any step that may be decided on to arrest the Turks, but he has no faith in its efficacy.

I am disposed to agree with the German Ambassador, as the Committee press, commenting on your recent public statement, expressed conviction that owing to pacific sentiments prevailing in England there is no likelihood that the Powers will agree to employ active pressure.

[33162] No. 407.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 18.)

(No. 347.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Constantinople, July 18, 1913.*

AGREEMENT for prolongation of Tobacco Régie's concession was signed yesterday. It provides for advance of 1,500,000*l.* to Turkey, of which 200,000*l.* will be paid over at once.

[33151] No. 408.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 18.)

(No. 112.)
(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, July 18, 1913.*

REPORT has reached me that the King of the Bulgarians has made a direct appeal to the Emperor of Austria to help Bulgaria and to use his influence with Roumania to arrest further advance of her army towards Sophia. Should this report prove true, I think it doubtful whether Austria will act as requested, as the desire here is to do nothing which can irritate Roumania.

[33161] No. 409.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 18.)

(No. 109.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 18, 1913.*

SOPHIA telegram No. 289 of 17th July.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has promised the Russian Minister that the telegraph will not be cut, though private cypher messages will not be permitted. The Minister for Foreign Affairs says that if the Varna telegraph is not working the responsibility rests with Bulgarian authorities, as the Roumanian troops have not occupied Varna.

(Sent to Sophia.)

[33164] No. 410.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 18.)

(No. 110.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 18, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 106 of 17th July.

The Russian and French Ministers renewed their representations most energetically yesterday. The Russian Minister thinks that they made a distinct impression. The King, who is at present with the army, is about to return to Bucharest in order to consult the Cabinet regarding these representations. Meanwhile the Minister for Foreign Affairs renewed his assurance that the advance of the troops would not be hurried.

The Russian Minister tells me that the Bulgarian Government are sending a delegate to Nisch.

(Sent to Sophia, Athens, and Belgrade.)

[33165] No. 411.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 18.)

(No. 111.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 18, 1913.*

KING of Bulgarians telegraphed to King of Roumania 16th July. I understand that tenor of telegram wasthat Bulgaria was ready to make peace with Servians and Greeks, and asking what were Roumania's terms. Telegram was in friendly terms and expressed hope that present conflict would not leave lasting traces.

I do not know tenor of King of Roumania's reply. I understand that it was friendly but vague.

(Sent to Sophia, Athens, and Belgrade.)

[33160] No. 412.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 18.)

(No. 179.)
(Telegraphic.) *Belgrade, July 18, 1913.*

THE Prime Minister has returned from his interview with the Greek Premier at Uskub, and I learn that he informed the latter that the Greek territorial demands and other conditions appeared to him altogether too extravagant.

M. Venizelos, on the other hand, appeared surprised at the moderation of Servia's [? claim] (frontier now proposed by Prime Minister and agreed to by the military authorities is watershed between Vardar and Struma, including River Bregalitsa and part of Strumitsa), and said that he had the King and army to contend against, who were exasperated at Bulgarian atrocities. He would, however, do his best to restrain them, and would be willing, together with the Servian Government, to enter now into direct negotiations with the Bulgarians for conclusion of armistice. But he pointed out that if Bulgarians delayed making overtures or continued hostilities he would find it impossible to do anything to moderate Greek demand.

(Sent to Sophia, Athens, and Bucharest.)

[33168] No. 413.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 18.)

(No. 99.)
(Telegraphic.) *Paris, July 18, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 282 of 16th July.

Minister for Foreign Affairs sent on that date instructions to French representative at Constantinople similar to those sent to His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires there in your telegram No. 329 of 16th July, respecting forward movement on the part of Turkey.

[33170] No. 414.

Earl Granville to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 18.)

(No. 114. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Berlin, July 18, 1913.*

BALKANS.

I have communicated your telegram No. 228 of 17th July to Vienna to Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

He agrees as to the two cardinal points, and believes that Greece will be quite willing to leave Dedeagatch to Bulgaria. He would prefer to leave belligerents to settle territorial question amongst themselves. I said that I presumed that you feared that Austria or Russia [group omitted: ? would] disapprove settlement. Secretary of State is strongly averse to conference of Great Powers, firstly, because he thinks it too slow, and secondly, because he presumes you would not consent to another in London; St. Petersburgh and Vienna are too nearly concerned, Rome is too hot, and Paris impossible, owing to character of a certain Ambassador (M. Isvolsky). He would prefer Balkan [group undecypherable] Conference at Bucharest or elsewhere in which our Ministers might perhaps participate.

I asked whether, if there were substantial agreement between the Powers in the sense of your telegram, he would agree to joint representations to urge cessation of hostilities, and he said he thought so, but as you had not made a formal proposal he need not yet answer.

[33167] No. 415.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 18.)

(No. 268.)
(Telegraphic.) *St. Petersburgh, July 18, 1913.*

MINISTER for Foreign Affairs told me this morning that he had instructed Russian Ambassador to suggest to you that Powers should tell Turkey categorically that she would not be allowed to retain any territory beyond line fixed by Treaty of Peace. On my asking what he proposed Powers should do were Turkey not to listen to them, his Excellency spoke of naval demonstration. In reply to further questions which I addressed to him, his Excellency said Russia would not take any isolated action, but he seemed to think that, even if all the Powers could not be induced to take part in it, a naval demonstration might be made by some of them with tacit consent of the rest. I asked whether he had approached Powers of Triple Alliance with regard to some collective action at Constantinople, and his Excellency replied in negative, saying he preferred to leave matter in your hands.

He has, he told me, received assurances that Roumania will be content with Turtukai–Baltchik line, so he does not propose making further representations at Bucharest. Powers would, however, he thought, have to do something to induce Servia and Greece to reduce their demands. Russia could not allow Bulgaria to be excluded altogether from Ægean Sea, and several of his advisers at Ministry for Foreign Affairs thought it was not to Russia's interest that Greece should have Cavalla. I remarked that it seemed to me first thing to be done was for Russia and Austria to come to an understanding with regard to final settlement. His Excellency replied that there was now no reason to fear conflict of interests between the two Governments, but that whatever was done must be done by all Powers conjointly, and he did not wish to initiate direct negotiations with Austria on the subject.

In a second conversation which I had with him this afternoon I communicated to him substance of your telegram No. 228 of 17th July to Vienna. His Excellency said he quite agreed with two principles you had laid down, but that as Bulgaria would have Enos and Dedeagatch we could not support her claim to Cavalla, on the ground that she must have one port on Ægean Sea. He would telegraph his views to Russian Ambassador.

Minister for Foreign Affairs cannot make up his mind on the subject of Cavalla. On the one hand, he does not want Bulgaria to think Austria is supporting and Russia opposing her claims to that port, while he attaches weight to views of his advisers on the subject. On the other hand, he fears it will be very difficult to make Greece renounce her claims.

His Excellency told me latest news he had received from Constantinople gave him grounds to hope that Turkey would be reasonable.

From telegram he had received from Russian Minister from Sophia, King of Bulgarians, he said, seemed to be going off his head, as he was imputing to Russia design of deposing him and of excluding Crown Prince from succession, and of placing a Russian Grand Duke on Bulgarian throne.

[33097] No. 416.

Consul-General Smith to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 18.)

(No. 13.)
(Telegraphic.) *Decode.* *Odessa, July 18, 1913.*

VICE-CONSUL at Sevastopol reports arrival 17th July of five Bulgarian steamers. It is understood that they are fitted as transports.

(Repeated to St. Petersburgh and Constantinople.)

[32984] No. 417.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Barclay.

(No. 35.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 18, 1913.*

SIR H. BAX-IRONSIDE'S telegram No. 289 of 17th July: Bulgarian telegraphs. You may act accordingly if all your colleagues are similarly instructed.

[32792] No. 418.

Sir Edward Grey to Count Mensdorff.

HIS Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, and has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of his Excellency's communication of the 16th instant relative to fiscal regulations applied by the recently allied Balkan States in the territories occupied by them, and, in the case of Greece, also in Crete.

Sir E. Grey begs leave to express to Count Mensdorff his thanks for the willingness expressed by the Austro-Hungarian Government to join His Majesty's Government in a remonstrance at Sophia against the seizure by the Bulgarian Government of cigarette papers, and their imposition of excise and duties on the sale of alcoholic drinks. Sir E. Grey has, however, the honour to state that, according to a telegram, dated the 16th instant, from His Majesty's Minister at Sophia, the Bulgarian Government have now declared their intention to suspend the application of the Bulgarian tariff to the occupied territory.

As regards the proposal of the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs that a similar representation should be made at Belgrade, Sir E. Grey has the honour to state that he has addressed a telegram to His Majesty's Minister at that capital instructing him to make the suggested protest as soon as all his colleagues of the Great Powers are similarly authorised.

As regards the proceedings of Greece, Sir E. Grey has the honour to observe that on the 18th April he proposed to the Governments of the other Great Powers that a collective remonstrance should be made at Athens against the preferential treatment applied to Greek goods imported into the occupied territories and into Crete. On the 27th June His Majesty's Minister at Athens reported that this step could not be taken because the Austro-Hungarian Minister was without instructions to join in it, and Sir E. Grey accordingly telegraphed on the 16th instant to His Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna directing him to endeavour to secure that these instructions should be sent.

Foreign Office, July 18, 1913.

[31554] No. 419.

Sir Edward Grey to M. Cambon.

HIS Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the French Ambassador, and in reply to his Excellency's recent communication relative to the property of Moslem refugees in the territory occupied by the Bulgarian forces, has the honour to state that he has informed the Sublime Porte of the explanations furnished by the Bulgarian Government on the subject, which appear to Sir E. Grey to be satisfactory.

No reply having as yet been returned by the Turkish Government to his communication, Sir E. Grey agrees with M. Pichon that no further action is required in the matter.

Foreign Office, July 18, 1913.

[33222] No. 420.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 19.)

(No. 386.)
Sir, *Paris, July 18, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith two despatches which I have received from the British delegates on the Balkan Financial Commission, reporting on the work so far accomplished by the commission up to its adjournment to-day, and on the appointment of an arbitral tribunal to settle the question of Greek claims against Turkey in regard to the detention of Greek ships.

I have, &c.
FRANCIS BERTIE.

Enclosure 1 in No. 420.

British Delegates on the Balkan Financial Commission to Sir Edward Grey.

(No. 25.)
Sir, *Paris, July 18, 1913.*

WE have the honour to report that a plenary meeting of the commission appointed to deal with the Balkan financial settlement took place this morning, at which it was decided to adjourn the work of the commission until the 30th September.

Of the three committees of the commission appointed respectively to deal with—

1. The apportionment of the Turkish debt;
2. Concessions and contracts relating to enterprises in the ceded territories;
3. The pecuniary claims of the belligerents;

the first, the Committee of the Debt, has practically completed the preliminary examination of the data from which the allies' share of the debt can be calculated, and of the various possible methods of carrying out the said calculation. The results of this committee's work will be embodied in a report, with the preparation of which Sir Paul Harvey has been charged. No unanimous conclusion has been arrived at, but with the exception of a few points on which further information is awaited, the report will supply generally accepted data and the results of alternative methods of calculation.

The committee dealing with concessions and contracts has examined a number of the simpler forms of concession, such as those for mines, for the construction of harbours, and for the cutting of wood in forests, and certain principles have been arrived at with regard to the substitution of the annexing State to the Ottoman Government in the obligations of the latter, as to which a considerable measure of agreement has been attained. These conclusions will be embodied in a report and circulated. The more difficult questions, such as those relating to railway concessions, *contrats d'étude*, and the date from which the above substitution is to take place have, so far, only been touched upon, and will be taken up again in the autumn.

The committee on the pecuniary claims of the belligerents has made little headway. In so far as the claims deposited by the Balkan delegations represented a demand for a war indemnity, they have been met by a refusal on the part of the Turkish delegation to discuss them, a refusal in which they have had sufficient support from certain other delegations to make it impossible to proceed with the discussion of those claims.

The claims of a more particular nature, such as those relating to the maintenance of prisoners of war, have received a certain amount of consideration, but, except as regards one or two minor demands, the present uncompromising attitude of the Turkish delegation has made it impossible to arrive at any conclusions. The various statements of claim will be embodied in a report and circulated.

The Balkan delegations have stated emphatically that their consent to assume a part of the Turkish debt will depend upon the grant to them of a war indemnity. It is thought that the reports of the First and Third Committees which deal with these two questions will permit of an exchange of views between the Powers on these questions during the interval in the commission's meetings.

We have, &c.
H. P. HARVEY.
LANCELOT D. CARNEGIE.

Enclosure 2 in No. 420.

Sir P. Harvey to Sir Edward Grey.

(No. 26.)

Sir, *Paris, July* 18, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to transmit copies of the detailed claims laid before the Balkan Financial Commission by the Greek delegation in respect of the seizure of merchant-ships by the Turkish Government on the eve of the recent war, and of the confinement of others in the Black Sea to avoid capture.*

These claims have been under the consideration of the Committee on Claims to Compensation at its last two meetings.

The Ottoman delegation declared itself prepared to admit in principle the claim in respect of ships commandeered by the Ottoman Government. As regards ships forcibly detained before the outbreak of hostilities, but not made use of, the Ottoman Government was prepared to restore them to their owners, but declined to discuss any question of indemnity for their detention.

This attitude brought about a deadlock, the Greek delegation refusing to admit a distinction between ships forcibly detained and ships commandeered.

A proposal to refer the matter to an arbitral tribunal was accepted by the Greek delegation, but received from the Ottoman delegation the reply that they were prepared to submit to arbitration the amount of indemnity payable in respect of the ships commandeered, but nothing further.

This uncompromising attitude on the part of the Ottoman delegation appeared to me not only unreasonable, but detrimental, in the eyes of the commission, to their case on the war indemnity question, a view which I found Sir R. Crawford shared. I accordingly exerted myself, as did also my French colleague, to get the delegation to accept the proposal to refer the whole question of the Greek claims in respect of the detention of ships to a specially constituted arbitral tribunal, and, I am glad to say, the delegation finally consented to this, a decision which gave general satisfaction, as it is the only positive result so far achieved by the Committee on Claims to Compensation, and disposes of a category of claims presenting very considerable difficulties.

The arbitral tribunal would decide not only the questions of principle involved, but also assess the specific amount of indemnity payable. A perusal of the claims will indicate that they involve numerous points of a technical nature with which the Financial Commission is unsuited to deal.

I was requested to submit to the committee when it reassembles in October specific proposals as to the composition of the arbitral tribunal and the terms of reference thereto. I am in communication with the Greek and Ottoman delegations on the subject, and shall be glad to receive your instructions or observations with regard thereto. A proposal as to the composition of the tribunal, which appeared to meet with considerable support, was that it should comprise representatives of Greece and

* Not printed.

Turkey and of three maritime Powers. It has also been pointed out to me that an arbitral commission would have greater liberty of action than an arbitral tribunal bound by The Hague procedure.

I have, &c.
H. P. HARVEY.

[36140] No. 421.

Memorandum communicated by Prince Lichnowsky, July 19, 1913.

(Confidential.)

THE British Embassy in Berlin has recently informed the German Foreign Office of the intention of the British Government to make representations in Belgrade to the effect to obtain the withdrawal of the Servian troops from the towns Orosch-Nikaina and Pouka in order to avoid collisions with the Albanian tribes in those places.

According to the desire of the British Government, the German Minister in Belgrade has been instructed to join these steps after having communicated with his British colleague. According to his report, he is informed by the Servian Government that Pouka has already been evacuated, and that the evacuation of Orosch-Nikaina has been ordered. It is, however, suggested that the carrying out of the last-mentioned measure meets with difficulties, because meanwhile Sandansky has appeared there, and, in conjunction with Kemal Bey, is stirring up the population against the Serbs and distributing arms among the inhabitants in order to obtain rectifications of the frontier which they declare to be in the Albanian interest, which obviously cannot be admitted by the Servian Government.

The Servian Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin has already officially complained of Sandansky's intrigues. The Imperial Government would think it therefore advisable to draw the attention of the international detachments in Scutari to this question in order to prevent in time any difficulties which might arise in Albania and especially near the Serbo-Albanian frontier from the insurrectional movement apparently inspired by Sandansky.

German Embassy, London,
July 19, 1913.

[33198] No. 422.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 19.)

(No. 112. Confidential.)
Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July* 18, 1913.

RUSSIAN Minister tells me that new Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs has reversed pro-Russian policy of his predecessor by approaching Roumanian Government through the Italian Legation at Sophia, which is charged with Roumanian interests, with a view to discussing Roumanian territorial demands through Italian channels.

I understand that Roumanian Government will reply that they cannot negotiate apart from the other belligerents.

(Sent to Sophia, Athens, and Belgrade.)

[33282] No. 423.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 19.)

(No. 114. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July* 19, 1913.

MY telegram No. 111 of 18th July.

I hear on good authority that the King's reply to the King of the Bulgarians' telegram as originally drafted was thought too vague and revised by Cabinet, and that a more precise answer was telegraphed yesterday stating Roumania's territorial demands, but refusing to negotiate apart from the other belligerents.

[33335] No. 424.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 19.)

(No. 115.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 19, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 110 of 18th July.

Orders were sent yesterday to the Roumanian troops in Bulgaria not to advance beyond the point already occupied.

(Sent to Athens, Sophia, and Belgrade.)

[33341] No. 425.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 19.)

(No. 116.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Bucharest, July 19, 1913.*

FOLLOWING from military attaché for the Director of Military Operations :—

"It is officially announced that yesterday a brigade of 9th Bulgarian division with twelve guns surrendered to 1st cavalry division. This brigade no doubt part of Bulgarian 1st army.

"It is also announced that a large part of Bulgarian army is between Sophia and Slivnitza."

(Sent to Sophia, Athens, and Belgrade.)

[33350] No. 426.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 19.)

(No. 117.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 19, 1913.*

ITALIAN communication referred to in my telegram No. 112 of 18th July was made here yesterday. It asked Roumanian Government to state their demands, said that these would be considered in a conciliatory spirit, and asked that the advance of Roumanian troops should be stopped immediately.

Reply handed to Italian Minister here to-day expressed surprise at this communication, as Roumanian demands were well known to Bulgaria, and, as regards stopping of troops, said that this could only be after an armistice, in which, as well as peace negotiations, Roumania could not act apart from her co-belligerents.

(Sent to Athens, Sophia, and Belgrade.)

[33351] No. 427.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 19.)

(No. 118.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 19, 1913.*

MY immediately preceding telegram of 19th July.

Reply was not handed to the Italian Minister as stated. It was withheld owing to a further communication being made by Italian Minister at the moment when the reply was about to be handed in.

(Sent to Athens, Sophia, and Belgrade.)

[33331] No. 428.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 19.)

(No. 293.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 19, 1913.*

THE King and Queen have both addressed personal telegrams to the King and Queen of Roumania asking them to use their influence to stop the advance of the Roumanian army. In both cases they have received chilly replies.

(Sent to Bucharest.)

[33354] No. 429.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 19.)

(No. 294. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 18, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 291 of 17th July.

Acting on the advice of the Austrian Minister, new Government are making every endeavour to persuade German Government, and, if possible, the German Emperor, to use all their influence at Bucharest to arrest the progress of Roumanian army.

At the same time they have sent instructions to military authorities to oppose by all means advance of Greek and Servian armies as well as of Roumanian army if they cut Plevna Railway.

Bulgarian army is still very strong, and the present Government believe that if only Roumanian army will stop they can still defeat both Greece and Servia and thus obtain better terms.

(Sent to Constantinople, Bucharest, and Belgrade.)

[33355] No. 430.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 19.)

(No. 295. Most Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 18, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 275 of 13th July and Sir F. Bertie's telegram No. 94 of 15th July.

I fear no external intervention can save position of King. His Majesty has been responsible for many years for Bulgarian foreign policy, and the blame for its present failure will fall, however unjustly, primarily on His Majesty.

If he arranges his abdication with tact and at psychological moment the dynasty, in my opinion, can still be saved.

[33356] No. 431.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 19.)

(No. 296.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 18, 1913.*

FOLLOWING from Varna, dated to-day :—

"Roumanians returned, about 200 men, at 7 P.M. Quartered in barracks for the night."

[33163] No. 432.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 19.)

(No. 348.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, July 18, 1913.*

TO-DAY "Tanin" and other Committee organs urging the Government to retake whole of Adrianople vilayet, arguing that in doing so Turkey has better justification than has Roumania in her attack after the St. Petersburgh arbitration.

Prestige of Europe will suffer seriously in Turkey if after the energetic action taken against Montenegro Turkey is allowed to ignore Treaty of London. Real rulers of Turkey will not, however, be retained by platonic representations; but as they attach great importance to Hakki Pasha's mission, I believe that, as suggested in my telegram No. 344 of yesterday, threat to break off negotiations with him would prove a useful lever, which would be strengthened if French Government would procure similar action with regard to Javid Bey's negotiations in Paris.

[33346] No. 433.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 19.)

(No. 349.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Constantinople, July 19, 1913.*

SUBLIME Porte has sent to the doyen of the Diplomatic Body, for communication to the foreign representatives, copy of a telegraphic report from the commander-in-chief that Mussulman quarters of a large number of villages within Enos–Midia line are found to have been burnt and pillaged by Bulgarians.

Possibly this communication indicates intention to declare war on Bulgaria.

[33347] No. 434.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 19.)

(No. 350.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Constantinople, July 19, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 336 of 17th July: Advance of Turkish troops.

Instructions received by Austrian Ambassador did not mention collective or simultaneous *démarche*. He considers he is not warranted in going beyond the very energetic representations he has already made.

German Ambassador has information that Turkish cavalry has already reached Adrianople.

[33305] No. 435.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 19.)

(No. 113.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Vienna, July 19, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 214 of 11th July: Customs régime in occupied territory.

The Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs has sent desired instructions to Sophia.

His Excellency asks me to draw your attention to the fact that the attitude of the Servian and Greek Governments has also not been conformable to the wishes of the Powers as set forth in the identic communication of 30th March, and he considers it would be most advisable to make similar representations at Belgrade and Athens.

[33338] No. 436.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 19.)

(No. 115.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Rome, July 19, 1913.*

MY immediately preceding telegram of 17th July: Advance of Turkish troops.

Italian Ambassador at Constantinople has been authorised, when all his colleagues have received similar instructions, to advise the Ottoman Government not to advance beyond the Enos-Midia line.

[33325] No. 437.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 19.)

(No. 129.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Athens, July 19, 1913.*

FOLLOWING from the military attaché:—

"Have exhausted every means of trying to get to the front, and only met with positive refusal even to proceed as far as army service. Please recall me as protest against this treatment. Our position in Athens has now become too ridiculous, and, moreover, in the circumstances extremely undignified."

I agree that it is useless for the military attaché to remain. The King's objection to receive the attachés at headquarters is insuperable.

[33332] No. 438.

Earl Granville to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 19.)

(No. 115.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Berlin, July 19, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 114 of 18th July.

The French Ambassador informs me that Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs made similar remarks to him about a Balkan conference at Bucharest, but said that our Ministers should not participate in the conference, but exert influence from without.

[33349] No. 439.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 20.)

(No. 180.)
(Telegraphic.) *Belgrade, July 20, 1913.*

BULGARIAN officer yesterday presented himself at Pirot, saying he had been sent by General Paprikof to discuss terms for an armistice. As he was, however, unable to show any credentials, Servian authorities refused to negotiate, but informed him they would be willing to receive any properly commissioned delegates.

Servian military authorities appear to be expecting further heavy fighting, as wounded, totally unfit to serve, are being impressed from hospitals and hurried to the front.

(Sent to Sophia, Athens, and Bucharest.)

[33348] No. 440.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 20.)

(No. 351.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Constantinople, July 20, 1913.*

SIR G. LOWTHER'S despatch No. 973 of 1912.

Porte is endeavouring to induce Administration of Public Debt to pay over capital of Italian war indemity, offering to cede to Debt in exchange certain tithes of much greater value than revenues formerly accruing to Debt in Tripoli. Effect of acquisition by Turkey of so considerable a sum at present moment is obvious. (End of R.)

(Confidential.)

British delegate is now supporting scheme, but French Government has, I understand, expressed itself unfavourable to it.

[33352] No. 441.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 20.)

(No. 119.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 20, 1913.*

FOLLOWING from military attaché for Director of Military Operations:—

"No further official news available. Indications point to passage of river being made at Lom Palanka, Bechet, and Corabia, and that columns are advancing from these points towards Ferdinandovo, Vratsa, and [group undecypherable].

"First division of cavalry and of six regiments is covering above advance, and second division of four regiments is with the 5th Army Corps south of Dobrudja. Bulgarian army is largely dependent on Northern Bulgaria for supplies, so Roumanian occupation should seriously affect them."

(Sent to Athens, Sophia, and Belgrade.)

[33353] No. 442.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 20.)

(No. 121. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 20, 1913.*

RUSSIAN Minister tells me Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs is sounding Bulgarian, Greek, and Servian Governments as to Sinaia as a meeting-place for delegates of belligerents.

(Sent to Athens, Sophia, and Belgrade.)

[33389] No. 443.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 20.)

(No. 122.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 20, 1913.*

MY telegrams Nos. 117 and 118 of 19th July.

Italian Minister's second communication, which was made yesterday morning, offered the "Turtukai–Baltchik line," and asked for Roumanian benevolent neutrality and her aid and support for settlement of present conflict, for the immediate recall of Roumanian troops from across the Danube.

Reply of Roumanian Government presented this morning remarks on the lack of precision in the expression "Turtukai–Baltchik line," and, as regards Bulgaria's request for Roumanian neutrality, &c., says that Roumania went to war for the prompt re-establishment of peace, and that she will only stop her troops when an armistice has been agreed upon by the five belligerents, which she hopes will be the case without delay.

(Sent to Athens, Sophia, and Belgrade.)

[33357] No. 444.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 20.)

(No. 297.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 20, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 289 of 17th July.

Roumanians have destroyed two bridges on Plevna line about 100 kilom. from Sophia. Telegraphic communication viâ Plevna is interrupted. Some messages still arrive by side wires, but I am warned that communication may be stopped at any moment. Capital is still quiet.

(Sent to Belgrade and Bucharest.)

[33358] No. 445.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 20.)

(No. 298.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 19, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 283 of 16th July.

It is stated that Turks have occupied Uzunkupru and that Turkish prisoners of war released by Bulgarian Government have formed bands and are devastating Thrace. Turkish bands have also appeared near Demotika.

(Sent to Belgrade and Bucharest.)

[33359] No. 446.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 20.)

(No. 299.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 19, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 294 of 18th July.

Bulgarian Government yesterday definitely offered Turtukai–Baltchik line through Italian Minister, who is charged with Roumanian interests.

(Sent to Belgrade and Bucharest.)

[33360] No. 447.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 20.)

(No. 300.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Sophia, July 20, 1913.*

MINISTER for Foreign Affairs informs me that Turks are advancing steadily on Adrianople, devastating the country.

Also that Roumanian patrols are still advancing towards Sophia, and that, if they enter plain of Sophia, Bulgarians will be obliged to attack them. Bulgarian Government, however, propose to request temporary delay of advance in view of peace negotiations now proceeding.

(Sent to Constantinople, Belgrade, and Bucharest.)

[33361] No. 448.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 20.)

(No. 301.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Sophia, July 20, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 279 of 14th July.

Bulgarian Government have just despatched General Paprikof and another delegate to Nisch to negotiate for terms of armistice, demobilisation, and peace.

(Sent to Constantinople, Belgrade, and Bucharest.)

[33362] No. 449.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 20.)

(No. 302.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 20, 1913.*

BULGARIAN Government have urged M. Gueshof, who is in Paris, to go to London to discuss general situation with you.

M. Madjarof has been reappointed Minister at London, and will proceed when circumstances permit.

[33364] No. 450.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 20.)

(No. 116.)
(Telegraphic.) *Rome, July 20, 1913*

BULGARIAN Minister has just informed Minister for Foreign Affairs, under instructions from his Government, that, in spite of the fact that battle with Servians, Greeks, and Montenegrins has been engaged in since 17th, and even if success should rest with Bulgarians, they are prepared now to suspend further hostilities if the other belligerents can be induced to do so.

[33379] No. 451.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 20.)

(No. 117.)
(Telegraphic.) *Rome, July 20, 1913.*

IN continued absence of Minister for Foreign Affairs I communicated, as instructed in your telegram No. 219 of 17th July, substance of your telegram No. 228 of 17th July to Vienna to Under-Secretary of State. He observed that for Powers merely to urge cessation of hostilities on belligerents would be useless, as Greece and Servia had already refused to adopt such advice from Russia, and, moreover, according to his information, Germany would not agree. German Government, foreseeing difficulty if belligerents refused advice of Powers, seemed disposed to let them settle issue by themselves, reserving only right to revision by Powers. As regards cardinal points, on which you considered understanding between Powers should first be secured, he said that Italy did not desire to see Greece extended up to Enos, and would therefore be disposed to agree to Bulgarian access to Ægean Sea, which, presumably, could only be at Cavalla. That Serbo-Greek frontier should become coterminous seemed now inevitable. From a remark made by Austrian Ambassador, I gathered that this may not yet be admitted at Vienna.

Under-Secretary of State added that Servia seemed disposed to be reasonable, and Greece, having in recent fighting before engagement now in process lost 17,000 killed and wounded, probably desired peace. Roumanians were best able to promote general settlement. Roumanian Government displayed an equal mistrust of Austria and Russia, but were disposed to listen to counsels of Germany and Italy.

[33365] No. 452.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 20.)

(No. 118.)
(Telegraphic.) *Rome, July 20, 1913.*

ITALIAN Ambassador at Constantinople has reported here that little value can be attached to Grand Vizier's assurances that Turkey will abide by Enos–Midia line, as military element is out of hand and popular feeling urges further advance.

[33366] No. 453.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 20.)

(No. 119.)
(Telegraphic.) *Rome, July 20, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 199 of 8th July: Customs at Scutari.

Italian consul has reported against continued collection of surtax of 100 per cent. at Scutari. Foreign Department consider that revenues encashed by Ottoman Debt Commission should still be collected by or for them.

[33367] No. 454.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 20.)

(No. 120.)
(Telegraphic.) *Rome, July 20, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 204 of 11th July: Cigarette paper monopoly and licence due in territory occupied by Bulgaria.

Italian Government have instructed their representative to refer to identic communication of 30th March and insist on its observance.

[33363] No. 455.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 20.)

(No. 114.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Vienna, July 20, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 222 of 16th July: Preferential treatment of Greek goods in Crete.

Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs has sent necessary instructions to Austrian Minister at Athens.

[33471] No. 456.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 21.)

(No. 161.)
Sir, *Athens, July 14, 1913.*

A PUBLIC meeting, held yesterday in Athens to protest against the atrocities committed by the Bulgarians, voted a resolution, in consequence of which the mayor and other members of the organising committee to-day brought to me and to the Ministers of the other Great European Powers and of the United States the accompanying document, which I told them I would forward to you.

I find that it was at Demir-Hissar, not Serres, that the bishop and 100 (not 200) citizens were found with their throats cut. In my conversation with M. Coromilas, reported in my telegram No. 125 of the 12th instant, I also did not understand that his Excellency was bringing a message from the King by His Majesty's order. The King's telegram to the Government, as afterwards published in the papers, was as follows:—

"La 6e division informe que des soldats bulgares, sur l'ordre d'un capitaine de gendarmerie, s'emparèrent, dans la cour de l'école bulgare, du Métropolite de Démir-Hissar, de deux prêtres, ainsi que de 100 notables. Ceux-ci furent massacrés. La 6e division ordonna de procéder à l'exhumation des cadavres et le crime fut dévoilé. Des jeunes filles furent aussi violées et l'une d'elles, qui s'y opposa par la résistance, fut massacrée.

"Protestez, sur mon ordre, auprès des représentants des nations civilisées contre la sauvagerie incroyable de ces monstres massacreurs. Protestez auprès du tout le monde civilisé, et faites savoir que je me verrai forcé, à mon grand regret, de recourir aux représailles afin d'inspirer la crainte de la perpétration de telles monstruosités. Les Bulgares renouvellent au vingtième siècle les horreurs sanglantes des hordes sauvages du passé et donnent au monde civilisé la preuve flagrante qu'ils n'en font pas partie."

It was announced on the following day that the King had himself addressed a telegram in the same sense directly to his brother Sovereigns.

I stated in a previous despatch that the offer of Turkish soldiers to fight with the Greeks against the Bulgarians had not been accepted. It appears, however, that the services of some of them have been utilised to act as guards over Bulgarian prisoners interned in this country.

The newspapers report that King Constantine is everywhere acclaimed as a liberator by what remains of the Mussulman populations.

I have, &c.
F. ELLIOT.

Enclosure in No. 456.

Document communicated to Sir F. Elliot.

Excellence, *Athènes, le 30 juin (13) juillet, 1913.*

C'EST avec une profonde douleur et une vive indignation que la population de la capitale hellénique apprenait les atrocités commises par les Bulgares dès le début de la guerre entreprise par les États alliés. Elle patientait, cependant, espérant toujours que les dirigeants de l'armée et de l'Administration bulgares se raviseraient ou du moins se rassasieraient.

Pourtant de nouveau, depuis que les armées grecques et serbes initièrent leur marche en avant, après le commencement des hostilités par les Bulgares, nous arrivent sans discontinuer des nouvelles terrifiantes, affirmant que les troupes bulgares qui battent en retraite se livrent toujours à d'horribles atrocités, que confirment les rapports officiels, et notamment le télégramme connu adressé à ce sujet au Gouvernement hellénique par le Roi Constantin lui-même.

Des évêques et des prêtres sont tués et leurs cadavres mutilés et profanés. Des notables des villes et des villages sont assassinés dans les prisons. Des vieillards et des enfants sont massacrés. Des femmes et des jeunes filles sont violées. Des villes et des villages sont pillés, puis incendiés. La dévastation et la désolation sévissent dans toute leur horreur dans la Macédoine et la Thrace par où les Bulgares ont passé.

La population de la capitale, indignée de ces horreurs, s'est réunie aujourd'hui en un meeting colossal et a voté ce qui suit :—

" Proteste énergiquement auprès des Gouvernements de toutes les nations civilisées contre les crimes et les atrocités que commettent non seulement les irréguliers, mais surtout les troupes régulières et la gendarmerie bulgares, et cela d'une façon systématique, permettant de croire qu'elles obéissent à des ordres reçues.

" Elle fait appel à l'opinion publique du monde civilisé pour stigmatiser la monstrueuse et bestiale persécution des Bulgares contre les populations chrétienne et musulmane de la Macédoine et de la Thrace, persécutions qui constituent une honte pour l'humanité. Et elle demande si, après des méfaits pareils, il sera permis à un tel pays de faire désormais partie de la famille européenne.

" Elle prie votre Excellence de vouloir bien transmettre à son haut Gouvernement ce vote de la population athènienne."

Le Comité :

Le Maire d'Athènes,
S. MECOURIS.

Le Président du Conseil municipal,
J. SOLON.

Le Vice-Président de l'Ordre des Avocats,
A. MATESIS.

Le Président du Corps commercial,
D. CARALLAS.

Le Président des Corporations,
J. PAPAIOANNOU.

Le Président des Corporations,
D. PAPADOPOULOS.

[33437] No. 457.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 21.)

(No. 186.)

Sir, *Posillipo, July 16, 1913.*

WITH reference to my telegram No. 110 of the 11th instant, with regard to the question of complying with the request of the Ottoman Government that the Powers should urge the Bulgarian Government to withdraw their troops behind the Media–Enos line, I have the honour to report that I have just received a memorandum from the Italian Government stating that the Turkish Government made a verbal communication to the effect that the Porte had decided not to demobilise, and to undertake immediately the occupation of the district up to the line in question, leaving a neutral zone between the territory reoccupied by them and that remaining in the hands of the Bulgarians. In making this communication the Ottoman Ambassador requested that the Italian Government would give advice at Sophia to withdraw the Bulgarian troops as soon as possible in order to avoid the risk of incidents between the forces of the two countries. Instructions in this sense were accordingly sent to the Italian Minister at Sophia.

I have not thought it necessary to report the above by telegraph, as I know from telegrams received from you to-day that the representation in question has been made by all the Powers.

I have, &c.
RENNELL RODD.

[33532] No. 458.

M. Misu to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 21.)

Légation de Roumanie, Londres,
M. le Secrétaire d'État, *le 16 juillet, 1913.*

ME conformant aux instructions de mon Gouvernement, j'ai l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de votre Excellence le texte de la note, ci-jointe en copie, que je viens de recevoir au sujet de l'action roumaine en Bulgarie.

Veuillez, &c.
N. MISU.

Enclosure in No. 458.

Roumanian President of Council to M. Misu.

EN faisant advancer l'armée roumaine sur la terre bulgare, la Roumanie ne poursuit ni une politique de conquête ni l'écrasement de l'armée bulgare.

L'action militaire de la Roumanie est due, en premier lieu, à l'obligation de procurer maintenant à son territoire d'au delà du Danube une frontière assurée.

Le conflit actuel entre les États balkaniques et notamment l'origine de ce conflit, due à l'intransigeance du Gouvernement bulgare et à l'agression à laquelle il s'est livré contre ses alliés de la veille, ont affermi le Gouvernement roumain dans la conviction qu'une frontière stratégique s'imposait du côté de la Bulgarie pour rendre possible à l'avenir des relations pacifiques entre nous et cet État.

Cette frontière est la ligne Tourtoukaïa–Dobritch–Baltchik, avec un certain nombre de kilomètres à l'ouest et au sud, d'après la conformation du terrain.

En outre, l'intérêt essentiel de la Roumanie dans la presqu'île balkanique nous empêchait de rester simplement spectateurs devant la tendance d'hégémonie que la Bulgarie manifestait au détriment des autres États au lendemain même de la lutte commune de libération.

Élément constant d'ordre et de paix dans l'Orient et de l'Europe, la Roumanie a le devoir de participer au règlement définitif d'une question qui a trop longtemps, à ses portes mêmes, menacé, puis troublé la paix générale.

Agissant dans ces conditions pour aboutir à un arrangement définitif entre les belligérants, la Roumanie ne croit pas seulement assurer les intérêts légitimes des parties directement en cause, mais elle a conscience de seconder aussi les efforts pacifiques des Grandes Puissances.

Je vous prie de porter cette note à la connaissance du Gouvernement auprès duquel vous êtes accrédité.

Sophia, le 3 (16) juillet, 1913. MAÏORESCO.

[33554] No. 459.

Count Mensdorff to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 21.)

THE Austro-Hungarian Ambassador presents his compliments to the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and begs to inform him that the Austro-Hungarian delegate at the international commission for the delimitation of the Turco-Bulgarian frontier line Enos–Midia, Major Moritz Fischer von Ledenice, has been instructed to start immediately by way of Odessa for Constantinople, where he will arrive on the 25th instant.

Austro-Hungarian Embassy, London,
July 19, 1913.

[33552] No. 460.

Tewfik Pasha to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 21.)

L'AMBASSADEUR de Turquie présente ses compliments à Sir Edward Grey, et a l'honneur de transmettre ci-après à son Excellence la teneur du télégramme qu'il vient de recevoir de la Sublime Porte au sujet de l'occupation par les troupes ottomanes de la nouvelle frontière turco-bulgare, avec prière de vouloir bien prendre en considération les raisons y développées.

Malgré l'empressement que le Gouvernement bulgare avait montré pour signer les préliminaires de paix, il a refusé d'évacuer les territoires qui devraient faire tour à l'Empire.

Il agissait indubitablement dans le but manifeste de s'assurer une frontière conforme à l'interprétation erronée qu'il entendait donner à la dénomination de la ligne Midia-Énos.

C'est seulement lorsque le Gouvernement ottoman, las d'attendre, a donné à son armée l'ordre de réoccuper ses territoires que le Gouvernement bulgare s'est décidé à retirer ses troupes.

D'autre part, le Gouvernement Impérial ottoman, soucieux d'avoir la possibilité de défendre la capitale et le détroit des Dardanelles, a de tout temps insisté et démontré que la seule frontière y répondant et ayant pour point de départ Enos devrait être tracée par une ligne remontant vers le nord en suivant la Maritza.

Le fait que ce tracé n'a pas été fixé tel qu'il devait l'être dans le texte du traité de paix s'explique, à n'en point douter, par le désir qu'avaient les Puissances d'écarter les difficultés alors soulevées par la Bulgarie, et d'assurer ainsi le plus rapidement possible la réunion des délégués à Londres.

Dans cet ordre d'idées, et dans le but principal d'éviter toute complication, le Gouvernement Impérial ottoman s'est adressé directement au Gouvernement bulgare pour lui communiquer les raisons pour lesquelles il est obligé d'insister sur un tracé de frontière suivant la Maritza jusqu'à Andrinople.

Le Gouvernement Impérial ottoman aurait certes préféré de régler cette question avec la Bulgarie par voie diplomatique.

Malheureusement, les horreurs auxquelles les Bulgares se livrent dans les territoires occupés avec une barbarie et un vandalisme indescriptibles et que leurs ex-alliés même ont pu constater avec autant d'indignation que les troupes Impériales empêchent le Gouvernement Impérial ottoman d'attendre une solution diplomatique.

L'expérience a démontré, d'autre part, que toutes les négociations entamées avec la Bulgarie sont condamnées à traîner indéfiniment en longueur.

Dans ces conditions, le Gouvernement Impérial ottoman se voit obligé d'occuper dès maintenant la frontière en question en s'engageant à fixer d'accord avec les Puissances le sort futur de la Thrace.

Il s'empresse d'ajouter que, dans son désir de respecter les décisions des Grandes Puissances, d'une part, et celui d'établir avec la Bulgarie des relations normales et durables, d'autre part, il considère ledit tracé comme une frontière définitive en s'engageant à ne la dépasser sous aucun prétexte.

Le Gouvernement Impérial ottoman aime à espérer que les Grandes Puissances voudront bien reconnaître que la guerre actuelle entre les États balkaniques et les combinaisons préconisées pour la Thrace l'obligent doublement à s'assurer un moment plus tôt une frontière garantissant la sécurité de la capitale, et que, tenant compte de la situation toute particulière dans laquelle se trouve la Thrace, elles donneront, de leur côté, à la Bulgarie des conseils nécessaires pour assurer une solution favorable et pacifique de la question dans le sens ci-dessus exposé.

Le Gouvernement Impérial ottoman croit devoir rejeter d'ores et déjà toute la responsabilité d'une reprise éventuelle des hostilités.

Ambassade Impériale ottomane, Londres,
le 20 juillet, 1913.

[33545] No. 461.

M. Voïnovitch to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 21.)

Montenegrin Legation, London,
July 20, 1913.

Your Excellency,

ON the 12th July I had the honour to submit to your Excellency a copy of the note addressed by the Government of His Majesty the King of Montenegro to the representatives of the Powers at Cettinjé touching the evacuation of Albanian territory by the Montenegrin troops.

In accordance with the terms of this note, dated the 10th July, the Montenegrin troops completely evacuated Albania on Tuesday, the 15th July.

The Montenegrin Government has thus complied with the sole stipulation which, according to the repeated assurances of the British Foreign Office, was a condition precedent to the Powers arranging a financial compensation to Montenegro.

I beg to call your Excellency's attention to a letter from Sir L. Mallet on behalf of your Excellency, dated the 7th July, addressed to myself, and also to the repeated assurances referred to above, and more particularly to the verbal note of His British Majesty's Minister at Cettinjé of the 1st May, and trust that your Excellency will take advantage of an Ambassadors' meeting to bring up for discussion the granting of a financial compensation to Montenegro commensurate with the heavy sacrifices involved in the evacuation of Scutari, as counselled and desired by the friendly Powers.

I should greatly esteem it if your Excellency would graciously inform me of the result of their deliberations, which, I need hardly say, affect the most vital interests of my country.

I am, &c.
L. VOÏNOVITCH.

[33594] No. 462.

M. Mincof to Sir W. Tyrrell.—(Received July 21.)

Bulgarian Legation, 3, Queensberry Place,
London, July 20, 1913.

Dear Sir William,

I BEG to transmit the enclosed telegram which reached me this morning. I have since received a further communication from M. Ghennadief to the effect that the Bulgarian Government has renewed its offer to Roumania. It consents to cede to that country the territories to the north-east of the line Toutrakan–Balchik, and to conclude with it a lasting arrangement. For that purpose Bulgaria is prepared to commence immediate negotiations, leaving it to the Cabinet of Bucharest to fix all the details as regards precise form, time, and place. As a token of future friendship, the Bulgarian Government asks for the withdrawal of the Roumanian army beyond the Danube and the said Toutrakan–Balchik line.

M. Ghennadief expresses the fervent hope that Great Britain will lend her aid for the speedy attainment of a pacific understanding between Bulgaria and Roumania.

I shall be extremely grateful if you will kindly communicate the enclosed documents with the contents of this to Sir E. Grey.

Yours sincerely,
C. C. MINCOF.

P.S.—I have just received the following telegram from M. Ghennadief:—

"Fighting took place this morning near Adrianople between the small Bulgarian forces and the Turkish army from Bulaïr. The Turkish troops are accompanied by large numbers of bashi-bazouks. After the retreat of our forces the Turkish soldiers and irregulars gave themselves up to looting, and committed terrible excesses wherever they passed. The panicstricken population is fleeing towards Old Bulgaria."

Kindly bring this under the notice of Sir E. Grey. I understood that until yesterday you had no admission from Constantinople that the Turkish army was advancing. The above is an edifying comment on the Turkish reticence.

C. C. M.

Enclosure in No. 462.

Papers communicated by M. Mincof.

Telegram from M. Ghennadief.

(1.)

DESIROUS of liquidating the present crisis by pacific means, the first act of the new Bulgarian Government after its formation was, on the night of the 17th (18th) July, and through the intermediary of the Italian Minister in Sophia, to approach the Roumanian Government with a proposal for the speedy restoration of normal and friendly relations between Bulgaria and Roumania. Yesterday His Majesty the King received a telegram from His Majesty the King of Roumania, in answer to this communication of the 16th instant. The contents of this reply gives ground for the hope that the said initiative of the Bulgarian Government will meet with a friendly reception on the part of Roumania. Besides, the Bulgarian Government yesterday declared through the Russian Legation in Sophia its readiness to despatch delegates to Nish for the purpose of negotiating with the Servians and the Greeks. Such being its disposition, the Bulgarian Government learns with regret that on the 17th instant the Servian and the Greek troops have undertaken a combined forward movement all along the fighting line. The Bulgarian commanders on the spot naturally could not allow such a thing to pass without offering resistance. However great the wish of the Bulgarian headquarters and of the Bulgarian Government to remain on the defensive, we are afraid that the development of the military operations, and the requirements of the defence, might oblige our commanding officers to order an advance. For the purpose of avoiding such an eventuality, and in its anxiety to give a further proof of its pacific policy, the Bulgarian Government is willing to issue immediate orders to the Bulgarian army for the cessation of military operations provided the Greek and the Servian Governments undertake to act in the same manner.

(2.)

The Bulgarian Legation has received the following information from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Sophia :—

1. All the Bulgarian villages in the district of Kavadartzi (Tikvesh), on the right bank of Vardar, were burnt down by the Servians and Pomak bashi-bazouks on the 23rd June (o.s.). The younger women were carried off, a certain number of them being subsequently killed. The remaining population fled away. The small towns of Kavadartzi and Negotin suffered the same fate on the 27th and 25th June (o.s.). Part of the population was massacred; the others succeeded in escaping, a considerable number having already reached Bulgaria.

2. The military commandant of Dedeagatch reports that several Bulgarian villages in the neighbourhood of Ibsala have been burned by the Turks. According to other reports, the Bulgarian inhabitants of the village of Bulgarkeuy, near Keshan, have been massacred.

3. The officer commanding the Bulgarian troops on the Turco-Bulgarian frontier reports that numerous bashi-bazouk bands accompany the Turkish troops, and give themselves up to pillaging the Christian villages. Among them there are many former Turkish prisoners of war, who have been recently set free. The inhabitants are in flight, and the roads are full of refugees.

[33872] No. 463.

Memorandum communicated by Count Mensdorff, July 21, 1913.

VERS la mi-mars soixante-quatorze Albanais musulmans, originaires des villages entre Filate et Aidonat, ont été assassinés par les antartes (comitadji) grecs commandés par Deliyanaki, pour la seule raison qu'ils étaient Albanais.

Les premiers jours d'avril des officiers grecs forçaient la population albanaise des districts de Kolonia et Leskovik de signer des adresses demandant l'annexion à la Grèce. Le nommé Rahmi, de Leskovik, est arrêté et emprisonné parce qu'il se prononce pour l'Albanie.

L'école albanaise à Leskovik est fermée.

Les Albanais sont forcés de venir à un meeting à Yanina le 20 avril pour démontrer en faveur de l'union à la Grèce.

Plus d'une centaine d'Albanais provenant de la Tchamerie, de Leskovik, de Delvino, &c., se trouvent dans la prison de Yanina. Les autorités grecques se servent des prétextes les plus futiles pour motiver les arrestations d'Albanais. Il suffit de citer entre autres les cas suivants :—

Un bey albanais est transporté garrotté d'Argyrokastro à Yanina, rien que parce qu'il avait répondu à un salut grec en albanais.

On fit rendre compte à un Albanais orthodoxe de Leskovik du fait qu'il avait gardé le fez comme couvre-chef. Sa réponse, dans laquelle il fit ressortir qu'aucune loi était connue interdisant aux Albanais orthodoxes de porter le fez, suffit pour qu'on le mit en prison sous prétexte d'idées grécophobes.

Le canton de Kourveleche au nord d'Argyrokastro entre cette ville et Tépélen qui est habité exclusivement par des Albanais musulmans est depuis le commencement d'avril soumis à une série de vexations par une garnison grecque pour la seule raison que les habitants sont Albanais et musulmans; les soldats terrorisent les chefs de village, ils saisissent le bétail, ils garrottent les bergers et leur appliquent la bastonnade, &c.

La même oppression est exercée contre la population du district de Tépélen dont le chef-lieu et la partie nord d'après la ligne frontière proposée par les Grecs mêmes (jonction du Drinos et de la Voïoussa–Klissoura sur la Voïoussa) devraient être laissés à l'Albanie.

Ces faits donnent une idée de la pression exercée par les Grecs sur la population indigène du territoire en contestation entre l'Albanie et la Grèce.

Il ne paraît que juste d'exiger comme une des conditions préalables pour l'envoi d'une commission de délimitation que les agents grecs s'abstiennent de tout acte semblable afin que la commission n'ait à opérer sur un terrain injustement préparé et travaillé en faveur des prétentions grecques.

Ambassade d'Autriche-Hongrie, Londres,
le 21 *juillet*, 1913.

[33880] No. 464.

Memorandum communicated by Count Mensdorff, July 21, 1913.

Observations sur les Mémoires présentés par les Délégués grécophiles de l'Épire et de Koritza.

UNE discussion des mémoires présentés par les délégués grécophiles du sandjak (département) d'Argyrokastro et ceux de Koritza serait oiseuse, mais les statistiques y données offrent une base plus solide pour former un jugement sur la valeur de ces mémoires.

Le premier mémoire donne comme population du district d'Argyrokastro le total de 76,500 habitants, dont 48,500 orthodoxes et 27,000 musulmans.

Il faut d'abord noter que ces deux derniers chiffres donnent le total de 75,500; il y a donc une erreur de 1,000 habitants.

Or, l'Administration grecque de l'Épire a procédé dernièrement à un recensement de la population; le journal "Épire," de Yanina, en a publié les résultats dans son numéro du 25 mai (v.s.). Ces chiffres officiels sont pour le district d'Argyrokastro :—

Orthodoxes	22,928
Musulmans	20,126
Total habitants	43,054

Pour les cinq districts Argyrokastro, Delvino, Tépélen, Himara et Préméti :—

Orthodoxes	68,417
Musulmans	61,500
Total habitants	129,917

Les chiffres donnés dans le mémoire ne sont donc exacts ni pour le district, ni pour la province d'Argyrokastro. Cette grande majorité orthodoxe (64 pour cent contre 36 pour cent) qu'ils veulent montrer n'existe pas.

Le mémoire donne la statistique suivant d'écoles :—

Écoles—	
Secondaires	21
Primaires—	
Garçons	176
Filles	70
	267
Élèves—	
Garçons	6,955
Filles	2,480
	9,435
Personnel enseignant—	
Maitres	295
Maitresses	81
	376

M. Vénizélos a fait envoyer le 3 janvier à toutes les ambassades un mémoire auquel était annexé un tableau de l'état scolaire en Épire ; d'après ce tableau, le district d'Argyrokastro possède :—

Écoles	50
Maitres	59
Élèves	1,916

Tous les cinq districts ensemble ont :—

Écoles	128
Maitres	160
Élèves	5,026

Les chiffres donnés par les délégués grécophiles comparés avec les chiffres officiels grecs sont plus grands pour les écoles de 139, pour les maitres de 216, pour les élèves de 4,409.

Du reste, il est ridicule de soutenir qu'une population de 48,500, envoie 9,435 enfants à l'école, c'est-à-dire, presque 20 pour cent.

Comme églises et monastères les délégués prétendent :—

Églises	660
Monastères	46

Le tableau officiel susmentionné donne le chiffre des monastères pour le district d'Argyrokastro, 6 ; pour tous les cinq districts, 32.

Au mémoire de M. Vénizélos était annexé une carte montrant toutes les églises du vilayet de Yanina ; d'après cette carte le nombre d'églises est pour le district d'Argyrokastro, 69 ; pour les cinq districts, 200.

Donc aussi ces chiffres sont grossement exagérés dans le mémoire des délégués épirotes.

Le mémoire pour Koritza donne la statistique scolaire suivante :—

	Écoles.	Élèves.
Ville de Koritza	4	2,200
Villages du district de Koritza	120	12,000
Total	124	14,200

Le consulat grec de Monastir à donné en 1903 le nombre d'écoles 41, le nombre d'élèves 3,452.

Le tableau du mémoire de M. Vénizélos donné :—

Écoles	44
Maitres	83
Élèves	3,652

Pour caractériser l'exagération du mémoire des délégués de Koritza il suffit de faire ressortir que la population chrétienne du district de Koritza est à peu près 35,000 ; si les écoles grecques sont fréquentées par 14,200 élèves, alors presque la moitié de la population est sur les bancs des écoles grecques, encore laissant hors de calcul les écoles valaques.

Ambassade d'Autriche-Hongrie, Londres,
le 21 juillet, 1913.

[33635] No. 465.

Memorandum communicated by the Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires, July 21.

THE Bulgarian Legation has received official reports of the following occurrences:—

1. On the 5th July the small Bulgarian force in occupation of Demir Hissar evacuated that place. Immediately after its departure the Greek inhabitants of the town pillaged the Government offices and the arms depôt, and started pursuing the retreating Bulgarian soldiers, sixteen of whom were killed. On the following day the Bulgarian troops coming from Serres learned about these events and went to Demir Hissar to restore order and punish the guilty parties. The Greek priest opened fire from the window of his house. During the fusillade which ensued people were killed on both sides. On the same day the Greeks set on fire the Bulgarian villages of Gorni-Poroï, Dolni-Poroï, Staroshevo, and Keskizlik.

2. The Greeks have burned the following villages in the district of Serres: Orehovo, Daoutli, Banitza, Dolno-Brodi, Gorno-Brodi, Kortchevo, Tzarivitza, Lehovo, Dolno-Stanchevo, Marinopolie, Levounovo, and several others. At Serres about 200 wounded and sick Bulgarian soldiers and several functionaries who remained behind after the evacuation of the town by the Bulgarian troops were massacred by the Greeks. In the district of Kilkish the Greek cavalry sabred all the fleeing inhabitants whom it could reach, while the Greek artillery set on fire many villages which were outside the zone of fighting. At this hour the purely Bulgarian district of Kilkish presents the appearance of a vast desert.

Bulgarian Legation, London, July 21, 1913.

[33597] No. 466.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received July 21.)

(Confidential.)

Sir, *Admiralty, July 21, 1913.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 15th instant, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copy of a telegram, dated the 20th instant, from Vice-Admiral Burney relative to telegraphic communication with Scutari.

I am, &c.
W. GRAHAM GREENE.

Enclosure in No. 466.

Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney to Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.) *July 20, 1913.*

COMMUNICATION by telegraph through Valona to Scutari now open.

[33601] No. 467.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 21.)

(No. 181.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Belgrade, July 21, 1913.*

BALKANS.

Bulgarian mission, consisting of two generals and three other officers, arrived at Nisch yesterday for the purpose of negotiating armistice.

The Prime Minister informs me that, as they gave no warning of their intended arrival, they will have to wait two or three days until it is possible for the Greek and Roumanian Premiers to arrive, since he has no intention of discussing with them alone.

He said that the conditions had not yet been decided upon, but repeated that, so far as Servia is concerned, there is no desire to be too hard on Bulgaria.

(Sent to Sophia, Bucharest, and Athens.)

[33623] No. 468.

Count de Salis to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 21.)

(No. 111.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Cettinjé, July 21, 1913.*

BALKANS.

My telegram No. 109 of 11th July.

In reply to Russian proposal for immediate cessation of hostilities and for mediation at St. Petersburgh, Montenegrin Government have authorised Servian Prime Minister to reply on their behalf in identic terms to those employed in Servian answer.

[33624] No. 469.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 21.)

(No. 269.)
(Telegraphic.) *St. Petersburgh, July 21, 1913.*

MINISTER for Foreign Affairs told me on Saturday that he instructed Russian Ambassador to ask you to discuss with Ambassadors measures to be taken to stop Turkish advance. In conversation to-day after receipt of news of occupation of Adrianople, he said that he would await result of that discussion, and that, if it was satisfactory and if the Powers were prepared to have recourse even to coercive measures, he would associate himself with them. If, on the contrary, they shrank from idea of coercion, in last resort he would have to act alone.

Turkish Ambassador had communicated to him latest proposals of his Government with regard to eventual frontier, and had contended that Turkey had the same right to intervene as Roumania.

Minister for Foreign Affairs had replied that from juridical point of view she might possess this right, but circumstances were different, and Russia could never allow emancipated Christian population to be replaced under Turkish rule. Question of frontier was a *res adjudicata*, and if Turkey declined to accept it Russia would be obliged, with or without other Powers, to take extraordinary measures.

[33605] No. 470.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 21.)

(No. 115.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Vienna, July 21, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 203 of 8th July: Duties at Scutari.

The Austrian Ministry for Foreign Affairs have communicated following observations:—

1. In as far as extra duties on alcohol mean only increase of the said duties in accordance with Turkish law of 13th (26th) August, 1912, proceeds of which were affected to expenses of the war, this war tax might be abolished. It does not serve as a guarantee of debt.

2. Revenue from sale of salt and lease of fishing rights have continued to be paid to the Ottoman Debt Commissioners and forms part of guarantee of the debt.

3. One hundred per cent. surtax might cease and taxes be reduced to normal rate of 11 per cent. *ad valorem*.

International Commission at Scutari can for the duration of its functions make use of all taxes which do not serve as guarantee of the Ottoman Debt.

(Copy by post.)

[33610] No. 471.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 21.)

(No. 130.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Athens, July 21, 1913.*

BALKANS.

Following from the military attaché for the Director of Military Operations:—

"According to to-day's reports the Greek advance along the whole line continues. The right, after entering Nevrokop and taking twenty-two guns in attack on Papas Cajir Koprivljan position, is moving up Messta Valley. Centre drove back enemy yesterday from his positions towards the entrance to Kresna defile. Left occupied Pehcevo, and have moved on to watershed north of that place."

(Sent to Bucharest.)

[33619] No. 472.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 21.)

(No. 131.)
(Telegraphic.) *Athens, July 21, 1913.*

BALKANS.

Bulgarians have agreed to send delegate to Nisch to discuss preliminaries of peace. Frontier proposed by Greece will be line of Beles Mountain up to and including Demir Hissar, thence north-east to Perelik and south-east to Makri, near Dedeagatch. War indemnity to cover expenses, compensation to the wounded and families, and value of property destroyed. Bulgaria to demobilise.

I said to the Prime Minister, who told me above, that the frontier proposed extended much too far east. He contended that it only established approximate numerical equality between Greece, Servia, and Bulgaria; that it was impossible now to concede to Bulgaria the preponderance which would have been accepted before; that the line to Makri gave a better strategical frontier than the line of Cavalla or Lagos, and that populations included in it are entirely Greek and Mussulman. Although population of Adrianople would prefer Turks to the Bulgarians, he does not wish Turks to retake Adrianople, as it would disturb the equilibrium, but he would be glad to see Turkish frontier extended to the Ergene River, as it would deliver a considerable Greek population from the Bulgarians. He believes that Roumania will be content with Turtukai-Baltchik line, and will agree to send a delegate to Nisch.

(Sent to Belgrade, with a request to repeat to Sophia and Bucharest.)

[33620] No. 473.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 21.)

(No. 132.)
(Telegraphic.) *Athens, July 21, 1913.*

MY despatch No. 160.

Negotiations for resumption of relations with Turkey progressing. Question of compensation for detention of Greek ships and for maintenance of prisoners of war to be referred to Paris Commission. *Status quo ante bellum* to be resumed, but Turkey demands restoration of prisoners before ratification, which Greece refuses, fearing that they might be used against Adrianople or even against Greek troops in Thrace.

[33621] No. 474.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 21.)

(No. 133.)
(Telegraphic.) *Athens, July 21, 1913.*

BELGRADE telegram No. 181 of 21st July.

Greece will be represented by late Greek Minister at Sophia, who will leave for Nisch to-morrow.

(Sent to Belgrade.)

[33381] No. 475.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 21.)

(No. 352.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Constantinople, July 20, 1913.*

BALKANS.

Porte has communicated for the representatives, through the doyen of the Diplomatic Body, copy of circular telegram sent to Ottoman Ambassadors to the Great Powers.

It announces that the Porte has decided to occupy Thrace up to the line of the Maritza, as such a line is necessary for the defence of the capital, and engages to come to an agreement with the Powers as to the future of Thrace agreed to. Porte hopes that Powers will induce Bulgaria to acquiesce.

(Sent to Sophia.)

[33617] No. 476.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 21.)

(No. 123.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 21, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 122 of 20th July: Balkans.

Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs has replied direct by telegraph to the Roumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs that Bulgarian Government also are anxious for prompt cessation of hostilities, and that they ask Roumania to name delegates and choose a place for the negotiation of armistice. Telegram says nothing about the despatch of the Bulgarian delegates to Nisch, and Bulgaria evidently clings to the hope of inducing Roumania to negotiate separately from her co-belligerents.

(Sent to Athens, Sophia, and Belgrade.)

[33622] No. 477.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 21.)

(No. 124.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 21, 1913.*

BALKANS.

The Greek Minister to-day informed the Roumanian Government that his Government insist on signature of peace preliminaries at the theatre of war, and he proposed that Roumania should send delegates.

The Servian Minister also has informed the Roumanian Government that the Bulgarian Government have sent delegates to Nisch, and he has asked the Roumanian Government to send delegates there to negotiate armistice and peace preliminaries.

The Roumanian Government, though ready to send delegates for the negotiation of armistice, desire that peace preliminaries should be negotiated at Bucharest or Sinaia.

It is to be feared that their *amour-propre* blinds them to the advantages of the speedier course proposed by Greece and Servia.

(Sent to Athens, Sophia, and Belgrade.)

[33976] No. 478.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Cartwright.

(No. 232.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 21, 1913.*

I AM most anxious to get an agreement about the organisation of Albania. The objection to the words suggested in paragraph 7 of the Austro-Italian draft, "le fonctionnement des autorités nationales qui administrent leur pays provisoirement et de fait," is that intrigues of men such as Essad and Ismaïl Kemal have given rise to a suspicion that some national Government in Albania has been created entirely under Austrian and Italian influence. On the other hand, I suppose objection of Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs to amendment of French Ambassador is that the words "choisira ses agents d'exécution" suggest an instruction to the International Commission to disregard or supersede existing local authorities. I believe both objections could be reconciled by adoption of words suggested by me to-day: "Le fonctionnement de l'administration, y compris la gendarmerie, sera contrôlée par la Commission internationale avec le concours des autorités locales."

If this could be accepted, I believe that prolongation of commission from five years to ten would secure agreement on all the rest.

I think Minister for Foreign Affairs must feel that assent of Russian Government to the submission to the Powers of any arrangements come to by the five belligerents in their terms of peace has greatly eased the general situation between the Powers and confirmed the prospect of final agreement between them.

I hope, therefore, that Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs will do his utmost to facilitate agreement about Albania on points which seem to be rather of form than of substance.

[33976] No. 479.

*Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Carnegie.**

(No. 290.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 21, 1913.*

AT to-day's meeting of Ambassadors I expressed the opinion that the five belligerent States Roumania, Servia, Greece, Montenegro, and Bulgaria should be encouraged to appoint their delegates in order to terminate hostilities and to come to an agreement on the conditions for the re-establishment of peace. The arrangements to which they may arrive will be submitted to the examination and approval of the Powers, who will come to an understanding between themselves.

No objection to this proposal was raised by the Ambassadors, who will submit it to their respective Governments for their approval.

Above is for your information.

[34276] No. 480.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Cartwright.

(No. 152.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July 21, 1913.*

THE Austrian Ambassador gave me to-day the following communication:—

"*Évacuation de l'Albanie par les Serbes.*

"Il est absolument contraire à toute raison que les troupes serbes, en alléguant le motif de vouloir assurer une frontière stratégique contre l'Albanie, tiennent occupés des points sur le territoire albanais éloignés de la ligne-frontière fixée par les Puissances entre 30 et 40 kilom.

* Also to Earl Granville (No. 279), Sir F. Cartwright (No. 231), Sir R. Rodd (No. 222), and Mr. O'Beirne (No. 547).

"Les Puissances dans leurs démarches répétées demandant une évacuation avaient certainement en vue que les Serbes se retirent sur la ligne fixée par les Puissances. C'est cette ligne que la commission pour délimiter la frontière sur les lieux suivra dans ces travaux; cette commission ne s'enfoncera pas dans l'intérieur de l'Albanie, où les troupes serbes stationnent actuellement.

"Le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal propose de faire une nouvelle démarche énergique à Belgrade pour faire enfin respecter la volonté manifestée de l'Europe.

"La ligne occupée par les Serbes dans l'intérieur de l'Albanie part d'Orochi, chef-lieu de la Mirditie, et aboutit au sud au passage Tchafa Saïs, dans le voisinage d'Elbassan; elle comprend les localités Mali Cheint, Mali Daïnse, Tchafa Mourse, Vali, Tchafa Saïs.

"*Ambassade d'Autriche-Hongrie, Londres,*
le 21 *juillet*, 1913."

He said that he had deferred bringing it before the *réunion* because he was most anxious to get an agreement with Count Benckendorff about the formula as to the protection of minorities, which would make the settlement of the questions dependent upon it quite easy.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[33974] No. 481.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir R. Rodd.

(No. 185)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 21, 1913.

THE Italian Ambassador told me this afternoon this his Government were most emphatically opposed to the creation of an autonomous Macedonia. It would set on foot again the régime of outrages by bands of rival nationalities. They were, therefore, entirely in accord and delighted with what I had said in replying to Mr. Noel Buxton in the House of Commons the other day, deprecating this proposal as impracticable.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[33975] No. 482.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir R. Rodd.

(No. 186.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 21, 1913.

THE Italian Ambassador informed me to-day that Count Berchtold wished to bring forward a proposal that the Powers should promise to agree to the abolition of the Capitulations in Albania as soon as Austria and Italy, who had a privileged position there, proposed the change. The Italian Ambassador and his Government regarded this as a hopeless and untenable proposition that would upset everything; but he wished to know my view.

I said that, if this proposal was made, it would be taken to be the beginning of an Austro-Italian protectorate over Albania, and would render it useless to discuss the question of Albania any more at the *réunion*. It would, in fact, go far to break up the *réunion*. Apart from these considerations, we could deal in the *réunion* with nothing except the organisation of Albania and the delimitation of the southern frontier before we adjourned: especially in view of the fact that we had to concern ourselves with recent developments respecting Adrianople and the war between the Balkan States.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[32416] No. 483.

Sir Edward Grey to Count Mensdorff.

HIS Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and, with reference to His Excellency's memorandum of the 30th ultimo regarding the flying of an Albanian flag over churches and mosques at Scutari, has the honour to inform Count Mensdorff that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been requested to instruct Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney to support the proposal of his Austro-Hungarian colleague, if his other colleagues are similarly instructed.

Foreign Office, July 21, 1913.

[33325] No. 484.

Foreign Office to Director of Military Operations.

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Director of Military Operations and is directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to acknowledge the receipt of his communication of the 14th instant, enquiring whether steps could be taken to obtain for the military attaché to His Majesty's legation at Athens preferential treatment as regards accompanying the Greek army in the field.

Sir E. Grey intended to telegraph to His Majesty's Minister at Athens to ask what chance of success such an application would, in his opinion, have, but before this action could be taken a telegram, copy of which is enclosed, was received from Sir F. Elliot on the subject.*

Sir A. Nicolson is to enquire whether, in view of the terms of this message, Brigadier-General Wilson would wish Lieutenant-Colonel Cunliffe-Owen to be recalled at once.

Foreign Office, July 21, 1913.

[32416] No. 485.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 21, 1913.

WITH reference to your letter of the 14th instant enclosing a decypher of telegram No. 21 of the 13th instant from Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney, regarding the flying of the Albanian flag over certain buildings at Scutari, I am directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to state that he would be glad if the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty would instruct Sir C. Burney by telegraph to support the proposal of his Austro-Hungarian colleague, as set forth in my letter of the 9th instant, if his other colleagues are similarly instructed.

I am, &c.
W. LANGLEY.

[33674] No. 486.

Earl Granville to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 22.)

(No. 264. Confidential.)
Sir, *Berlin, July* 20, 1913.

WITH reference to my telegrams Nos. 114 and 115 of the 18th and 19th instant respectively, I have the honour to report that the German Secretary of State of the Foreign Office drew me aside after dinner last night, and spoke very seriously on the subject of an international conference on the Balkans. He said he had heard that

* No. 437.

Russia meant to propose the holding of such a conference at Paris, and he was very anxious indeed that this idea should not be allowed to expand into an actual proposal. He repeated what he had said to me two days ago, viz., that the Ambassadors' Conference in London had shown how very slow and cumbersome such a proceeding was, with the perpetual danger of differences of opinion between the two groups of Powers becoming acute; and that, in addition to this objection in principle, he did not see where the conference could advantageously meet; St. Petersburgh and Vienna were obviously impossible, owing to their being too closely interested in the matter; Rome was uninhabitable at this time of year; Berlin he would not hear of, and as to London, to which he would have no objection whatever, he presumed that you would be unwilling to undertake a second conference. Paris he strongly objected to, chiefly because of M. Isvolsky who, he said, was so devoured by ambition and self-importance that he made difficulties over everything, and had unfortunately made himself such a position in Paris that he really terrorised the French Government, and had the press at his beck and call. He fancied M. Sazonof disliked M. Isvolsky very much, but, having served under him, he could not divest himself of a certain fear of and respect for him. I said I had no information as to your views with respect to a conference, but I presumed that if the French Government wished to have a conference in Paris it would be difficult for you to refuse. Herr von Jagow entirely agreed, and said that he himself would very much dislike to refuse a French invitation, and it was for this reason that he had instructed Count Pourtalès to do all he could to prevent Russia making the proposal, and had in fact stated his reasons very clearly without actually naming M. Isvolsky, and he wished me to convey to you his very earnest hope that you would use your influence in Paris, and more especially in St. Petersburgh, while there was yet time, to dissuade either Government from proposing a conference.

I asked if he would refuse quite definitely to have the conference in Berlin, and he said that nothing would induce the Imperial Government to have it here.

He considered by far the best solution was that a conference of all the Balkan States should meet at Bucharest; our Ministers would be on the spot, could exercise their influence either within or without—he did not care about details—and eventually could ratify the settlement agreed upon. He quite agreed with Russia that the settlement must be ratified by the Great Powers, but he considered that the ratification could be given just as well by their representatives at Bucharest as by a solemn conference elsewhere.

I understood Herr von Jagow to say that Russia did not appear to be opposed to the idea of a Balkanic conference at Bucharest, provided there were an international conference afterwards to ratify the settlement.

I have, &c.
GRANVILLE.

[33774] No. 487.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(*Received July* 22.)

Sir, *Downing Street, July* 21, 1913.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Harcourt to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th July, with reference to the Cyprus Tribute Question, and to request you to inform Secretary Sir E. Grey that he concurs generally in the views expressed in the papers enclosed therewith. He is of opinion, however, that the British delegates should add that, as a matter of fact, there would be no surplus over the amount of the interest of the 1855 loan, but a large deficit, if the British Government did not supplement the revenues of Cyprus with a contribution which at present amounts to 50,000*l.* annually.

I am, &c.
(For the Under-Secretary of State),
H. J. READ.

[33801] No. 488.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received July* 22.)

(Confidential.)
Sir, *Admiralty, July* 22, 1913.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, decypher of a telegram, dated the 21st instant, from the Admiralty relative to Montenegrin affairs.

I am, &c.
W. GRAHAM GREENE.

Enclosure in No. 488.

Admiralty to Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney.

(Telegraphic.) *Admiralty, July* 21, 1913.

PROPOSAL of your Austrian colleague, as stated in my No. 14, should be supported by you if other members of the commission receive like instructions from their Governments.

[33810] No. 489.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received July* 22.)

(Confidential.)
Sir, *Admiralty, July* 22, 1913.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copy of a telegram, dated to-day, from Vice-Admiral Burney.

I am, &c.
W. GRAHAM GREENE.

Enclosure in No. 489.

Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney to Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.) *July* 22, 1913.

PRESENT Italian contingent of 200 to be replaced by 485 troops and 23 officers, who are now being sent.

[33715] No. 490.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 22.)

(No. 354.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, July* 21, 1913.

MY telegram No. 333 of 13th July: Reform schemes.

With reference to penultimate paragraph, Russian Ambassador declared that Russian influence with Armenians was sufficient to prevent disorders being created to provoke Russian intervention.

[33735] No. 491.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 22.)

(No. 355.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, July* 21, 1913.

BALKANS.

My telegram No. 352 of 20th July.

I venture to offer some observations on the situation created by the latest action of Turkey.

The Turks have disregarded the warnings addressed to them by the Powers, and if they are not reminded, as was Montenegro in the question of Scutari, that the will of Europe and the decision arrived at by the Treaty of London cannot be ignored, they will argue that the concert of the Powers is broken up, and will believe that collective pressure will not be brought to bear in the matter of Armenian reforms.

As to their present proposals, frontier for which they are now asking recognition is that which was proposed after the *coup d'État* of 23rd January in reply to the collective note of 17th January, and rejected as basis of mediation solicited by Hakki Pasha. Subsequently the Turks placed themselves in the hands of the Powers, and received assurances of material and financial aid. By reverting to the Enos–Maritza line the Turks would appear to forfeit those assurances.

The Turkish argument that Adrianople is necessary for the defence of the capital is shown to be vain by the events of last year, when Constantinople was saved rather by European considerations than by Turkish arms, and Von der Goltz Pasha has laid it down that the real defences of Constantinople consist in the lines of Bulair and Chatalja.

The second proposal of the communiqué, *i.e.*, that the Porte wishes to settle the future of Thrace in concert with the Powers, is aimed at forming an autonomous province reaching as far west as Mesta River up to the old Bulgarian frontier. Sophia telegram No. 298 of 19th July appears to show that the intention is to occupy these districts, while fighting at Uzun Kupru may furnish pretext for advance of regular troops, and we may be confronted with awkward complication. The creation of such an autonomous province might well bring up the question of autonomy of Macedonia, which is one of the aims of powerful Salonica element of the Committee of Union and Progress. It opens up long vista of rocky problems. There is reason to believe that Turkey hopes to enlist Greek support for the proposal as regards Thrace.

The Russian Ambassador is much impressed by the necessity for resisting the Turkish proposals. He is telegraphing to his Government urging that the Porte should be informed that financial support will be withheld, and suggesting that, if this does not suffice to restrain Turkey, Russia should make a demonstration in the Caucasus.

He thinks that slight modification of the Enos–Midia direct line might be conceded to Turkey.

(Sent to Sophia.)

[33717] No. 492.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 22.)

(No. 304.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 21, 1913.*

BALKANS.

My telegram No. 261 of 8th July.

Bulgarians are now quite out of heavy artillery ammunition.

[33718] No. 493.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 22.)

(No. 305.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Sophia, July 21, 1913.*

BALKANS.

Bulgarian Government have offered to send delegates to conference of belligerents at any place considered suitable by Roumanian Government. At the same time they have proposed immediate armistice.

(Sent to Bucharest and Belgrade.)

[34487] No. 494.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 26.)

(No. 306.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Sophia, July 21, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 293 of 19th July.

King of the Bulgarians has sent me copy of further personal [group omitted] which he had sent to King of Roumania last night.

It urgently pleads for conclusion of an immediate peace with Roumania, adding that Bulgarian Government equally desire peace with Servia and Greece, as a proof of which they have sent delegates to (? Nisch). His Majesty states that he and his Government are ready to give any guarantees necessary to show sincerity of their intentions, and he trusts that these intentions will be sufficient to arrest the advance of the Roumanian forces.

(Sent to Bucharest and Belgrade.)

[33825] No. 495.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 22.)

(No. 307.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 21, 1913.*

BALKANS.

My telegram No. 305 of 21st July.

Minister for Foreign Affairs informed me to-day that Bulgaria is prepared to accept almost any terms from her enemies.

(Confidential.)

I have reason to believe that Austrian Minister has informed Bulgaria that Austro-Hungarian Government will reopen at an early date question of division of disputed territories with a view to upsetting arrangement now likely to be made.

This would either be by assembling of European conference or by direct invasion of sanjak.

Above promise will guide Bulgarian Government throughout any negotiations with belligerents.

(Sent to Belgrade and Bucharest.)

[33826] No. 496.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 22.)

(No. 308.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Sophia, July 22, 1913.*

BALKANS.

After severe fighting between Demir Hissar and Nevrokop a considerable Greek force is pushing north of latter towards Philippopoli. This has not been published here.

Bulgarian Government continue anxious about Turkish advance.

(Sent to Constantinople, Bucharest, and Belgrade.)

[33716] No. 497.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 22.)

(No. 125.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 22, 1913.*

MY immediately preceding telegram of 21st July: Balkans.

Yesterday Roumanian Government instructed their representatives at Belgrade and Athens to propose to the respective Governments that negotiations for an armistice should be conducted at Nisch, where delegates should meet as soon as possible, and that negotiations for peace preliminaries should take place here.

I find that my French and Russian colleagues are strongly in favour of proposed procedure.

(Sent to Athens, Sophia, and Belgrade.)

[33756] No. 498.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 22.)

(No. 126.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 22, 1913.*

BALKANS.

Yesterday the Roumanian Government gave a formal assurance to the Italian Minister, for communication to the Bulgarian Government, that the Roumanian troops will not advance beyond the mountain passes.

(Sent to Athens, Sophia, and Belgrade.)

[33823] No. 499.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 22.)

(No. 128.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Bucharest, July 22, 1913.*

BALKANS.

Following from the military attaché for the Director of Military Operations:—

"It was officially announced last night that a mixed Roumanian force occupied Orkhanie, 30 miles north-east of Sophia, 19th July.

"The general situation appears to be as follows:—

"A cavalry division of six regiments has reached Berkovitsa. A second cavalry division has reached Orkhanie. These two divisions are supported by infantry and artillery of the IVth Army Corps, which crossed the Danube on 13th July. The main body of the army has completed the passage of the river, but is still close to it. In the eastern theatre of operations the three regiments of cavalry which are with the Vth Army Corps have occupied line of Rustchuk–Varna without entering those towns.

"It is considered here that Bulgarian army is entirely incapable of taking the offensive."

(Sent to Athens, Sophia, and Belgrade.)

[33824] No. 500.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 22.)

(No. 130.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 22, 1913.*

BALKANS.

My immediately preceding telegram of 22nd July.

Notwithstanding Roumania's objections to peace preliminaries preceding armistice, I gather from the account which the Minister for Foreign Affairs gave me to-day of his reply to telegram from Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs (see my telegram No. 123 of 21st July) that, while expressing his readiness to negotiate and informing Bulgarian Government of the procedure he had proposed at Athens and Belgrade, he told Bulgarian Government that he regarded following points as already conceded by Bulgaria:—

1. Turtukai line (as defined in circular to the Powers of 16th July);
2. Treatment of Kutzo-Vlachs as provided in the St. Petersburgh protocol; and
3. The application of the principle laid down in the St. Petersburgh protocol of an unfortified zone to the neighbourhoods of Rustchuk, Schumla, and Baltchik.

(Sent to Athens, Sophia, and Belgrade.)

[33822] No. 501.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 22.)

(No. 182.)
(Telegraphic.) *Belgrade, July 22, 1913.*

BALKANS.

Servian Government show some annoyance at attempts being made by Bulgaria to treat with Roumania separately from Greece and Servia. Their view is now that only purely military questions, such as cessation of hostilities and demobilisation, can be treated with Bulgarian delegation at Nisch, and of course only when delegates from all the other belligerents arrive. Other questions will be reserved for a conference of Premiers. One of the Servian delegates at Nisch will be the former Servian Minister in Sophia. He will be accompanied by Greek Minister here.

Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs told me to-day that if Greek demands were found to be excessive Servia and Roumania would be able to cause them to be reduced.

He also informed me that Servian Government have learnt from Berlin and Athens that Bulgaria has appealed to Austro-Hungarian Government to support a proposal for an autonomous Macedonia.

(Sent to Sophia, Athens, and Bucharest.)

[33821] No. 502.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 22.)

(No. 357.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Constantinople, July 22, 1913.*

TOTAL advance to be made by the Régie in consideration of prolongation of concession is 1,500,000*l.*, of which 300,000*l.* (not 200,000*l.*, as stated in my telegram No. 347 of 18th July) is to be paid to-day, 600,000*l.* after issue of the iradé in about ten days' time, and the remainder three weeks later.

The first instalment is to be used to pay April salaries, but the balance will be available for military expenditure.

[33812] No. 503.

Earl Granville to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 22.)

(No. 116. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Berlin, July 22, 1913.*

BALKANS.

The French Ambassador told me last night that the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had sent urgent advice to the Greek Government through the Greek Chargé d'Affaires that the allies should conclude peace with Bulgaria without any reference to or conjunction with Turkey, and that they should make it quite clear to Europe that they were in no way responsible for Turkish advance.

[33829] No. 504.

Earl Granville to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 22.)

(No. 117.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Berlin, July 22, 1913.*

BALKANS.

Your telegram No. 290 of 21st July to Paris.

German Minister for Foreign Affairs read to me very confidentially German Ambassador's report of Ambassadors' meeting and of his previous conversation with you.

Secretary of State entirely approves of proposal to encourage belligerents to make peace immediately, and as he learns that delegates from all five are meeting at Nisch he hopes that negotiations may be successful. He is rather disturbed by rumours that Russian military attaché is to attend meeting.

With regard to Turkey, Secretary of State is anxious that Powers should form definite agreement that Enos–Midia line is to be adhered to, but has no suggestion to make for enforcing decision if Turkey is recalcitrant. He is entirely opposed to naval demonstration, which he considers difficult to carry out, very possibly inefficacious and dangerous in view of possible eventualities.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires had made a purely personal suggestion that Powers should occupy Enos and Midia, but Secretary of State thought that Europe could not occupy Turkish territory, as it would mean declaring war on Turkey. He seemed afraid that Russia might enter Armenia under excuse of putting pressure on Turkey; I asked whether he thought it would be possible to give Russia a mandate to make a demonstration at Constantinople or Midia, or somewhere in that neighbourhood, under condition that she did not enter Armenia. He was inclined to think that might be possible. but he said he could express no definite opinion or any suggestion until he had learned Austrian views. He said he had himself no objection to anybody making demonstration, but that Germany would not join.

[33827] No. 505.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 22.)

(No. 116.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Vienna, July 22, 1913.*

ALBANIA.

I had a talk with the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject of your telegram No. 232 of 21st July, and he told me that he would take your proposed amendment into consideration to see if he could possibly accept it. He said that he was most desirous that the statute for Albania should be drawn up with as little delay as possible.

[33828] No. 506.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 22.)

(No. 117.)
(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, July 22, 1913.*

BALKANS.

Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs told me this morning that he was confident that Roumanian army would not advance on Sophia, but that Servian army was pushing forward towards Vidin.

With regard to Adrianople, Minister for Foreign Affairs said that he approved of the determination of other Powers that the Turks must retire within Enos–Midia line. He told me he had heard rumours that Greece was putting forward idea of creating autonomous province of the vilayet of Adrianople, but that so far he had no official intimation of this. Greek Minister here spoke to me favourably of this idea.

Minister for Foreign Affairs expressed himself unfavourably as to the reported news that Servia desired to obtain port on the Ægean east of Cavalla, and a band of territory adjoining to it. He thought perhaps Servia and Greece might arrange for a *débouché* for Servia on the Ægean Sea on the same lines as the exit to the Adriatic. Minister for Foreign Affairs also spoke to me sympathetically of the idea of an autonomous Macedonia, but on one condition only—that this province should be neutralised and controlled by European Powers.

I enquired of Minister for Foreign Affairs whether he thought Balkan States would accept revision of peace preliminaries by the European Powers without coercion. He replied as regards Servia, the country which most interested Austria, he thought she would yield, as she had done to the pressure of the Powers on the question of Durazzo and during Bosnian crisis. Minister for Foreign Affairs seemed to foresee without objection possible necessity of naval demonstration to bring Turkey to give up Adrianople.

From a confidential source I am informed that great reluctance will be shown here to bring pressure to bear upon Roumania, and that, if Powers allow Servia to extend her territory to a frontier beyond Vardar River, Austria may make difficulties as to bringing pressure to bear on Turkey to evacuate Adrianople.

[32614] No. 507.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir H. Bax-Ironside.

(No. 110.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July 22, 1913.*

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a note from the Turkish Ambassador protesting against the alleged compulsory enrolment by the Bulgarian authorities of Turkish prisoners of war, to fight against the Servian and Greek armies.*

If the Ottoman Government have approached the other great Powers in the sense of Tewfik Pasha's note, and if the facts are as stated by His Highness, you are authorised to act in concert with your colleagues, if they are similarly instructed, in making a joint protest on the subject to the Bulgarian Government, whose action would be in contradiction with section 1 of article 6 of the Regulations of the Convention of The Hague respecting the treatment of prisoners of war.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[34277] No. 508.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir H. Bax-Ironside.

(No. 112.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July 22, 1913.*

THE Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires said to-day that his Government were prepared to send a delegate to meet those of the other Balkan States at any place at once, and this being so, he urged upon me that there ought to be a cessation of hostilities immediately.

I said that we would do all we could to encourage the others to arrange a meeting of delegates of the five Powers at whatever place was convenient to them, as soon as possible; but it was not in our power to intervene by force to stop hostilities.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[34278] No. 509.

Sir Edward Grey to Earl Granville.

(No. 235.)
My Lord, *Foreign Office, July 22, 1913.*

THE German Ambassador told me to-day that his Government were in favour of the retention of Kavalla by Greece. He thought that I had not yet expressed a definite opinion on this point, but was not opposed to it.

I said that the only definite opinion I had expressed was that I assumed that Bulgaria must have a port somewhere on the Ægean Sea. I did not know whether there was any good port available for her except Kavalla; but, if there was another good port, this fact must be taken into account in considering the situation. Apart from that, I had no political objection to the retention of Kavalla by Greece.

The Ambassador said that he understood that Dedeagatch was a good port, and this would of course be available. He thought that it would be satisfactory if Greece had Kavalla, but did not extend further east.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

---

* No. 304.

[34337] No. 510.

Sir Edward Grey to Earl Granville.

(No. 236.)

My Lord, *Foreign Office, July 22, 1913.*

THE German Ambassador gave me to-day the following memorandum of the German views about reforms in Asiatic Turkey :—

"The Imperial Government have welcomed with satisfaction the Russian initiative concerning the Armenian reforms, being convinced that something had necessarily to be done to create settled conditions in this country, which has for many decades been suffering from a state of unrest. This initiative has already had the happy effect of demonstrating to Turkey the necessity of reforms and of inducing her to elaborate a project of reforms of her own. However, the Russian (Mandelstam-) project of reforms gives rise to objections.

"The embodiment of the six Turkish vilayets into a united Armenia, which, moreover, would not even include all the Armenians, would be the first step towards an ethnological and geographical partition of Asiatic Turkey, for it would hardly be evitable that the other nationalities of Asia Minor, Syria, Arabia too would strive for the same advantages of centralised administration, which would likewise be contrary to M. Sazonof's intentions. Taking this into account, and considering that self-determination in matters of administration should, after all, be left to the own Government of a country, it seems advisable to examine first the Turkish project of reforms, and to consider and apply it as far as possible. The Imperial Government are of opinion that only in case of the Turkish action proving a failure one should insist on modifications to be made, or on the introduction of reforms according to a scheme which would have to be framed by the Powers. At present the Imperial Government would only be able to recommend to Turkey to complete her own project according to the Turkish decree of 1895. This complement, the Imperial Government think, would, above all, have to include the creation of a commission of control, composed half of Turks, half of delegates of the Great Powers, and being presided over by a Turkish chairman. Such a commission of control, which would have to examine Armenian complaints and desires and to elaborate informations and instructions for the administrative functionaries, would, at the same time, give to Turkey the assistance she needs and offer to the Powers the opportunity of a permanent supervision of the way the projected reforms are carried out.

"The Imperial Government holds that a Turkish project of reform, completed in that way, would be in every point preferable to the Russian (Mandelstam-) project, the more so after having been supplemented, if possible, by the introduction of Christian assistants for the superior administrative functionaries provided for by the Turkish decree of 1895."

I said that I would give him a memorandum of the views that we had expressed in St. Petersburgh, which, I thought, had already been made known in Berlin.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[31876] No. 511.

Sir Edward Grey to M. Cambon.

HIS Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the French Ambassador, and has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of his Excellency's communication of the 2nd instant, relative to the demands of the Greek authorities in Samos for the payment of sums due by the administration of the Ottoman Public Debt to the Government of the principality.

Sir Edward Grey considers that the method of treating this question proposed by the French Government is entirely applicable to the phase which had been reached at the moment when that method was suggested, but information has now reached His Majesty's Government showing that this phase has now been succeeded by another calling, in his opinion, for more drastic action on the part of the Governments of the guaranteeing Powers, and he has accordingly made a fresh proposal to the French Government through His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris.

Foreign Office, July 22, 1913.

[31876] No. 512.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Carnegie.

(No. 459.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 22, 1913.*

I HAVE received Sir F. Bertie's despatch No. 365 of the 7th instant, forwarding copy of a note from the French Government, stating their views on the demand of the Greek authorities in Samos for the payment of sums due by the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt to the Government of the Principality.

You should inform the French Minister for Foreign Affairs that the proposal alluded to in the second paragraph of His Excellency's note as having been made by the French Government to His Majesty's and the Russian Governments at the end of May, was not in fact made here till the 2nd instant, on which day the French Embassy forwarded to this Office a memorandum on the subject. This fact will make clear to M. Pichon the reason why I thought it necessary to write my despatch No. 364 of the 12th to Sir F. Bertie, which would have been superfluous had I been already in possession of the views of the French Government as now communicated to me.

I consider that the method of treating this question proposed by the French Government is entirely applicable to the phase which had been reached at the moment when that method was suggested, but the enclosed copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople will show you that this phase has now been succeeded by another,* resulting from the demand of the Greek Government for the payment of the sum demanded within ten days.

The situation thus created appears to me to call for some measure more drastic than that hitherto proposed, and you should communicate to M. Pichon the information which has now reached me and suggest that the representatives of Great Britain, France, and Russia, at Athens should be instructed to make a formal and identic protest against the high-handed action reported by Mr. Marling.

If M. Pichon concurs in this suggestion, I will instruct His Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburgh to ask the assent of the Russian Government.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[32997] No. 513.

Foreign Office to Messrs. Francis and Johnson.

Gentlemen, *Foreign Office, July 22, 1913.*

WITH reference to the letter from this Office of the 14th instant, and previous correspondence relative to the Samakof mine concession held from the Turkish Government by clients of yours, I am directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to inform you that he has received a despatch from the British delegate on the Balkan Financial Commission dealing with this subject.

Sir P. Harvey reports that copies of the contour plans of the concession will not be required by the commission. He states that the only point of difficulty which arises in connection with this matter is that, although the contract for the concession of the mine was signed in April 1912, the firman ratifying the concession was only granted on the 5th February last, that is to say, after the territory in which the mine is situated had passed into the occupation of the Bulgarian forces.

The point of Turkish law involved, as to the position of the concessionnaires during the period between the signature of the contract and the issue of the firman, was submitted to a sub-committee of members of the commission, with special legal competence, among whom was the Bulgarian delegate, and this sub-committee has come to the conclusion, concurred in by the concessions committee, that the contract must be considered as being binding even before the firman issued, the firman being merely declaratory and not constitutive of rights.

In these circumstances, the Bulgarian Government will, in the view of the committee, which the plenary commission will undoubtedly ratify, be substituted to the Ottoman Government in the latter's obligations to the concessionnaires in question, and will be asked to carry out the necessary formalities for the ratification of the

* No. 213.

contract of April 1912, the firman issued subsequent to the outbreak of hostilities being disregarded.

At Sir P. Harvey's request, it was recorded that these formalities should involve no cost to the concessionnaires.

I am, &c.
W. LANGLEY.

[32975] No. 514.

*Foreign Office to Liverpool Steamship Owners Association.**

Gentlemen, *Foreign Office, July* 22, 1913.

WITH reference to the letter from this Office of the 16th instant, relative to the conditions of navigation in Turkish waters, I am directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to inform you that, according to a telegram from His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, the Turkish authorities state that navigation may be considered safe at all places on the Turkish coast except the Bosphorus, the Straits of the Dardanelles, "certain places on the shore of the Sea of Marmara," and the Gulf of Smyrna.

They add that as a state of war exists the mines have not been removed.

I am, &c.
W. LANGLEY.

[33892] No. 515.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 23.)

(No. 107.)

Sir, *Vienna, July* 21, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of an *aide-mémoire*, the substance of which I telegraphed to you to-day, giving the views of the Imperial and Royal Ministry for Foreign Affairs on the question of the continuance of the special duties levied at Scutari during the war between Turkey and the allied Balkan States.

I have, &c.
(For the Ambassador),
G. AGAR-ROBARTES.

Enclosure in No. 515.

Aide-mémoire.

EN réponse à l'aide-mémoire de l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté britannique à Vienne en date du 9 juillet concernant les impôts extraordinaires sur l'alcool, les revenus provenant de la vente de sel et des droits de pêche à Scutari ainsi que la surtaxe imposée pendant la guerre dans cette ville, le Ministère Impérial et Royal des Affaires Étrangères a l'honneur de faire savoir à son Excellence l'Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté britannique qu'il envisage les questions de la façon suivante :—

1. Tant que sous "impôts extraordinaires sur l'alcool" ne sont compris que l'augmentation desdits impôts conformément à la loi turque du 13 (26) août, 1912, et dont le revenu était affecté aux besoins de la guerre, cet impôt de guerre pourrait être supprimé. Cette surtaxe ne sert donc pas de garantie à la Dette.

2. Les revenus provenant de la vente de sel et des droits de pêche avaient continué à être payés aux commissaires de la Dette ottomane à Scutari. Ils font part de la garantie de la Dette.

3. Le prélèvement de la "surtaxe imposée pendant la guerre" (100 pour cent pour tous les articles provenant des États balkaniques) peut cesser, de sorte que les impôts seront réduits à leur montant usuel de 11 pour cent *ad valorem*.

La commission internationale à Scutari pourra pour la durée de ses fonctions disposer de tous les impôts qui ne servent pas de garantie à la Dette ottomane.

Vienne, le 20 *juillet*, 1913.

---

* Also to the United Kingdom Mutual Steamship Assurance Association.

[33970] No. 516.

Telegrams communicated by Count Benckendorff, July 23, 1913.

(1.)

M. de Giers to Count Benckendorff.

Constantinople, le 5 (18) *juillet*, 1913.

LE doyen du Corps diplomatique vient de nous communiquer, sur une demande de la Sublime Porte, la copie d'un télégramme d'Izzet Pacha décrivant les atrocités commises par les Bulgares avant de quitter les villages qu'ils occupaient. Dans mon opinion, cette communication a pour but de préparer un motif plausible de déclaration de guerre à la Bulgarie.

(2.)

M. Sazonof to Count Benckendorff.

Saint-Pétersbourg, le 5 (18) *juillet*, 1913.

Pour le statut de l'Albanie, nous ne croyons pas, pour raisons multiples, pouvoir nous départir du terrain de la résolution prise le 20 décembre dernier.

Tout d'abord la résolution en question a été adoptée par toutes les Puissances. Si l'Autriche et l'Italie objectent que le principe de contrôle permanent avait été accepté par leurs Gouvernements à cause de la souveraineté ou suzeraineté du Sultan, également stipulée, nous ne voyons pas d'inconvénient à maintenir ce lien d'Albanie avec la Turquie.

D'autre part, cependant, sincèrement disposés à tenir compte dans la mesure du possible, des désirs de l'Autriche-Hongrie et de l'Italie, nous ne verrions pas d'objections à consentir à ce que le vasselage de l'Albanie à la Turquie soit exclu.

Nous ne pouvons pourtant pas d'avance accepter en même temps le principe d'un terme trop court à fixer pour le contrôle européen, et ceci pour les raisons suivantes :—

Tout d'abord l'Albanie est une *terra incognita* pour laquelle il n'est guère possible de stipuler d'avance une indépendance complète. Ce que l'Europe sait jusqu'à présent de l'Albanie, c'est que de tout temps elle a été l'arène de troubles et presque toujours d'anarchie. Décider dès à présent combien de temps suffira à introduire l'ordre et la sécurité dans le pays et le doter d'institutions capables de le prémunir contre le retour à l'anarchie serait à nos yeux prendre une responsabilité morale trop grande. L'Albanie abandonnée à son sort deviendrait vite ou bien une source de troubles dangereuse, non seulement au point de vue local, mais à celui aussi de la paix européenne ou bien nécessiterait l'intervention collective des Puissances, le principe de prépondérance d'une ou deux des Puissances ayant été exclu.

Ces considérations ainsi que l'intérêt de ne point revenir sans nécessité absolue sur des principes déjà adoptés, nous obligent à ne point nous départir du principe de contrôle permanent des Puissances en Albanie.

Il appartiendra à l'organe de ce contrôle après un délai de trois à cinq ans de soulever la question devant les Gouvernements respectifs sur l'opportunité de son abolition. Tel pourrait être à nos yeux le compromis qui pourrait être proposé, car il va de soi qui si, après expérience faite, les Puissances reconnaissent d'un commun accord l'Albanie mûre pour l'indépendance complète, elles pourraient se considérer satisfaites d'avoir mené à bonne fin la lourde tâche qu'elles se sont imposée en prenant en main l'organisation de ce pays.

(Communiqué à Paris.)

(3.)

M. Sazonof to Count Benckendorff.

Saint-Pétersbourg, le 5 (18) *juillet*, 1913.

La nécessité d'établir un accord prompt entre les Puissances sur la question des mesures à prendre pour faire cesser les hostilités et exercer une influence modératrice sur les belligérants se ressent dans toutes les capitales. Nous croyons comme Sir Edward Grey qu'une solidarité de vues est facile à établir. Les circonstances exigent une célérité d'action. Veuillez demander à Sir Edward s'il trouve possible de saisir la réunion de cette question. Notre point de vue sur la délimitation se trouve exposé dans les télégrammes qui vous ont été communiqués. Il s'accorde avec les deux points résumant, d'après Sir Edward Grey, l'appréciation de la situation par l'Autriche et la Russie, à savoir :—

1. Frontière contiguë entre la Grèce et la Serbie ; et
2. Un port bulgare sur la mer Égée, de préférence Kavalla.

(4.)

M. Sazonof to Count Benckendorff.

(Confidentiel.) *Saint-Pétersbourg, le* 6 (19) *juillet*, 1913.

Nous prions Sir Edward Grey de convoquer d'urgence la réunion et lui poser la question sur l'opportunité de se concerter sur les mesures à prendre pour faire respecter par la Porte la décision prise par les Puissances relativement à la délimitation bulgaro-turque. Vous pouvez dire confidentiellement à Sir Edward Grey que notre flotte dans la mer Noire peut être mobilisée dans un délai très court.

(5.)

M. Sazonof to Count Benckendorff.

Saint-Pétersbourg, le 7 (20) *juillet*, 1913.

Il nous paraît nécessaire d'établir une distinction entre les tâches différentes qui incomberont aux Grandes Puissances après la conclusion de la paix préliminaire entre les belligérants :—

1. L'intervention pour la cessation des hostilités ou, si la paix se fait, la revision éventuelle des conditions de cette paix préliminaire.
2. La codification de l'ensemble des décisions prises par les Grandes Puissances à la réunion de Londres et à la Commission financière de Paris.

La revision devrait suivre incessamment la conclusion de la paix préliminaire, tandis que l'élaboration du traité de la paix définitive demandera nécessairement un temps considérable. Il va de soi que si l'accord entre les belligérants se fait sur des bases raisonnables, la tâche de la revision sera, *ipso facto*, épargnée aux Puissances. Si, au contraire, les prétentions des adversaires de la Bulgarie devenaient exorbitantes, la revision deviendrait imminente.

Comme il était entendu que la conférence pour la liquidation finale de la crise balkanique pourrait se faire à Paris, il nous semble que si le Gouvernement anglais déclinait le choix de Londres, il serait désirable que Sir Edward Grey prît sur lui la tâche de sonder les Gouvernements s'ils accepteraient Paris pour cette conférence. Les Ambassadeurs à Paris pourraient être chargés auparavant de se concerter sur les mesures d'intervention et de revision du traité préliminaire en cas de besoin.

Nous attendons l'avis de Sir Edward Grey.

[33965]

No. 517.

Director of Military Operations to Foreign Office.—(Received July 23.)

THE Director of Military Operations presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and, in reply to his memorandum of the 21st July and to the question contained in the last paragraph, begs to inform him that the Chief of the Imperial General Staff concurs in Sir F. Elliot's view that it is useless for Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cunliffe Owen to remain at Athens if the purpose for which he was sent there cannot be attained.

2. Brigadier-General Wilson desires to point out that this department has always extended special courtesies to the Greek military authorities whenever opportunity has offered, but as, in spite of this, reciprocal treatment is not being extended to the British military attaché he begs to request that, subject to Sir Edward Grey's approval, instructions may be sent for the recall of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cunliffe Owen, military attaché at Athens, and that the Greek Government be informed accordingly.

War Office, July 23, 1913.

[33834]

No. 518.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 23.)

(No. 129.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July* 22, 1913.

BALKANS.

My telegram No. 125 of 22nd July.

Minister for Foreign Affairs explained to me to-day that his reason for wishing th negotiations for peace preliminaries to take place here, rather than at Nisch, was that negotiators would be here in closer contact with Great Powers, on whom must depend final ratification of arrangements resulting from negotiations.

(Sent to Athens, Sophia, and Belgrade.)

[33844]

No. 519.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 23.)

(No. 131.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Bucharest, July* 23, 1913.

BALKANS.

Following from the military attaché for the Director of Military Operations :—

"It is officially reported that there are no Bulgarian troops now north of the Balkans, and that the Roumanian right flank is in touch with the Servians."

(Sent to Athens, Sophia, and Belgrade.)

[33855]

No. 520.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 23.)

(No. 132.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July* 23, 1913.

BALKANS.

Yesterday the Servian Minister informed the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the concurrence of his Government in the procedure indicated in my telegram No. 125 of 22nd July, and said that they would do their best to persuade the Greek Government to agree.

(Sent to Sophia, Athens, and Belgrade.)

[33985] No. 521.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 23.)

(No. 133.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 23, 1913.*
BALKANS.
My immediately preceding telegram of 23rd July.
Greek reply has now been received. Greek Government, though ready to send delegates here for peace negotiations, decline to entertain idea of an armistice until their demands are satisfied.
I understand that Roumanian Government will now propose to Greek Government merely temporary suspension of hostilities pending meeting of peace delegates here, but from all accounts strong pressure will be needed at Athens to secure acceptance of this proposal.
(Sent to Athens, Sophia, and Belgrade.)

[33986] No. 522.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 23.)

(No. 134.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 23, 1913.*
BALKANS.
I hear from a sure source that King of Roumania has telegraphed to-day to King of Greece and King of Servia and King of Montenegro urging hastening of negotiations, as Europe does not wish Bulgaria to be crushed.
(Sent to Athens, Sophia, and Belgrade.)

[33993] No. 523.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 23.)

(No. 309.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Sophia, July 23, 1913.*
BALKANS.
My immediately preceding telegram of 22nd July.
Greeks have now advanced to Yakurada, 70 miles south-west of Philippopoli, threatening the latter.

[33987] No. 524.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 23.)

(No. 310.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 23, 1913.*
BALKANS.
Sir F. Elliot's telegram No. 131 of 21st July.
Proposed Greek frontier seems exaggerated, but I have reason to believe that Bulgarian Government will accept it.
Greek Government should, however, be strongly dissuaded from insisting on war indemnity.
It must be remembered that, even if Greek and Servian demands are admitted in full, Bulgaria still gains territory larger than Great Britain if Turkey is confined to Enos–Midia line.
(Sent to Bucharest and Athens viâ Belgrade.)

[33981] No. 525.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 23.)

(No. 183.)
(Telegraphic.) *Belgrade, July 23, 1913.*
BALKANS.
My immediately preceding telegram of 22nd July.
The Servian Government have now decided that the preliminaries of peace must be settled by conference of Premiers before there is any armistice. In the circumstances there seems little object in the Bulgarian military mission remaining on at Nisch, but the Servian Government do not suggest this, as they do not wish to appear to reject any Bulgarian advances. At the same time, they point out that all hostilities at present are due to Bulgarian attacks, and if Bulgaria really wished to give proof of good intentions she would demobilise. No advantage would be taken of this by the Servian forces.
The assembling of the conference, which is to be at Bucharest, will be hastened as much as possible.
(Sent to Sophia, Athens, and Bucharest.)

[33983] No. 526.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 23.)

(No. 359.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Constantinople, July 23, 1913.*
BALKANS.
Recapture of Adrianople is being made great feature of celebration of anniversary of constitution to-day. Capture of Kirk Kilisse by Kurdish and Laz irregular cavalry is announced. Intention seems to be conquest of territory up to old Bulgarian frontier at least.
A statement made by the Prime Minister publicly, telegraph agency version of which has been prohibited, has considerably perturbed Committee.

[33984] No. 527.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 23.)

(No. 360.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Constantinople, July 23, 1913.*
MY telegram No. 341 of 17th July.
Talaat Bey has visited Rodosto, and about 100 Armenians have been brought here under arrest on charge of "unbecoming behaviour." A well-known Moslem anti-Armenian agitator and one of his followers were also arrested.

[33990] No. 528.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 23.)

(No. 273.)
(Telegraphic.) *St. Petersburgh, July 23, 1913.*
BALKANS.
Minister for Foreign Affairs told me to-day that German Ambassador had just informed him that his Government was opposed to idea of a naval demonstration, and he therefore supposed that Germany's two satellites would adopt the same attitude. German Ambassador at Constantinople was, his Excellency had heard, encouraging Turks in the belief that they would be allowed to retain Thrace. To this Russia, for reasons stated in my telegram No. 269 of 21st July, could never assent.
He begged me to make it clear to you that he meant what he had said. He was going to discuss the question with the President of the Council this afternoon and with the Emperor to-morrow or the next day. Until he had received His Majesty's orders he could say nothing definite. He was personally in favour of naval demonstration, and thought that if Russia, France, and England joined one other Power would follow suit.

I asked what he proposed to do were such a demonstration to fail and were those in command at Adrianople to refuse to withdraw.

His Excellency replied that recourse would have to be had to stronger measures, but he could not say in what direction. He referred to possible occupation of Armenia by several army corps, but I begged him not to entertain an idea which would inevitably bring about disruption of Turkish Empire in Asia. He also spoke of financial pressure, and is very displeased with French banks for having placed funds at disposal of Turkish Government at present moment.

I am afraid that if Powers do not decide on some collective pressure Russia will inevitably intervene eventually.

[33860] No. 529.

Consul-General Smith to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 23.)

(No. 16.)
(Telegraphic.) *Decode.* *Odessa, July 23, 1913.*

MY telegram of 16th July.

Following telegram has been received from Sevastopol :—

" Bulgarian squadron has been disarmed."

Similar telegram sent to St. Petersburgh and Constantinople.

[33716] No. 530.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir H. Bax-Ironside.**

(No. 153.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 23, 1913.*

BALKANS.

When a suitable opportunity presents itself you should encourage Government to which you are accredited to send delegates to meet those of the other belligerents to arrange for cessation of hostilities and terms of peace.

Any arrangements as to distribution of territory will, of course, have to be ratified by the Powers after examination, but you had better not volunteer this statement until some of your colleagues have similar instructions.

[34279] No. 531.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Carnegie.

(No. 463.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July 23, 1913.*

IN speaking to M. Cambon to-day, I touched upon the question of the southern frontier of Albania.

He told me that his instructions were to claim Koritza for Greece ; but, if Argirocastro and Prineti could be obtained for Greece, then he was to give up Koritza.

I asked him whether this could be done without an understanding about the Ægean islands ?

He said that the understanding about the islands going to Greece would still have to remain.

I informed him that the Italian Ambassador now practically withdrew from the offer to give to Greece the islands in Italian occupation, and thought that the question of the islands should be considered in connection with the whole settlement. He had assured me again that Italy would not try to keep any islands herself, and I thought that at least it should be part of any settlement that was made that Italy, if the islands did not go to Greece, should give the islands back to Turkey immediately as part of the settlement.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

---

* Also to Sir R. Paget (No. 112), Sir G. Barclay (No. 37), Sir F. Elliot (No. 105), and Count de Salis (No. 75).

[34281] No. 532.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Carnegie.

(No. 464.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July 23, 1913.*

THE French Ambassador spoke to me to-day with some concern of a conversation that he had had privately with the Russian Ambassador, who had told him that Russian feeling was becoming very agitated. If Turkey was in Adrianople, and Greece and Servia went to Sophia, he was afriad that the Russian Government might be compelled to do something alone, unless other Powers were prepared to join in doing something together. But what could be done ? The objections to a naval demonstration were obvious. A demonstration on the coast of Asiatic Turkey would only make trouble there, and to send ships into the Dardanelles was a very formidable task.

I said that I had already heard that Germany would not join in a naval demonstration.

M. Cambon asked me whether she would object to one taking place without her.

I replied that I had not gathered that she would ; but I thought that, if a demonstration did take place, no Power should be allowed to stand outside of it. In any case, we were not prepared to risk any of our ships amongst mines in the Dardanelles.

M. Cambon said that, if Russia entered Armenia, it would be a serious matter.

I agreed that this would agitate Germany.

M. Cambon asked me whether I thought that Russia could be given a mandate to make a demonstration against Turkey ?

I answered that it was possible that no Powers would object to her making a demonstration, but I did not think that they would go so far as to give her a mandate

Finally I said that, at the *réunion* to-morrow, if as I gathered all the Powers agreed that the Enos–Midia line should be adhered to, we should put that on record. But I would state as the view of the British Government that we did not recommend any immediate step. We should regard the Turkish action in Thrace and the action of the belligerent States in Macedonia as having thrown everything into confusion since the treaty was signed in London. This confusion and uncertainty would make it necessary for the Powers to review the settlement of Thrace and Macedonia as a whole after the fighting was over. I thought that then Turkey might be induced to leave Adrianople, on conditions. Three reasonable conditions occurred to me :—

1. Just as Bulgaria had endeavoured to stipulate that the Enos–Midia line should be curved south-eastwards, so as to include in Bulgarian territory Muratli and other places, so the Turks might demand that, after what had occurred, it should be curved north-westwards.
2. The Turks might demand that, when they left Adrianople, it should be dismantled as a fortress, so that it should be no danger to them.
3. The Turks might demand a hard and fast agreement that there should be no indemnity or serious financial obligation placed on them as a result of the war with the Balkan States.

I added that probably the Turks would also wish to bring the Ægean Islands into the transaction, but we need not consider this till it arose.

I am, &c.
E GREY.

[34280] No. 533.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir R. Rodd.

(No. 190.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July 23, 1913.*

THE Italian Ambassador spoke to me to-day about the southern frontier of Albania.

I informed him that I did not see how the question of Koritza and Stylos could be settled till an agreement was come to about the Ægean islands.

He expressed great disappointment, and said that to delay the settlement would risk action being taken by Austria. As to the islands, he said that he knew that

there was a suspicion that Italy intended to keep some of them; but there was no foundation for this. As to the difficulty of giving them back to Turkey instead of handing them to Greece, the population of the small islands was such as to be a negligible quantity in this consideration, and in Rhodes there was a very large Mussulman element. Mytilene, Chios, and Samos were what Greece really wanted, according to the view of M. Venizelos when he was in London last winter.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[30856] No. 534.

Foreign Office to Board of Trade.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 23, 1913.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to transmit to you herewith, to be laid before the Board of Trade, a copy of a letter from the Commercial Union Assurance Company* urging that the British delegates on the Balkan Financial Commission should uphold the interests of the company by claiming exemption from the insurance laws of the Balkan States for the company, and for their subsidiary company, the Union Assurance Society (Limited).

The matter has been submitted to Sir P. Harvey, one of the British delegates in question, and a copy of his minute on the subject is enclosed herewith.

While Sir P. Harvey is doubtless correct in holding that the position of assurance companies is not within the purview of the Paris Commission, Sir E. Grey is none the less of opinion that there are good grounds for endeavouring to safeguard as far as possible the interests of the companies concerned, either by means of a stipulation in a general treaty or by separate representation to and negotiation with the individual States whose laws, when applied to the annexed territories, will place British insurance companies in a difficult position.

The object to be attained would be that existing policies should be allowed to run out under existing conditions as far as possible.

Sir E. Grey would accordingly be glad if the Board of Trade would consult the company in question and similar companies or firms, and inform him in due course of their views as to the most desirable means of safeguarding the interests of these enterprises.

I am, &c.
W. LANGLEY.

Minute by Sir P. Harvey.

I am afraid that this is not a matter which the Balkan Commission would consider, as these assurance companies hold no concession from the Ottoman Government, as I understand the matter.

Nor is there the least chance, judging by what has passed in the commission so far, that this company would obtain what it wants. There is, so far, a general agreement that the Balkan States cannot be asked to make exceptions to the common law of their countries for the benefit of foreign enterprises, even when these hold concessions from the Ottoman Governm nt. It is most unlikely, therefore, that they would consent to exempt a foreign insurance company from common law restrictions to which *their own competing companies* will be subjected. This company will presumably be no worse off than any other company conducting this class of business in the territory in question.

H. P. HARVEY.

July 13, 1913.

---

* Commercial Union Assurance Company, July 4.

[33605] No. 535.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 23, 1913.

WITH reference to the letter from your Department of the 2nd instant, and subsequent correspondence relative to the collection of taxes and the assignment of the revenue derived therefrom at Scutari, I am directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to state that, as the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have doubtless already observed from the copies of telegraphic correspondence forwarded to you from time to time, the Great Powers have now all replied to the request addressed to them by His Majesty's Government for an expression of their views on these points, in consequence of Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Burney's telegram of the 2nd instant.

I am accordingly to transmit to you herewith draft of a telegram summarising those views, which Sir E. Grey suggests should be despatched to Sir C. Burney for his information and guidance, should their Lordships see no objection.

I am, &c.
W. LANGLEY.

Enclosure in No. 535.

Draft of Telegram from Admiralty to Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney.

(Telegraphic.) *Admiralty, July* , 1913.

YOUR Nos. 14 and 19.

French and Russian Governments agree with His Majesty's Government that settlement of these questions should be left unconditionally to Commission of Admirals.

German, Austro-Hungarian, and Italian Governments consider that all revenues hitherto paid to Commissioners of Ottoman Public Debt should continue to be paid to them.

Austro-Hungarian and Italian Governments desire cessation of 100 per cent. surtax.

Austro-Hungarian Government also observe that, in so far as extra duties on alcohol mean only increase of said duties in accordance with Turkish law of the 26th August, 1912, proceeds of which are assigned to expenses of war, and which does not serve as guarantee of the Debt, this war tax might be abolished.

You are authorised to agree to any compromise at which commission may arrive after taking account of the attitude of the various Governments summarised above.

[34043] No. 536.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 69 A.)

Sir, *Bucharest, July* 10, 1913.

I LEARN that the Roumanian Government to-day have instructed their Minister at Sophia to announce to the Bulgarian Government that the Roumanian troops are about to enter Bulgaria. They have also instructed Prince Ghica to quit Sophia with his staff, leaving Roumanian interests in the charge of the Italian Legation. I do not trouble you, Sir, with a copy of Prince Ghica's announcement to the Bulgarian Government, as I understand that its text is to be communicated to the Powers to-day.

From some of the London papers which reach me I notice Roumanian mobilisation is unfavourably viewed by our press, and I do not doubt that the announcement now made to Bulgaria, which is tantamount to a declaration of war, will be denounced in scathing terms in many of our newspapers.

Unfortunately for Roumania, the victories of the Greek and Servian troops, before she herself has taken the field, have stultified the avowed object of her intervention—the prevention of the hegemony of Bulgaria—and her less exalted purpose—the

acquisition of a slice of Bulgarian territory—is thus brought more conspicuously into notice. Nevertheless, I cannot but feel that the intervention of this country in the present conflict has its useful side from the general European point of view. In my despatch No. 65 of the 3rd instant I said: "It would doubtless have been better in the general interest that Roumania should have remained quiet." At that time I anticipated that Bulgaria, if not interfered with by Roumania, could hold her own against Greece and Servia, in which case there would have been no temptation for Austria to intervene. Events have shown that this anticipation was false. The Servians and Greeks are now victorious all along the line, and Bulgaria has appealed to Russia to get her out of her difficulties. In these circumstances it seems to me that much comfort is to be drawn from Roumania's active policy, for I imagine that Servia's claims would be fraught with greater danger to the general peace of Europe had Roumania remained quiet, and that the risk of Austria's intervention is considerably lessened now that this country, whose friendship Austria so ardently courts, has definitely thrown in her lot with Servia.

I have, &c.
G. BARCLAY.

[34005] No. 537.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 627.)
Sir, *Constantinople, July 17, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a despatch from the president of the Council of the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt, reporting on the action of the Provisional Government of Albania with regard to the issue of stamps and the stamp revenue at Durazzo.

Sir Adam Block asks for the intervention of His Majesty's Government in this matter.

I have, &c.
CHARLES M. MARLING.

Enclosure in No. 537.

Sir A. Block to Mr. Marling.

M. le Chargé d'Affaires, *Constantinople, le 29 juin (12 juillet), 1913.*

J'AI l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que le Gouvernement provisoire de l'Albanie a donné à l'agence de la Dette publique à Durazzo l'ordre de ne plus employer de timbres ottomans en attendant l'impression de timbres albanais, et de verser aux caisses fiscales les recettes provenant du revenu du timbre dans cette région.

En vous signalant cette violation des engagements formels pris sous la garantie de l'Europe envers les porteurs de la Dette publique ottomane et généralement respectés depuis le début de la guerre par tous les pays balkaniques, notre conseil d'administration est persuadé qu'une énergique intervention de votre part ne saurait manquer de ramener le jeune État albanais, dont le statut n'est d'ailleurs pas encore établi, à la juste compréhension de la sage politique dictée par les Grandes Puissances à l'égard de notre administration.

Je vous remercie par avance des soins que vous voudrez bien donner à cette affaire et vous prie de vouloir bien agréer, &c.

Le Président du Conseil,
ADAM BLOCK.

[34007] No. 538.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 629.)
Sir, *Constantinople, July 18, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a despatch from the acting British consul-general at Salonica reporting on the military operations of the Greeks, Servians, and Bulgarians as far as they were known up to the 9th instant.

I have, &c.
CHARLES M. MARLING.

Enclosure in No. 538.

Acting Consul-General Morgan to Mr. Marling.

(No. 65. Confidential.)
Sir, *Salonica, July 9, 1913.*

MR. W. H. CRAWFURD PRICE, local correspondent of the "Times," has just returned from Doiran, where he had been summoned by His Majesty the King of Greece. While there he had many opportunities for talking over matters with the higher officers. According to them, the Bulgarian line on the day when the battle of Kukush (Kilkish) began extended from Nigrita on the east to Gevgheli on the west, and was composed of at least eighty battalions, with 180 field guns.

Defeated in the battle of Kukush, the Bulgarians retreated towards Doiran, where the Greeks again engaged them, and succeeded very shortly in putting them to flight. Evidence of their precipitate flight was seen in the fact that twelve field guns were captured by the Greeks and were found to be loaded, but unfired. In the station of Doiran were found large stores of biscuits and sugar.

Across the lake from Doiran could be seen the smoke of burning villages fired by the Bulgars in their retreat.

Beaten at Doiran, the Bulgarian army divided—a part, estimated at 40,000, going northwards towards Strumnitsa town, and a small part making its way eastwards towards Demir-Hissar. It is reported that the Greek army has also divided to pursue the two Bulgarian sections.

In the eastern theatre of the war the 7th, 1st, and 6th Greek divisions moved up the west bank of the Struma River, finding the bridge at Orleko (Orljak) and other bridges destroyed. They are at present working on the building of a bridge across the Struma, and hope shortly to be at Serres. It is thought that the Bulgarian forces on the east bank of the Struma will retreat towards Demir Hissar.

According to trustworthy information from Nigrita, the Bulgarians, before leaving, burnt that village, and, at least, 470 of the inhabitants, who are Greeks, perished at the hands of the Bulgars or in the fire.

Proofs of the Bulgars hurried flight were also to be seen at Nigrita, uniforms, caps, guns, and equipment lying about everywhere on the line of retreat.

On the west bank of the Vardar the town of Gevgheli has been the scene of two encounters between Bulgarians and the two allies. Before the outbreak of hostilities the town was guarded by a Serbian detachment of 1,000 men, mostly aged about fifty. These were attacked on the morning of Monday, the 30th June, by Bulgarian regulars, and after a combat that took place between the town and the River Vardar, in which the Bulgarians killed some 900 Serbs, they occupied the town. Two days later the Greek 10th Division retook the town, driving the Bulgars in flight across the Vardar. The 10th Division then crossed the river and passed on towards the pass of Furka. After their departure, a battalion of Bulgarians, accompanied by komitajis, who had become detached from the main body after the battle of Kukush, the whole totalling well over 1,000 men, appeared before the town and attacked the small Greek garrison left there. Reinforcements were hurriedly sent up from Salonica, among them being 1,500 marines, and the Bulgars were driven back across the Vardar. The town is now in the hands of the Greeks.

The total number of Greek casualties is estimated at nearly 10,000 killed and wounded. The greater majority of these are wounded. Many of these latter have now been sent to Piræus. The stream of wounded showed signs of slackening yesterday, and very few came in during the night.

In the Serbian theatre of the war the course of events during the past ten days, according to the Serbian vice-consul here, has been as follows :—

The Bulgarian army, estimated at 120,000 men, lay along a line running from near Strumnitsa to Ishtib, and along the east banks of the Bregalnitsa and Zletovo Rivers towards the old Bulgarian frontier. The Serbian forces, estimated at an equal number, leaving small detachments to guard the Salonica–Uskub railway from Gevgheli to Krivolak, lay in force along a line running north from Krivolak about midway between Kuprulu and Ishtib through Oveheh Polye towards Kratova.

On Monday morning, the 30th June, at 1 A.M., the Bulgarian forces at Ishtib, without the slightest warning or provocation, attacked in force the Serbian forces lying south-west of that town, and succeeded in driving them back with great slaughter to Krivolak, which was captured. At the same time, the Bulgarians attacked the Serbians lying north-west of Ishtib on the west bank of the Zletovo River. After five days fighting the Serbs succeeded in pushing the Bulgars back and capturing Kochana. In the meantime they also recaptured Krivolak, but at the time of writing the town of Ishtip is still in the hands of the Bulgars, as also part of the Salonica–Uskub railway line from Demir Kapu to a short distance north of Gevgheli.

I have, &c.
JAMES MORGAN.

[34009] No. 539.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 24.)

(No. 631.)
Sir, *Constantinople, July* 15, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 8th instant I received a telegram *en clair* from Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Burney, dated Brindisi, the 8th, asking me if I would enquire from the Sheikh-ul-Islam if a kadi for Scutari would be appointed from Constantinople, or if one should be elected by the Mussulman population in that city.

I have replied to Vice-Admiral Burney by means of wireless telegraphy to the effect that it might give rise to future difficulties if I referred this question at the present juncture to the Sheikh-ul-Islam, inasmuch as the matter is rather one for settlement during the elaboration of the Albanian statute.

I further informed Sir C. Burney that the matter was being referred to you.

I have, &c.
CHARLES M. MARLING.

[34056] No. 540.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 24.)

(No. 163.)
Sir, *Athens, July* 16, 1913.

M. THEOTOKY, the former Prime Minister, who was at the head of the Accession mission which visited Rome, Paris, Berlin, and Bucharest, has allowed his impressions to be published.

In Italy he encountered an almost hostile reception. Italian claims remain unchanged, and he saw no sign of a conciliatory disposition in any of the statesmen with whom he conversed.

In France he received a sympathetic welcome, but he observed a strong philo-Bulgarian current. The general impression at the time of his visit was that the Bulgarian army was by far the strongest in the Balkans, and that Greece had better regulate her attitude by that fact.

In Germany he found a strong phil-Hellenic current testified to by the language of different statesmen.

In Roumania his reception by the King and the Government was particularly cordial, and the general feeling was anti-Bulgarian. He was convinced that an understanding between Greece, Servia, and Roumania would be popular in the latter country, and would be of advantage for the peace of the Balkans.

His general conclusion is that since Germany imposes her will upon Europe, the right policy for Greece is to be upon her side. This was undoubtedly the direction of his own policy when he was last in office.

I have, &c.
F. ELLIOT.

[34034] No. 541.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 24.)

(No. 135.)
Sir, *Belgrade, July* 17, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copies of three despatches which I have received from Mr. Vice-Consul Peckham.

I have, &c.
RALPH PAGET.

Enclosure 1 in No. 541.

Vice-Consul Peckham to Sir R. Paget.

(No. 32.)
Sir, *Uskub, July* 12, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to report the final suppression of the Exarchate here.

This cannot come as a surprise to anyone who has followed the tendencies of the Servian Government. In a whole series of despatches from my No. 4 of the 14th November, 1912 to my No. 24 of the 21st April I have been reporting various forms of Servian activity against the local Bulgars.

The moment was well chosen, the heads of the Bulgar community are in exile at Mitrovitza (my despatch No. 30 of the 5th July) and the Exarchist Metropolitan is now, I believe, in Belgrade. I have little doubt that the Servians would also plead the present state of war with Bulgaria as a motive for suppressing the Exarchist Church. Pressure appears to have been brought to bear on the local Exarchist priests to give the matter the air of a voluntary cession rather than a confiscation. The Exarchist churches were taken over on Thursday last, the 10th instant, though no reconsecration seems to have taken place, and to-day the official *Te Deum* for the name-day of King Peter was held in the Church of the Virgin, till lately the Exarchist Metropolitan church.

I have no news of similar action at other places in the province, such as Kalkandelen (Tetovo) or Kyöprülü (Veles) but have little doubt that the same thing has taken place.

On Thursday last I met one of the few upper class Bulgars left here. He appeared utterly crushed by the suppression of his national church. This is probably typical of the state of mind of those Bulgars who are left here. The news published here of Servian and Greek victories will presumably also have a calming effect on the wilder spirits. So far I have seen no signs of a disturbance of public order.

I have, &c.
W. D. PECKHAM.

Enclosure 2 in No. 541.

Vice-Consul Peckham to Sir R. Paget.

(No. 33. Confidential.)
Sir, *Uskub, July* 12, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to report that yesterday afternoon at about 5 P.M. I received an invitation from the delegate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to attend the official *Te Deum* to-day in the Church of the Virgin. This church, as I have reported in my despatch No. 32 of to-day, was till two days ago the Exarchist Metropolitan church.

This desire of the Servian authorities to implicate the foreign consuls in a local ecclesiastical quarrel seems to me, to say the least of it, exceedingly tactless, and I should, under ordinary circumstances, certainly have asked for instructions from my superior authorities before going. The short notice given, and the impossibility of sending cypher telegrams rendered this impossible.

Had I merely consulted my personal feelings I should not have gone. It also seems to me that, if The Hague Convention of 1907 is applicable to territory in the somewhat ambiguous position in which the province of Kossovo now is, my presence at a Patriarchist ceremony, conducted in a church just taken from the Exarchist sect, is in some sense a condonation of a violation of that convention. I fear also that it must have given offence to the local Bulgars.

But whatever I did, I was certain to offend one side or the other, and it seemed to me better under the circumstances to offend the Bulgars than to prejudice the friendly relations which I have succeeded in establishing with the Servians, relations which are in some contrast with the acute conflicts of November and January last. I went, therefore. The service was conducted by the Serb Metropolitan, and among those present I noticed General Mishitch, M. Vuchkovitch, the acting-mufti, the Chief Rabbi, the mayor, Reshad Bey, the ex-mayor, and two or three other Moslems. The Russian and French consuls attended in person, the Austrian and Italian were represented by their dragomans.

Given the impossibility of communicating with higher authorities, it seems to me that, in a case such as this, unanimity in the Consular Corps as to a given line of action is even more important than the nature of the action itself. Had my four colleagues agreed not to go, I would not have gone.

Unfortunately, unanimity is practically impossible, *quot homines, tot sententiæ*, seems to be the present motto of the Uskub Consular Corps.

As might be expected, the Russian consul-general represents one extreme. M. Tukholka appears always to have been very Serbophile (he was at one time consul at Prisrend), and he pushes complaisance to its uttermost limits. In my despatch No. 12 of the 29th November, 1912, I reported an instance of complaisance on the part of M. Kalmikof, then Russian consul-general, but M. Tukholka out-Kalmikofs Kalmikof. For instance, on the news of the fall of Scutari he hoisted his flag, and admitted that it was in sign of rejoicing for a triumph of the Slav world. My Italian colleague also informs me that M. Tukholka refused his request that a consular meeting should be summoned on the occasion of the arrest of Bulgar women for visiting the Italian consulate (my despatch No. 27 of the 9th June). It was, therefore, a foregone conclusion that he would attend the *Te Deum*.

The other extreme is, equally naturally, the Austrian consul. M. Heimroth (who, in spite of his German name, is a Pole) was violently anti-Serb long before the war. I remember a stray phrase he used to me over a year ago, "Ces sales gens qui ont assassiné leur Roi." He himself once told me that his reports were so violently anti-Serb that he had received private letters from his Ministry imploring him not to create another Prochaska incident.

M. Gallanti, the Italian consul, is also anti-Serb. I have already reported (my despatch No. 12 of 29th November, 1912) that he met with considerable unpleasantness on his journey here. It appears that M. Tserovich, the Perfect, on whom, in the absence of other information, he called on arrival, was somewhat rude to him, and failed to return his call. He also accuses the Servians of ingratitude. By his own account he did much to protect the local Serbs when consul at Prisrend, but this the Servians in their moment of good fortune have forgotten. M. Gallanti appears to treat the whole question as a personal matter, and admitted that he was glad that he was not in touch with his superior authorities, as he felt sure that they would order him to attend the *Te Deum*.

M. Carlier, the French consul, and myself follow approximately the same line of action, that of avoiding as far as possible on the one hand any unpleasantness with the Servian authorities and on the other any appearance of partisanship, though even we are not quite at one. For instance, in this question he appeared to have no difficulty in making up his mind to follow the example of the doyen, while it was only after some hesitation that I decided to go.

There was no official reception, but it was correct to leave cards on the Verhovna Komanda, which the whole Consular Corps did in person. The sole objection which the two abstaining consuls had to attending the *Te Deum* arose from the ecclesiastical question, and I have no doubt that if the Servian authorities had had the tact to hold their service in the Church of St. Saviour, the Patriarchist Metropolitan Church, the the whole incident might have been avoided.

I have, &c.
W. D. PECKHAM.

Enclosure 3 in No. 541.

Vice-Consul Peckham to Sir R. Paget.

(No. 34.)

Sir,

Uskub, July 14, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to report that I have been requested by the Servian authorities to examine, as an independent witness, certain Servian wounded in the military hospital here, said to have been mutilated by the Bulgarians.

Reflecting on the probability of questions being asked in the House on the subject, and considering that my neutrality would be in no way compromised by accepting, I visited the hospital to-day.

Two cases were shown me :—

1. This man was, I was informed, a sergeant of the 8th regiment, second ban. He was captured by Bulgarian regulars while foraging for food in a village near Kumanovo. His ears were cut and it was intended to cut off his nose and gouge out his eyes. He appears to have appealed for mercy from the Bulgarian non-commissioned officer whom he had known, and helped, during the siege of Adrianople, and was consequently spared further mutilation. Thus far the man's own story, as told me by the military doctors. His bandages were removed and his ears shown me. About a quarter of the upper and outer part of each ear had been cut off, apparently with some sharp instrument (the doctors told me a knife). The chances of war are extraordinary, but I cannot think that this happened in fair fight, though I fail to understand why, if deliberate mutilation was the object, the whole ear had not been cut off.

2. This man belonged to the 6th regiment, first ban. Was wounded in a fight near Ishtib and taken prisoner by the Bulgarians. In hospital he was deliberately wounded several times and, with the remark that it would keep him silent, his lower jaw was cut open with a knife. Thus far the doctors. The dressing was taken off his jaw, which had been cut right through. This wound might have been produced, in my opinion, by the sharp edge of a bayonet in fair fight, but is more probably a deliberate mutilation. The upper lip being untouched it must have been made when the mouth was open. Besides this wound I saw two wound dressings on the chest, and both legs were bandaged below the knee. These dressings were not removed, nor, had they been, do I consider that I could have come to any conclusion as to the circumstances under which the wounds had been given.

I cannot, of course, state positively who produced these wounds, but consider it increditable that the Servians should have deliberately wounded their own men—both men were distinctly of the Servian physical type—in order to discredit the Bulgarians. I am therefore of opinion that the outrages were perpetrated by the enemy. I particularly enquired whether they were the work of regulars or chetniks and was informed that they were done by the former. It appears that when the Bulgarians were forced to abandon their field hospitals on their retreat they proposed to massacre the wounded on the principle that "dead men tell no tales."

I have photographed both men, and will forward copies if required.

I was informed that there were other cases in hospital of men who had been wounded when prisoners or in Bulgarian field hospitals, but had no wish to see cases where I could come to no independent conclusions. I also hear that there are similar cases of mutilation in the hospitals at Kyöprülü (Veles) and Belgrade.

I need hardly point out that, with such stories in circulation, a Serbo-Bulgarian rapprochement after the war will be very difficult.

I have, &c.
W. D. PECKHAM.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have talked to my Russian and French colleagues. The former has also visited the hospital and seen and talked to the wounded men in question. As he speaks Servian he was able to interrogate the men direct. His account differs from that which I have received in two particulars. I understood that, in the first case, the man was taken prisoner in a chance encounter in a village, according to his account it was during a battle. In the second case he states that he learned that the jaw was cut by two bullet wounds, which is also the account given to the French consul, whereas I was positively told that it was done with a knife. The wound

appeared to me to have been made with cold steel, but I can claim to no technical knowledge on the subject. The discrepancy in the first case seems to me to be of no moment. A peasant's vocabulary would not be likely to have more than one word for anything between an affray of five men and the battle of Monastir. The second is a material discrepancy.

W. D. P.

[34035] No. 542.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 136.)

Sir, *Belgrade, July* 18, 1913.

AS the result of an appeal by Bulgaria for the mediation of the Russian Government, M. de Hartwig, on the 11th instant, made a representation to the Servian Government urging them to agree to an immediate cessation of hostilities, the conclusion of an armistice, and to a meeting of the Balkan States in conference at St. Petersburgh to arrange the terms of peace.

M. Pashitch replied that while the Servian Government were themselves desirous that the hostilities should cease, an armistice could only be concluded upon certain conditions to which Bulgaria must agree, as, without the prior outlining of some of the terms, Servia and Greece would have no guarantee for the subsequent attitude of Bulgaria, and a peace conference at St. Petersburgh would prove abortive, as was the case with the Peace Conference in London last winter. Under the circumstances Bulgaria should be urged to send an emissary with full powers to negotiate the preliminaries with the Servian and Greek Governments.

With regard to conditions, the Prime Minister told M. de Hartwig in the first instance that Servia had no desire to humiliate and exasperate Bulgaria, and she would therefore be moderate in her demands concerning territory, and only claim up to the right bank of the Vardar, but to this modest resolve M. Pashitch has apparently, in the face of agitation by the military party, who wish to expel Bulgaria entirely from Macedonia, been unable to adhere, and his Excellency told me a few days ago that the present operations had shown the great difficulty of defending Uskub with the Vardar as a frontier, and it would therefore be necessary to push the frontier further east.

Whilst M. Pashitch appreciates the desirability of being reasonable, the same is not the case with all his colleagues in the Cabinet and with the army, and although for the present he seems to be able to hold the extremists in check, it is doubtful whether he will be able to restrain them if Bulgaria still delays approaching the Servian Government with a view to peace.

A meeting took place between M. Pashitch and M. Venizelos at Uskub two days ago, but so far the only information published concerning the result is, that "both Premiers were in entire accord on all questions." Before proceeding to Uskub M. Pashitch assured M. de Hartwig he would endeavour to exercise a moderating influence on the Greek demands, and as Greece was really entirely dependent on Servia at the present moment he hoped to be successful.

I have, &c.
RALPH PAGET.

[34015] No. 543.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 637.)

Sir, *Constantinople, July* 18, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to report that the original of the enclosed document was brought to this embassy yesterday by a deputation of ecclesiastics from the Œcumenical Patriarchate. On being asked if they could quote any specific instances of the atrocities complained of, they stated that the following acts had been perpetrated by Bulgarians :—

Nigrita : 500 houses destroyed.
Demir Hissar : Metropolitan and 100 notables massacred.
Doiran : Thirty notables and priests killed.

Serres : 500 houses, with churches and schools, burned.
Doscato : Completely destroyed, with churches, schools, &c.
Cavalla : The bishop and more than 100 notables were carried away by the Bulgarians, and their present fate is unknown.

154

The deputation stated that altogether two metropolitans had been massacred.

So far as Serres is concerned there would seem, to judge from Mr. Acting Consul-General Morgan's report, enclosed in my No. 629 of the 18th, to be no exaggeration in the statements of the deputation from the Patriarch.

I have, &c.
CHARLES M. MARLING.

Enclosure in No. 543.

Note verbale.

C'EST avec la plus profonde douleur que le Patriarcat œcuménique a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de son Excellence l'état lamentable et désolant auquel a été réduite la population orthodoxe qui se trouve sous son autorité spirituelle en Macédoine.

Sans revenir sur les malheurs qu'a subis durant la guerre turco-balkanique la population paisible et désarmée de la part des comitadjis bulgares, aidés par l'armée bulgare, le Patriarcat œcuménique vient porter à la connaissance de son Excellence les événements douloureux survenus après la déclaration de la nouvelle guerre entre les alliés, tels que pillages, destruction complète par le feu et le fer des villages et des villes entières, l'assassinat et le viol des femmes, des enfants, et des vieillards, l'extermination par le massacre de milliers de notables orthodoxes—crimes dont l'histoire n'a jamais jusqu'à présent eu d'exemple—la mort tragique du Métropolitain de Mélénico, qui a succombé martyrisant sous les tortures bulgares, avec les prêtres et les notables de son diocèse, et l'enlèvement de plusieurs autres métropolitains, avec les notables de leurs diocèses respectifs, dont le sort est jusqu'à présent inconnu.

Le Patriarcat œcuménique, en protestant par-devant l'Europe civilisée contre lesdites monstruosités bulgares, et craignant avec raison que le même sort se soit réservé aux habitants orthodoxes de Thrace qui se trouvent encore sous la domination bulgare, fait appel aux sentiments humanitaires de son Excellence, et la prie de vouloir bien porter à la connaissance du haut Gouvernement, dignement représenté par elle, ce qui précède, et de lui recommander de faire prendre les mesures nécessaires pour la sauvegarde et la garantie de la vie, de l'honneur et des biens de plusieurs milliers d'enfants spirituels du Patriarcat œcuménique, soumis encore sous la domination bulgare, domination qui évoque un passé des temps sombres et tyranniques.

Patriarcat œcuménique, le 3 (16) *juillet*, 1913.

[34016] No. 544.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 638.)

Sir, *Constantinople, July* 19, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a despatch from the British acting consul-general at Salonica, reporting on the action of the Bulgarians at Serres in the few days up to the 15th instant.

I have, &c.
CHARLES M. MARLING.

Enclosure in No. 544.

Acting Consul-General Morgan to Mr. Marling.

(No. 68. Confidential.)

Sir,

Salonica, July 15, 1913.

THE following is an account of the events that have happened in Serres during the past few days, based on the report of a foreigner who has been living for some time in that town, and who is absolutely trustworthy :—

The Bulgarians, civil and military, in Serres began to slip away from that town on the night of Thursday, the 3rd July. More left on the night of Friday, the 4th July, and Saturday, the 5th July, so that on Sunday morning, the 6th July, the town was practically abandoned by the Bulgarians.

Whilst in possession of the town they had, as in Cavalla and other towns under their rule, wrung as much money as they could out of the population by the imposition of such taxes as commercial registration tax (patent tax), road tax, signboard tax, &c., and fines innumerable were invented to obtain the more money thereby.

General Ivanof, who was in Serres, fled from the town by rail to Demir-Hissar on the night of the 4th July, leaving word with General Volkof, Governor-General of Macedonia, to imitate his example. The Bulgarians in town only stayed long enough after this to massacre seventeen of the Greek notables of the town whom they had imprisoned at the beginning of hostilities. Among these were Stamoulis, director of the Banque d'Orient ; Papapavlo, director of the Greek School, &c.

Others were beaten with a view to extorting money from them. An employé of my informant, who does not wish his name to be given, was beaten with the butt end of a gun till parts of his body became black, the Bulgarians wishing him to give them 10*l*., and he protesting his inability to raise this sum. He was then laid on the ground, stripped, and a bayonet was twice pushed through his body, and he was left to die. After the departure of the Bulgarians he was found by friends and carried into hospital.

On Saturday, the 5th July, the town was almost deserted by Bulgarians, but the people did not venture out, fearing komitajis and bombs.

On Sunday, the 6th July, my informant ventured out, and passing into the deserted Government offices, found fourteen persons lying dead there with their throats cut.

Before leaving the town the Bulgarians ordered one Hafiz Effendi, a Turk, to collect for them tins of petroleum so that they might fire the town. The Turk, however, did not carry out their request.

From Sunday, the 6th July, to Friday, the 11th July, Bulgarians from the hills behind the town and from the plain in front of it fired at different intervals into the town, one of the first houses to be fired on being that of an American living in the outskirts of the town, and whose flag was soon torn by several bullets.

Some of the inhabitants, having found arms in the town, organised a small local militia to reply to the Bulgarians' fire. On Tuesday, the 8th July, the Bulgarians attempted an attack on the town, but, meeting with a resistance from the local militia, abandoned the attempt.

Day and night the townspeople of Serres went in fear of an irruption of the Bulgarians into the town and a general massacre. At all hours firing could be heard from outside the town, and the bullets of the Bulgarians would whistle through the streets.

In the meantime the Greek forces beyond the Strouma River were working hard to build at Orliako the bridge that had been destroyed by the Bulgarians in their retreat. Moreover, Demir-Hissar, where the bulk of the Bulgarians were supposed to be concentrating, being their objective, they had neglected to occupy Serres, being content to know that it had been evacuated by Bulgarian troops.

On Friday morning, the 11th July, the Bulgarians brought up four mountain guns on the hills behind the town and commenced to bombard it. The inhabitants by thousands fled from the town towards the plain, the Bulgarians dropping shells among them as they ran.

The majority made their way to the Strouma, a distance of two hours, where they found the Greek bridge almost completed. On hearing their story and the sound of the cannonade, a Greek battery crossed the river, and, galloping towards Serres, got into position, and within a few minutes the Bulgarians had fled.

In the meantime, however, the Bulgars had entered the town, and, pouring out petroleum here and there, had fired it in various parts. The fire, aided by a strong

wind, soon became general. Some fifty people were bayoneted by them, and shops and houses were broken into and pillaged. Coming to the house of the honorary Italian vice-consul, a native of Serres, they were only induced to spare it by the offer of money from the consul and those who had taken refuge in the consulate.

A number of Bulgarians then made their way to the Austrian vice-consulate, and, despite the protests of M. Zlatko, honorary Austrian vice-consul, carried him and forty persons who had fled to the consulate for protection off into the mountains. Here they separated the men from the women, and were leading them off, when the women, throwing themselves on their knees, offered their money and jewels to save their lives. Finally, Captain Karaguesof, the leader of the Bulgarians, an officer of the regular army, let himself be persuaded, and the party turned back towards Serres. On the way they were met by another band of Bulgarians, who took from the captives anything of value they had left. On arrival in Serres the Austrian consulate was found to be burned.

The Austrian and Italian consuls-general in Salonica left for Serres on the 14th July to carry out an investigation.

The Bulgarians who took part in the above events were officers and soldiers of the regular army. Among them were some komitajis, but these latter have all been enrolled in the regular army, and the Bulgarian Government cannot disclaim responsibility for their acts.

Half of Serres is burnt, but the Jewish and Moslem quarters have not suffered so severely as the others. Many warehouses full of tobacco belonging to British and other houses have been completely destroyed, and damage to the extent of several millions sterling has been so done. Half the population is homeless.

Yesterday evening, the 14th July, a mass meeting was held in Salonica to protest against the atrocities committed by the Bulgarians, and calling on Europe not to prevent the destruction of Bulgarian power, which was stigmatised as hostile to sentiments of civilisation and humanity in the Balkans.

I have, &c.

JAMES MORGAN.

[34025]

No. 545.

Earl Granville to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 267.)

Sir,

Berlin, July 23, 1913.

THE German newspapers of the last few days have made rather curious reading in their references to the Balkan troubles. In general terms they have condemned the Turks for advancing beyond the Enos–Midia line, and have declared the necessity for the decision of the Powers to be respected, but there has been a sentence here, a few words there, none of which, taken alone, are worth quoting or are of any account, but which accumulate in one's mind and form a decided impression that German public opinion is beginning to be stirred by their old pro-Turkish sympathies, and very possibly that the idea is beginning to spread that Germany may again be able to pose as Turkey's only friend. In almost every article one finds some sort of indication that the Treaty of London is looked upon more or less as waste paper, that a completely fresh settlement will have to be made, or, at least, ratified, by the Powers, and that in such new settlement Turkey may be able to make good her case for an "improvement" in a westerly direction of the Enos–Midia frontier. The "Berliner Tageblatt" this morning goes so far as to publish a telegram from its Constantinople correspondent, declaring that Greece and Servia are rumoured to have already agreed to Turkey having the line of the Maritza and Adrianople, and that the Greek delegate at Constantinople has declared openly that they prefer Turkey as a neighbour and as the possessor of Adrianople to Bulgaria.

I hesitate to suggest that the Imperial Government themselves are affected by similar ideas, but I was much struck by two remarks which fell from Herr von Jagow in the course of the conversation which I had with him yesterday, and which I had the honour to report in my telegram No. 117. The first was his declaration that he had no objection to any other Power, or all of them, making a naval demonstration, but that Germany would not join. It is fairly obvious what Germany's attitude would be in the future at Constantinople if she alone of the Great Powers had refused to join in active pressure of this sort. Then he remarked that it was only natural and really rather justifiable that Turkey should desire to extend her frontier to the line of the Maritza,

that the Enos-Midia line was, he was told, a very bad frontier, and that the Maritza line was, after all, the one originally fixed by the Powers, who had, he thought, shown rather deplorable weakness in giving in to Russia and agreeing to Bulgaria's demands for the Enos-Midia line. I asked if he meant that he would be prepared to allow Turkey now to keep the Maritza line, and said that surely, even if the Powers had been wrong in not holding to that line, it would be very humiliating and a great loss of prestige for them to allow Turkey to snap her fingers at them and change the settlement which they had endorsed. Herr von Jagow hastily agreed, said he had not meant that at all, and declared that he was absolutely "European," and that he held firmly to the principle that the decision of the Powers must be respected.

With regard to the "Tageblatt's" telegram quoted above on the alleged Greek flirtation with Turkey, the Greek Chargé d'Affaires has assured me over and over again that Greece has never encouraged Turkey to advance, and is in no way responsible for her action, and Herr von Jagow told me yesterday that he believed the Greek protestations to be true.

I have, &c.
GRANVILLE.

[34174] No. 546.

Eastern Telegraph Company to Foreign Office.—(Received July 24.)

Electra House, Finsbury Pavement, London, July 23, 1913.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to refer to your letter of the 1st instant, relative to contracts or concessions held by British subjects from the Ottoman Government in respect of enterprises conducted in the territories ceded by Turkey to the allied Balkan States, and to send herewith twelve copies of each of certain concessions granted by Turkey and Greece, for this company's cables landing in those countries.*

I beg leave to draw your attention to the fact that the original concession for the Constantinople–Tenedos–Salonica cables, dated 22nd March (3rd April, 1878), was negotiated with the Ottoman Government by arrangement with the British Government. (*Vide* letter from the Ottoman Telegraph Administration, 22nd June, 1878, p. 12 on printed concession herewith).

I have also to point out that under the concession granted by the Ottoman Government, dated 14th May, 1884 (18 Redjeb, 1301), the arrangement with Her Britannic Majesty's Government for this company to take over and work the cables between Chios, Tenedos and Besika Bay was confirmed, and further rights granted for laying other cables. Further, by the agreement for Cyprus Telegraphs, dated 4th April, 1910, between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and this company, the above arrangements are recited, and it is provided, under article 5, that this company shall maintain and work the Crete–Syra–Chios–Tenedos–Constantinople cables.

This company has always dealt direct with the public for collecting and delivering telegrams in Chios and Tenedos, but since the Greek Government occupied these islands, they have insisted upon the company handing over the telegraph service to the Government officials, restricting the company's operations to the actual working of the cables.

The Greek Government have also notified this company that they consider that all privileges granted to this company by the Ottoman Government have ceased at the places occupied by Greece. (*Vide* attached letter from the General Director of the Greek Posts and Telegraphs, Athens, 15th (28th) December, 1912).

The divisional manager of this company in the Levant, Mr. James Anderson, who acted as the British consul for the islands in the Greek Archipelago during his residence at Syra, has already consulted the British Minister at Athens with regard to the above letter, and I beg to ask that His Majesty's Government give directions to the British delegates to the Balkan Financial Commission in support of the validity of the concessions granted to this company by the Ottoman Government.

I am, &c.
J. DENISON PENDER,
Vice-Chairman and Managing Director.

---

* Not printed.

Enclosure 1 in No. 546.

Direction of Posts and Telegraphs (Athens) to Direction of the Eastern Telegraph Company (Athens).

(Translation.)

Athens, December 15 (28), 1912.

The Chio representative of the Government reports to the Foreign Office that the clerks of your offices there refused to hand over to the director of the telegraph office appointed by the Greek Government, the collection of the telegraphic tariffs, on the pretence that the company has the right by privilege to keep the counter of the Chio telegraph office.

We beg you to be good enough to take into consideration that the places occupied by Greece are no longer Turkish, and consequently the force of all privileges the company had during the Turkish possession has stopped.

In conformity with our convention with the company, the regulations of which are naturally extended over the occupied places in which your company has accidentally been performing telegraphic service, its offices are only to be employed with the exchange of the telegraphic correspondence, and all the other service, and consequently the collection of tariffs and the dealing with the counter are to be dealt with by the Government employés.

We therefore beg you to be good enough to give the necessary instructions to your staff at Chio.

Please accept the assurance, &c.

C. N. MARINOS, *General Director.*

Enclosure 2 in No. 546.

Concessions for Foreign Office.

Turkey.

November 28 (*December* 9), 1870 (14 *Redjeb*, 1287).

Concession for Crete–Rhodes and Chios–Tchesmé cables, and for cable to Egypt (viâ Chios–Syra–Candia).

December 5 (17) *December*, 1873 (26 *Chewal*, 1290).

Convention for Crete–Italy and Crete–Egypt cables.

March 22 (*April* 3), 1878.

Original convention for Constantinople–Besika–Tenedos–Lemnos–Salonica cables; Tenedos–Chios cable and Crete–Syra cable.

May 14, 1884 (18 *Redjeb*, 1301).

Firman sanctioning Constantinople–Besika–Tenedos–Lemnos–Salonica cables; Tenedos–Chios cable and Crete–Chios cable.

October 23, 1888 (17 *Sefer*, 1306).

Duplicate Chios–Tchesmé cables.

August 3 (15), 1889; *November* 4, 1889 (10 *Rebi-ul-evvel*, 1307).

Duplicate Candia–Canea cable.
Firman for duplicate Candia-Canea cable.

October 11, 1893.

Cretan transit.

Great Britain.

April 4, 1910.

Cyprus telegraphs.
Chios–Tenedos cable.

Greece.

December 1 (13), 1872.

Concession to Levant Submarine Telegraph Company for Syra–Chios cable, and for interior and exterior cables.

April 10 (22), 1878.

Convention for Zante and Attica cables.

June 20, 1878.

Assignment of concessions by Levant Company to Eastern Company.

November 16 (28), 1883; *February* 20 *and* 26, 1884.

Convention for laying and leasing Greek lines, with subsidy; Royal decree.

December 10 (22) 1884; *December* 31, 1884; *January* 12, 1885; *July* 26 (*August* 7), 1885.

Additional cables and extension of terms of original convention; Royal sanction with corrections.

November 1 (14), 1900.

Exclusive right to multiply cables.

[34065] No. 547.

Count de Salis to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 112.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cettinjé, July* 23, 1913.

BALKANS.

The King has asked me confidentially (and not for the first time) whether there is any prospect at an early date that the suggested financial assistance would be granted. He understands that you are not unfavourable, but that Austria put a veto on proposals after interfering to stop his negotiations for small loans in Paris and London.

He complained of the way in which Austria was treating him, representing him as an element of disorder and a menace to European peace. They had 30,000 men on his frontier, while there were not twenty on his side. He had not mobilised a man except those sent to aid Servia, while he had withdrawn completely from Albania. He was doing his best to live at peace with Austria, but it was almost impossible to get on with their present representative.

I believe that Servia is paying all expenses of troops in the field, but there are great difficulties here for want of money. The treasury is quite empty, and any assistance would be doubly welcome if given soon.

The Russian Minister is away, and I do not know the attitude of his Government in this question.

[33998] No. 548.

Count de Salis to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 113.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Cettinjé, July* 23, 1913.

BALKANS.

Austrian Chargé d'Affaires has communicated to Montenegrin Government a note to the following effect:—

Bulgarian Government have informed Austrian Government that it has been arranged that preliminaries of peace are to be treated at Sinaia. As these negotiations will take time it is desirable that meanwhile hostilities should be suspended. Bulgarian Government invoke aid of Austrian Government in order that hostilities may be suspended until termination of negotiations. They are prepared not only to [? cease hostilities], but also to demobilise without delay. Austrian Government recommend acceptance of this proposal, reserving to themselves right to examine and approve preliminaries of peace to be concluded at Sinaia.

[33994] No. 549.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 311.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July* 23, 1913.

BALKANS.

Rumour of Austrian manœuvres is causing excitement here. Is there any confirmation?

(Sent to Vienna.)

[33995] No. 550.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 312.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July* 23, 1913.

BALKANS.

Thousands of refugees from country are destitute and starving here, and many more are coming.

All hospital accommodation is full, and thousands of sick and wounded are without shelter. Medical aid is quite inadequate. Cholera has appeared. Order is preserved.

[33996] No. 551.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 313.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Sophia, July* 23, 1913.

BALKANS.

My telegram No. 302 of 20th July.

M. Gueshof has informed Bulgarian Government that he cannot proceed to London.

[33997] No. 552.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 314.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Sophia, July* 23, 1913.

BALKANS.

My telegram No. 290 of 17th July.

On 21st and 22nd July Bulgarians attacked Servians near Pirot. There was also severe fighting near Egr. Palanka, in which Bulgarians were successful.

(Sent to Constantinople, Bucharest, and Belgrade.)

[33988] No. 553.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 23.)

(No. 315.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July* 23, 1913.

BALKANS.

Minister for Foreign Affairs has read me telegram just sent by him to Prime Minister.

I made no observation on its contents.

[34235] No. 554.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 316.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 24, 1913.*

BALKANS.

My telegram No. 298 of 19th July.

King of Bulgarians sent for representatives of all the Great Powers late last night, and read to us document to the effect that he wished to protest to Europe against action of Ottoman army, which, not content with violating Treaty of London, was now invading Bulgaria proper, in direction of Tirnovo, Isen, and Yamboli, burning villages, massacring inhabitants, and spreading panic. His Majesty, the document continued, could not believe that the Great Powers, who had set their names to a diplomatic instrument which was now being totally disregarded, could remain indifferent to deeds which are being perpetrated or insensible to injuries being suffered.

In distress in which Bulgaria finds itself His Majesty appealed in the name of Bulgarian nationality to the representatives of civilisation, and begged those present to use their utmost endeavours to put an end to sufferings of population now fleeing before their ancient oppressors.

(Sent to Constantinople, Belgrade, Bucharest.)

[34236] No. 555.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 317. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 24, 1913.*

BALKANS.

My immediately preceding telegram of 24th July.

At meeting last night King of Bulgarians bore himself with much dignity, but he evidently feels situation acutely. After reading his statement he spoke to each of us separately, and to me he said that as treaty had been signed in London it specially behoved England to take necessary steps.

Turkish advance was preceded by hordes of Kurdish cavalry, who were committing every possible horror and destroying all before them. Peaceful population was fleeing in thousands to Philippopoli, which is also menaced from the south-west by Greeks. No opposition whatever could be made to Turks, as Bulgaria was at war with Greece and Servia and was already invaded by Roumanians.

Immediate action at Constantinople was urgent. King of Bulgarians asked me to telegraph to the King personally, and to appeal to you to take urgent steps to stop Turkish troops. Bulgarian Government made the same appeal by note yesterday.

My colleagues are all telegraphing to their Governments in this sense.

Turkish officers have been confined to quarters for fear of incidents.

(Sent to Constantinople, Belgrade, and Bucharest.)

[34343] No. 556.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 318.)
(Telegraphic.) *Decode.* *Sophia, July 24, 1913.*

FOLLOWING received from consular agent at Bourgas :—

"Twenty-five thousand Turks, infantry, cavalry, and bashi-bazouks, advancing on Jamboli, massacring and devastating."

[34237] No. 557.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 319.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 24, 1913.*

BALKANS.

My telegram No. 314 of 23rd July.

It is announced that attack by Greek, Servian, and Montenegrin troops near Egri Palanka yesterday was repulsed after severe fighting and some Montenegrin guns captured; also that Greek column advancing between Struma and Bregalnitsa valleys was repulsed with heavy loss. Roumanian troops are now within 18 kilom. of Sophia. They are meeting with no opposition.

(Sent to Constantinople, Belgrade, and Bucharest.)

[34225] No. 558.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 184.)
(Telegraphic.) *Belgrade, July 24, 1913.*

BALKANS.

Your telegram No. 105 of 3rd July.

To-day, at the instance of the admiral at Scutari, I again urged the Servian Government to withdraw their troops from Oroshiluc.

They have replied that Oroshiluc is a strategical point, and they must for the present retain their troops there as a precaution against the formation of bands which might operate against them. As soon as peace is declared and the country is in a more normal condition the troops will be withdrawn.

(Repeated to the admiral.)

[34234] No. 559.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 185.)
(Telegraphic.) *Belgrade, July 24, 1913.*

BALKANS.

Bucharest telegram No. 134 of 23rd July.

I learn that Servian Government have replied, with reference to King of Roumania's telegram, that, whilst they have every desire to hasten negotiations, their previous experience with Bulgaria will not permit them to agree to an armistice until peace preliminaries have been arranged.

(Sent to Athens, Bucharest, and Sophia.)

[34217] No. 560.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 118.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Vienna, July 24, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 116 of 22nd July.

I have just received confidential *aide-mémoire* from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in the following sense :—

The Austro-Hungarian Government are equally anxious to reach agreement about the organisation of Albania, but wish to point out the fact of formation of provisional national authorities in Albania as well as the ascendency gained by Powers who have shown themselves favourable to the national idea are the natural consequences of contrary tendencies of certain other Cabinets, to which tendencies is also due the prolongation of provisional government in Albania.

The Austro-Hungarian Government must further observe that the attitude of Admiral Burney has given rise to the suspicion that the evacuation of Scutari by Montenegro is due more to the initiative of Great Britain than to international action.

Putting aside these general considerations, the Vienna Cabinet, while wishing to find formula acceptable to the other Powers, cannot assent to proposals which would give the commission of control governmental powers or tend to eliminate the existing national authorities, who have after all ensured order in the regions evacuated by the Balkan troops.

The Austro-Hungarian Government therefore suggest the following counter-proposal for the text of paragraph 7 :—

" Le Prince sera nommé dans un délai de six mois au plus tard. En attendant sa désignation et la formation du Gouvernement national définitif, le fonctionnement des autorités nationales provisoires, ainsi que de la gendarmerie, formera l'objet du contrôle de la Commission internationale."

The Austro-Hungarian Government hope that the above formula will be generally accepted, and they would be ready to maintain their assent to the prolongation of the commission from five to ten years provided complete agreement can be reached on all other points in the terms of the Austro-Italian draft.

(Copy by post.)

[34238] No. 561.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 119.)
(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, July 24, 1913.*

BALKANS.

Sophia telegram No. 311 of 23rd July.

Following from military attaché :—

" Nothing here to indicate mobilisation ; on the contrary, there are indications that a return to normal establishments in Bosnia-Herzegovina will shortly take place. Chief of General Staff is away on leave. In South-Eastern Hungary there have been minor movements of troops due to political disturbances, but no increase of establishment."

(Sent to Sophia.)

[34220] No. 562.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 135.)
(Telegraphic.) *Athens, July 24, 1913.*

BALKANS.

Your circular telegram No. 153 of 23rd July to Sophia.

The Greek Government need no encouragement to make peace. Their delegates left for Nisch 22nd July, and will be instructed to proceed to Bucharest as soon as definite invitation is received.

They do not wish to crush Bulgaria, but experience has taught them the danger of granting armistice except on terms so severe that they would not be accepted without discussion ; they would therefore prefer to begin negotiations for peace at once, which will take no longer.

The King of Greece has answered the King of Roumania's telegram in the above sense.

(Sent to Sophia, Bucharest, and Belgrade.)

[34222] No. 563.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 136.)
(Telegraphic.) *Athens, July 24, 1913.*

BALKANS.

My telegram No. 132 of 21st July.

Negotiations with Turkey likely to be delayed by reports of massacres of Greeks during advance of Turkish troops ; moreover, the Greek Government are not disposed to acquiesce in retention of Adrianople by Turkey.

(Sent to Constantinople.)

[34223] No. 564.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 137.)
(Telegraphic.) *Athens, July 24, 1913.*

BALKANS.

My telegram No. 131 of 21st July : Greek terms of peace.

(Confidential.)

Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs has heard that you object to Greek frontier extending even to Cavalla, but does not believe it. He has also heard that opposition comes from Vienna, but he thinks that it is really due to Russia, which wishes to save Bulgaria from " humiliation."

Greek Government do not ask to humiliate Bulgaria, and consequently do not want to occupy Sophia ; their two main points are equilibrium and deliverance of as many Greeks as possible from Bulgarian rule in consequence of recent massacres. The King of Greece feels very strongly on this point.

[34233] No. 565.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 138.)
(Telegraphic.) *Decode.* *Athens, July 24, 1913.*

BALKANS,

Following for Director of Military Operations from military attaché :—

" Greek centre reported to have forced whole Kresna defile up to north end. Right has occupied Dobrinista and Banjska. Left pursuing enemy towards Treskovo."

[34081] No. 566.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 135)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 24, 1913.*

BALKANS.

Your telegram No. 37 of 23rd July and my telegram No. 133 of 23rd July.

General Coanda, the Roumanian Inspector-General of Artillery now with the Roumanian army, has been ordered to Nisch, and should arrive to-morrow, in order to discuss terms of suspension of hostilities.

(Sent to Sophia, Athens, and Belgrade.)

[34173] No. 567.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 136.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Bucharest, July 24, 1913.*

BALKANS.

My telegram No. 130 of 22nd July.

Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs' reply states that he is in agreement with Roumanian Government on the main points as a basis for peace, and, as regards points of secondary importance, he foresees no difficulty. He agrees to peace negotiations at Bucharest, and plenipotentiaries will be appointed.

(Sent to Athens, Sophia, and Belgrade.)

[34208] No. 568.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 137.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 24, 1913.*

BALKANS.

Belgrade telegram No. 183 of 23rd July.

The change of attitude of the Servian Government is presumably prompted from Athens, and, if so, Greece seems now the chief obstacle to a cessation of hostilities.

I gather from a colleague that it would be much appreciated here if the Greek Government were strongly urged from London and Berlin to send delegates to Nisch for negotiation of armistice, or, at any rate, temporary suspension of hostilities.

(Sent to Athens, Sophia, and Belgrade.)

[34242] No. 569.

Acting Consul-General Morgan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 69.)
(Telegraphic.) *Salonica, July 24, 1913.*

BALKANS.

Greeks to-day occupied Kresna Pass.

Above sent to Athens and Constantinople.

[34709] No. 570.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Cartwright.**

(No. 153.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July 24, 1913.*

AT the *réunion* to-day it appeared that the German Government were opposed to joining in coercive measures against Turkey at present. The Italian Government thought that there might be some transaction: the Turks being granted conditions in return for withdrawing from Adrianople. The Austrian Ambassador had no instructions about coercive measures. The French Government were prepared to join in anything in which all the Powers co-operated. I stated that His Majesty's Government could not join in coercive measures at present. The Russian Ambassador was of the opinion that something must be done, but he did not oppose the Italian idea of granting conditions to the Turks.

I said that as regards coercive measures generally, I thought that the Powers would never agree to take them collectively until they had reviewed the settlement of Macedonia and Thrace as a whole, and found themselves in agreement on all points.

* Also to Mr. Carnegie (No. 465), Earl Granville (No. 238), Sir R. Rodd (No. 191), and Sir G. Buchanan (No. 259).

They might then make it clear that they were prepared to treat all the Near Eastern States alike, and to impose their decision upon whatever State disputed it.

The *réunion* came to the following resolution :—

"D'après les réponses de tous les Gouvernements à la question qui leur a été posée par les Ambassadeurs à la suite de leur dernière réunion, les Puissances sont d'accord pour affirmer la nécessité du maintien des principes posés par le Traité de Londres, et de l'établissement de la frontière turco-bulgare suivant une ligne partant d'Énos pour aboutir à Midia.

"Sur la proposition de Sir E. Grey, la réunion est d'avis que par une démarche identique les Puissances devraient rappeler le Gouvernement ottoman au respect du Traité de Londres et notamment de la disposition relative à la ligne Énos–Midia.

"En même temps le Gouvernement ottoman pourra être avisé que, dans la délimitation de la frontière, les Puissances seraient disposées à prendre en considération les conditions que la Turquie peut estimer indispensables pour assurer la sécurité de cette frontière."

The *réunion* then proceeded to discuss other matters.

The French and Italian Ambassadors announced that the French and Italian Governments had authorised the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas and the Société commerciale de l'Orient to advance 6,000,000 fr. to the Montenegrin Government—2,000,000 fr. at once and 4,000,000 fr. within three months—on account of the loan which Montenegro might contract with the support of the Powers when she had evacuated the localities in Albania which were in her occupation.

The Austrian Ambassador put forward the following amendment to the seventh paragraph of the Austro-Italian proposal for the organisation of Albania :—

"Le Prince sera nommé dans un délai de six mois au plus tard. En attendant sa désignation et la formation du Gouvernement national définitif, le fonctionnement des autorités nationales provisoires, ainsi que de la gendarmerie, formera l'objet du contrôle de la commission internationale."

There was a general opinion that if the word "existantes" was substituted for the words "nationales provisoires" this formula might be accepted, and the whole arrangement for the provisional administration of Albania adopted; but the Ambassadors considered it necessary to refer to their Governments.

At the end of the *réunion* a telegram was brought to the French Ambassador, which he read to us. It was to the effect that King Ferdinand had summoned the representatives of the Great Powers in Sophia, and had informed them that the Turks had advanced in the direction of Tirnovo, that they were threatening Philippopoli and Yamboli, and that they were massacring the population, who were fleeing before them. He had appealed in the name of civilisation to the Great Powers.

We all felt that the news was too serious to be discussed in the *réunion* at once, but I took the German Ambassador aside after the *réunion* and observed to him that, if this news was true and the Turks were really invading Bulgaria, I doubted whether Russia, as the original liberator of Bulgaria, could be expected to wait for the chance of joint action by all the Powers. Her hand might be forced by such grave developments of events, and I thought that it would be desirable that the German Government should, in these circumstances, form their opinion as to what would be the least undesirable form of action to be taken by Russia separately, and that the German Government should get into touch with the Russian Government on the subject. I made it clear that I was aware that, if Russia went into Armenia, it would probably be very disagreeable to the German Government, and that a possible alternative might be a naval demonstration and landing near Constantinople.

Subsequently I informed the Russian Ambassador of what I had said to the German Ambassador.

I am, &c.
E. GREY

[31917] No. 571.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Marling.

(No. 229.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 24, 1913.

ON receipt of Sir G. Lowther's despatch No. 514 of the 7th ultimo, enclosing a despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Tyrrell, reporting on Turkish naval matters, a letter was addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, enquiring whether, in their opinion, any advice should be given to the Turkish Government as to their naval expenditure, in view of the fact that a heavy outlay on Dreadnoughts would seem to be a ruinous and foolish policy for Turkey to pursue.

I transmit to you herewith copy of the Admiralty's reply,* and you should be guided by the views expressed therein in speaking to the Turkish Government on the subject.

The substance of the first three paragraphs of the Admiralty letter has been communicated privately to Sir R. Crawford, and it is also proposed to say a word to Hakki Pasha on the matter.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[34266] No. 572.

M. Mincof to Sir W. Tyrrell.—(Received July 25.)

Légation de Bulgarie, 51, *Queen's Gate*,

Dear Sir William, *London, July* 20, 1913.

I RECEIVED this morning the following telegram from Dr. Shenadief :—

"In consequence of the strong pressure of a numerous Turkish army that appeared before Adrianople on Monday evening and insisted upon the immediate surrender of the city and the fortress, our small garrison had to withdraw without offering any resistance. This morning (Tuesday) the Turkish forces took possession of the city, committing terrible excesses. The panic-stricken population fled in all directions, pursued and massacred by the Turkish troops. The same fate has befallen Kirk Killisse. From that place our small forces have also retired. Please bring the above to the knowledge of the respective Governments and formulate once more our strong protest against this unjustifiable Turkish aggression."

I have also heard from my Government that the Roumanian headquarters have issued orders to the Roumanian armies to suspend their advance all along the line and to restore communication with the occupied territories.

Believe me, &c.
C. MINCOF.

[34267] No. 573.

M. Mincof to Sir W. Tyrrell.—(Received July 25.)

Bulgarian Legation, 51, *Queen's Gate, S.W.*,

Dear Sir William, *July* 24, 1913.

LATE last night I received from my Government the following significant telegram :

"The Turkish troops continue their forward movement. Their cavalry has already crossed the old Bulgarian frontier in the direction of Kizil-Agatch, and has occupied the villages of Vakouf, Constantinovo, Soujak and Dervent. Urgently request the respective Governments to make energetic representations in Constantinople for the stopping of this unprovoked invasion, and the immediate withdrawal of the Turkish forces."

You must have already heard of this from your Minister in Sophia, for M. Ghenadief informs me that he has brought the matter to the knowledge of the

* No. 216.

representatives of the Great Powers, appealing for the latters' immediate intervention in Constantinople.

Yours sincerely,
C. C. MINCOF.

[34274] No. 574.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received July 25.)

(Confidential.)

Sir, *Admiralty, July* 24, 1913.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, decypher of a telegram, dated the 23rd instant, from the Admiralty relative to Albanian affairs.

I am, &c.
W. GRAHAM GREENE.

Enclosure in No. 574.

Admiralty to Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney.

(Telegraphic.) *July* 23, 1913.

YOUR Nos. 14 and 19. The Commission of Admirals should settle these questions unconditionally. The French and Russian Governments agree with His Majesty's Government in this.

Austro-Hungarian Government observe that, in so far as extra duties on alcohol mean only increase of said duties in accordance with Turkish law of 26th August, 1912, this war tax might be abolished, as the proceeds were assigned to expenses of war, and do not serve as a guarantee of the Ottoman Public Debt.

German, Italian, and Austro-Hungarian Governments consider that all revenues paid to commissioners of above Debt should still be paid to them.

Italian and Austro-Hungarian Governments desire cessation of 100 per cent. surtax.

You are authorised to agree, after taking account of the attitude of the various Governments as summarised above, to any compromise at which the Commission may arrive.

[34307] No. 575.

Delegates of Koritza to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 25.)

Excellence, *Londres, le* 25 *juillet*, 1913.

RÉPONDANT à la lettre en date du 22 juillet que vous nous avez fait l'honneur de nous adresser, nous soumettons, ci-inclus, à votre Excellence un mémoire concernant la question de notre patrie Koritza, dont les primats nous ont envoyés à Londres pour solliciter devant la haute conférence des Ambassadeurs des Grandes Puissances l'assurance de notre liberté conquise par nos frères hellènes, et pour protester, par la vive voix aussi, contre l'englobement de notre patrie dans la future Albanie.

Malheureusement pour nous, votre Excellence étant très occupé, nous a décliné l'honneur de nous recevoir. Par conséquent, nous remettons à votre Excellence le mémoire en question, et nous avons la conviction que votre Excellence voudra bien l'examiner avec bienveillance et appuyer notre démarche auprès de la haute conférence.

De votre Excellence les très humbles serviteurs les délégues du district de Koritza,
H. DARDAS.
J. ADAMIDÈS.

Enclosure in No. 575.

Representatives and Delegates of Koritza to Sir Edward Grey.

Excellence,

LORSQUE, au lendemain de l'occupation de Koritza par les forces hellènes, il se fut répandu que ce district allait être incorporé au nouvel État albanais, la population

entière, effrayée du danger d'être arrachée à la Grèce et condamnée à vivre, de nouveau, sous un joug musulman, pire que celui dont elle venait d'être délivrée, se réunit en "meetings" pour faire appel aux sentiments de haute justice des Grandes Puissances et solliciter de leurs représentants à la conférence de Londres que ses droits ne fussent pas méconnus; les habitants du district avaient déclaré, d'une manière aussi respectueuse que ferme, qu'ils étaient décidés à verser jusqu'à la dernière goutte de leur sang, plutôt que d'accepter une solution contraire à leurs sentiments nationaux et à leurs traditions historiques.

Des efforts ayant été faits depuis pour démontrer, ce qui est absolument contraire à la réalité, que notre pays est le centre du mouvement intellectuel et littéraire albanais, nous avons cru de notre devoir d'éclairer, sur ce point, la haute conférence, à laquelle nous osons soumettre ce qui suit :—

Pour distinguer la nationalité d'un peuple, ce n'est pas assurément à son langage qu'il faut s'attacher, mais bien à ses sentiments et à sa conscience nationale, tels qu'ils se révèlent dans la religion et l'éducation du people. Si l'on examine, sous se rapport, Koritza et ses environs, on est frappé du caractère hellénique qui y règne depuis les temps les plus reculés : Boria, faubourg de Koritza, possède une église bâtie au douzième siècle ; dans la ville même de Koritza, où il n'existe que des églises grecques, la cathédrale date du dix-septième siècle ; Moschopolis, qui se trouve à une distance de trois heures de Koritza, possède vingt-quatre églises, toutes grecques, construites au dix-septième siècle ; dans la même ville, fonctionnait, depuis plus d'un siècle, une imprimerie grecque, où s'imprimaient les livres ecclésiastiques ; à Vithokoukion, situé à une distance de quatre heures de Koritza, il existe aussi quatorze églises grecques, dont la construction remonte au dix-septième siècle.

Au point de vue de l'instruction, il est établi par les registres *ad hoc* conservés à Koritza, à Moschopolis et à Vithokoukion, que les écoles grecques y fonctionnent, sans interruption, depuis le commencement du dix-septième siècle. A l'heure actuelle, fonctionnent à Koritza un gymnase classique, deux écoles primaires de garçons, une école de filles et plusieurs écoles préparatoires.

Deux mille deux cents élèves, appartenant à l'un ou à l'autre sexe, reçoivent l'instruction dans ces écoles, dont les dépenses d'entretien, dépenses s'élevant à 60,000 fr. annuellement, sont couvertes par des sommes provenant de dons et legs de riches compatriotes.

Aux environs de Koritza, fonctionnent 120 écoles de garçons et de filles ayant ensemble 12,000 élèves.

Et tandis que tel est le nombre et l'importance des écoles appartenant à l'élément grec, les Albanais ne peuvent se prévaloir que de l'existence, dans tout le district de Koritza, d'une seule école de garçons et d'une autre de filles, ayant chacune une cinquantaine d'élèves environ.

La communauté grecque de Koritza, grâce à un capital de 3,000,000 de francs constituant sa fortune propre, a su encore fonder un hôpital, et elle entretient, en outre, une pharmacie fournissant gratuitement des médicaments aux nécessiteux et dote, tous les ans, nombre de filles pauvres.

Il est à relever aussi que le commerce de Koritza, qui est dans un état assez prospère, se trouve entièrement entre les mains de la population grecque.

De vos Excellences les très obéissants serviteurs, représentants des populations du district de Koritza,

✠ GERMANOS, *Métropolite de Koritza.*
BASILE KOTTAS, *Négociant.*
CONSTANTIN NOTASKAS, *Médecin.*
BASILE SYNKELOS, *Avocat.*
PIERRE CONDIS, *Avocat.*
MICHEL LIACOS, *Négociant.*
JEAN PAPAYANNIS, *Pharmacien.*
JOSEPH FOUNDOS, *Banquier.*
ANASTASE VALOURIS, *Médecin.*

Koritza, le 6 juin, 1913.

Les Délégués du district de Koritza,
J. ADAMIDÈS.
H. DARDAS.
H. MANYOLETSE.

[34268]

No. 576.

Note communicated by Servian Chargé d'Affaires, July 25.

L'AFFIRMATION du Gouvernement bulgare que les troupes bulgares n'attaquent pas les troupes serbes est absolument fausse. Rien que pendant les dix derniers jours les troupes bulgares ont exécuté les attaques suivantes sur la vieille et la nouvelle frontière serbe :—

1. Le 2 (15) juillet, pendant toute la journée les troupes bulgares ont énergiquement attaqué les positions serbes à Bosilgrad. Elles ont été repoussées.
2. Le même jour les Bulgares ont attaqué à Descani-Kladenats (frontière serbo-bulgare) dans l'intention de pénétrer en territoire serbe vers Vlassina. Leur attaque a été repoussée.
3. Le plan des Bulgares, qui consistait à pénétrer sur plusieurs points de la vieille frontière dans le territoire serbe, n'a eu un succès partiel qu'au début de sa mise en exécution. Mais les troupes bulgares, qui avaient réussi à occuper Kniajérats, en furent plus tard repoussées. De même ont été repoussées leurs attaques sur Zaïtchar, Vratarnitsa et Saint-Nicolas.
4. Le 6 (19) juillet, à 1 heure du matin, les Bulgares dirigèrent une attaque sur la frontière serbe, en passant du côté droit de la rivière Nichava, dans la direction de Pirot, mais ils furent repoussés.
5. Le même jour ils attaquèrent vers Descani-Kladenats et vers Egri Palanka.
6. Le même jour, à 3 heures du matin, les Bulgares attaquèrent la côte 1142 et furent partout repoussés.
7. Ce même jour les Bulgares attaquèrent, vers 9 heures du soir, vers la source de la Brégalnitsa, dans la direction du Tsarévo Selo, ouvrant un feu d'artillerie violent contre l'aile droite serbe et tâchant de reprendre les positions qu'ils avaient perdues auparavant. Cette attaque fut repoussée.
8. Les Bulgares attaquèrent énergiquement vers Pirot, même après le passage par cette ville du délégué bulgare, Général Paprikoff, et furent repoussés.
9. Le 7 (20) juillet des bandes de Comitadjis bulgares attaquèrent sur la ligne Prédéyané–Djep.
10. Le même jour, dans la soirée, les troupes régulières bulgares, tournant un flanc des positions serbes, entrèrent dans le rayon de l'arrondissement de Vlassotintsé. Le combat dura sur le territoire serbe jusqu'au lendemain, 8 (21) juillet, à midi, quand les troupes bulgares furent rejetées de l'autre côté de la frontière.
11. Des bandes de Comitadjis ont apparu près de Ristovats et dans le voisinage de la voie ferrée serbe, mais elles ont été rejetées de l'autre côté de la frontière.

Légation Royale de Serbie, Londres,
le 24 juillet, 1913.

[34373]

No. 577.

M. Mincoff to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 25.)

Légation de Bulgarie, Londres,
le 25 juillet, 1913.

M. le Ministre,

DÈS le début de la guerre, une campagne de calomnies systématiques est menée avec acharnement contre la Bulgarie et son armée. Cette campagne a pris des proportions monstrueuses après l'interruption de nos communications télégraphiques avec l'Europe. Le contact avec le monde civilisé repris, la Bulgarie n'aura pas peine pour confondre ses calomniateurs et démontrer que, si des violences isolées ont pu être commises par des Bulgares exaspérés, l'œuvre de destruction, pillage et mort a été un système chez les Grecs, Serbes et Turcs. En attendant, pour faire par les moyens les plus rapides et efficaces la lumière complète sur la conduite réelle des armées en cause, je suis chargé par mon Gouvernement de demander formellement une enquête internationale, menée par des représentants officiels des Grandes Puissances et portant sur tout le théâtre des opérations.

Je saisis, &c.
CONSTANTIN C. MINCOFF.

[34364] No. 578.

Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney to Admiralty.—(Communicated to Foreign Office, July 25.)

(Telegraphic.) *July 25, 1913.*

THE military forces of Austria-Hungary, Italy, and France are expected at Scutari before end of month. France is sending 200. The Austro-Hungarian military force to relieve the naval contingent at Scutari will consist of 31 officers and 555 men.

[34374] No. 579.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 25.)

(No. 361.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Constantinople, July 25, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 358 of 22nd July.

Government has published telegram from Turkish commander-in-chief that British consul at Adrianople has informed His Majesty's Minister at Sophia that on evacuating the town Bulgarian soldiers violated several Christian girls at Karagatch.

I venture to suggest that, if, as I presume, seeing that consul is absent on leave, this statement is without foundation, it should be officially contradicted in the press.

(Sent to Sophia.)

[34384] No. 580.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 25.)

(No. 362.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Constantinople, July 25, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 360 of 23rd July.

Vice-consul at Rodosto reports troops of bashi-bozouks entered Angara on 14th; that following day bazar, 280 houses, and 150 shops were burnt and plundered; and that eighteen other villages, of which he gives names, have suffered similar fate.

No estimate of number of dead is given, but vice-consul describes Turkish army's occupation as engaged in elimination of Christians—Armenians, Greeks, and Bulgarians appear to have suffered alike.

[34385] No. 581.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 25.)

(No. 363.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, July 25, 1913.*

PENDING some intimation of policy of His Majesty's Government in consequence of Turkish occupation of Adrianople, I have abstained, as have also Russian Ambassador and French Minister, from communication with Porte, but in view of facts reported in my telegram No. 362 of 25th July, and of excesses committed in Bulgarian territory by Turkish troops, it appears to me to be imperative, if a stop is to be put to such proceedings and advance of Turks is to be arrested, that strongest representations should now be made.

Russian Ambassador has already sent his dragoman, who was at first met with an impudent denial of any excesses or even that troops had entered Bulgaria, and could only extract promise from Grand Vizier that strict orders would be sent to prevent excesses.

French Minister agrees with me that representations unless backed by threats are worse than useless, and I therefore venture to solicit your instructions.

[34388] No. 582.

Earl Granville to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 25.)

(No. 118.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Berlin, July 25, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 281 of 25th July.

German Minister for Foreign Affairs says that he cannot express any views until he has learnt those of Austrian Government. He has telegraphed urgently to Vienna to obtain their views, and as soon as he does so he will inform you through German Ambassador in London.

Meanwhile, speaking unofficially, he said that he was strongly opposed both to collective and individual action, and was glad to learn that French Government equally objected to both. He quite saw that it would be difficult for Russia not to move if Turks invaded Bulgaria, and he would personally much prefer that they should take action in Europe rather than in Armenia. If Russia entered Armenia, he did not see how the whole question of Asiatic Turkey could help being raised, and yet all the Powers agreed in wishing to avoid that.

He told me confidentially that French Government had suggested that Turkey might be let off indemnity and allowed a strategical improvement of the Enos-Midia line, and that he had agreed.

[34368] No. 583.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 25.)

(No. 139.)
(Telegraphic.) *Athens, July 25, 1913.*

YESTERDAY the Russian Minister and Austrian Minister made strong representations in favour of signature of armistice. The latter at the same time made the declaration that the final terms of peace must be subject to the sanction of Austria.

The Russian Minister is to repeat representations to-day, stating that delay will make Greece responsible for the action of Turkey, and she is already suspected of connivance with the latter. I do not believe this (see my telegrams Nos. 131, 132, both of 21st July, and 136 of 24th July).

(Sent to Sophia and Bucharest viâ Belgrade.)

[34297] No. 584.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 25.)

(No. 138.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 25, 1913.*

KING of Roumania telegraphed to the Sultan on 23rd July pointing out the danger of invading territory given to Bulgaria by Europe.

(Sent to Constantinople and Sophia.)

[34370] No. 585.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 25.)

(No. 139.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 25, 1913.*

SOPHIA telegram No. 319 of 24th July and my telegram No. 126 of 22nd July.

Orders were sent yesterday direct from the King for the withdrawal to within the passes of any Roumanian troops who had advanced beyond them.

(Sent to Sophia.)

[34375] No. 586.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 25.)

(No. 140.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 25, 1913.*

ATHENS telegram No. 135 of 24th July.

Formal invitations to send plenipotentiaries to the Peace Conference at Bucharest were despatched yesterday to Sophia, Athens, Belgrade, and Cettinjé.

(Sent to Sophia, Athens, Belgrade, and Cettinjé.)

[34383] No. 587.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 25.)

(No. 141.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 25, 1913.*

FOLLOWING from the military attaché for the Director of Military Operations :—

"It is officially announced that Roumanian cavalry is in possession of southern exit of Balkan passes.

"Main body is continuing its march southward. Yesterday I saw 2nd army corps about 25 miles east of Vratza, in valley of Isker, and 3rd army corps, marching in the rear of it, should have reached Koinare last night. Above form centre of Roumanian advance. Probably 1st army corps is at Berkovitza and 4th somewhere south-west of Marievna.

"The only bridge in use is at Corabia; a second is being constructed opposite Nicopolis."

(Sent to Sophia, Athens, and Belgrade.)

[34386] No. 588.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 25.)

(No. 186.)
(Telegraphic.) *Belgrade, July 25, 1913.*

THE Prime Minister tells me that he is leaving for Bucharest on Sunday in company of the former Servian and Greek Ministers in Sophia. He sees no reason why peace preliminaries and suspension of hostilities should not be settled early next week if Bulgaria is reasonable. There would be no negotiations at Nisch.

He maintains that the Bulgarian need for cessation of hostilities cannot be as great as the Bulgarian Government represent, since the Bulgarian forces are constantly attacking the Servian troops. The Bulgarian object is, by representing the situation as desperate, to secure armistice before any peace terms are settled, then delay and make use of the respite to improve their position from a military point of view.

(Sent to Sophia, Athens, and Bucharest.)

[33348] No. 589.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Marling.

(No. 349.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Foreign Office, July 25, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 351 of 20th July: Proposal of Porte to Ottoman Public Debt.

You should represent to British delegate undesirability of supporting scheme at this moment.

[34223] No. 590.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Elliot.

(No. 108.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 25, 1913.*

WITH the desire of promoting agreement between the Powers I have expressed the view that Bulgaria must have a port on the Ægean and shall not object to anything that does promote agreement.

The important point for the moment seems to be that Greece should aquiesce in what I understand to be desire of Roumania and other belligerents to effect an agreement without delay for cessation of hostilities. It seems probable that every State that cannot use success with moderation will sooner or later suffer in turn. You should inform Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(Second paragraph repeated to Bucharest, No. 38, for information of Minister for Foreign Affairs.)

[33965] No. 591.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Elliot.

(No. 109.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Foreign Office, July 25, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 129 of July 19th: Military attachés.

Inform military attaché that, as purpose for which he was sent cannot be attained, he is recalled, and should return home at once

Inform Greek Government of this step, and of the reason for which it has been taken.

[34451] No. 592.

*Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Carnegie.**

(No. 292.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Foreign Office, July 25, 1913.*

THE *réunions* have now worked practically without intermission for many months. It is essential that the personnel, including myself, should get as much rest as circumstances will admit, and I propose to adjourn the meetings after next week. Whether they are resumed after an interval can be decided by circumstances and the wishes of the Governments later on.

Apart from this, the latest startling developments in the Balkans, while not ripe for final decisions, prevent the various Governments from giving more than a secondary attention to remaining questions affecting Albania and the islands, respecting which decisions are necessary to complete the work originally taken up by the *réunions*.

There has also of late been a tendency to multiply conditions of detail and points of form rather than of substance, and the very facility with which points can be raised and discussed at the *réunions* seems to encourage this tendency. Progress as regards the organisation of Albania and settlement of its southern frontier has been greatly impeded in this way.

I still hope it may be possible next week to agree about the commission of control for Albania, and to ask Swedish Government to select officers for gendarmerie, and to settle some points about protection of Albanian minorities, &c.

Italians now show a disposition to reserve question of islands, at any rate those in their occupation, till claims of Greece are dealt with as a whole; this will delay a decision about Koritza and Stylos.

I would suggest therefore that after next week all questions that remain should for the present be dealt with through the ordinary channels between the Powers, or in whatever manner the Powers consider most convenient.

You should inform Minister for Foreign Affairs.

---

* Also to Earl Granville (No. 282), Sir G. Buchanan (No. 554), Sir F. Cartwright (No. 234), and Sir R. Rodd (No. 225).

[34488] No. 593.

Sir Edward Grey to Earl Granville.

(No. 281.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July* 25, 1913.

I HAVE hitherto done all I could to discourage resort to precipitate coercive action against Turkey, and I hoped this might have been avoided for the present, so long as Turks did not advance beyond Adrianople.

But latest news that Turks are advancing into Bulgaria, and have embarked on a forward policy of vengeance and reprisals, if true, makes it probable that hand of Russian Government will be forced. I do not see how Russia, original liberator of Bulgaria, can be induced by any of us to remain inactive while Turkish troops devastate Bulgaria, which is now defenceless.

If separate Russian action becomes inevitable in absence of combined action by the Powers, it is most desirable that it should take the form that is least disagreeable to other Powers, and if German Government have definite view on this point it would be very desirable that they should get into touch with Russian Government. I have spoken in this sense to German Ambassador, and you should inform Minister for Foreign Affairs.

[34217] No. 594.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Cartwright.

(No. 235.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July* 25, 1913.

YOUR telegram No. 118 of 24th July: Albania.

With substitution of "existantes" for "nationales provisoires" I think the formula might be accepted, but it is regrettable that Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs has found it necessary to make a counter-proposal. What cannot be settled at the *réunions* next week will have to be dealt with through ordinary diplomatic channels or in whatever other way the Powers can devise, as it is essential for the sake of rest to adjourn the *réunions* at or after the end of this month.

As to criticism of attitude of Admiral Burney, he has of course done his best to hasten evacuation of Albania by Montenegrins. I understood this was what Minister for Foreign Affairs desired. British Minister at Belgrade has also lately urged evacuation of Vroslicluc by Servians, but His Majesty's Government have no political interest in these matters nor any desire to get credit for them.

[34911] No. 595.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.

(No. 466.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 25, 1913.

IN the course of the conversation that I had with M. Cambon to-day, he said that it was impossible for a private company, which was under contract to advance sums of money to Turkey in connection with the tobacco régie, to withhold this money for political considerations. Russia had made a great point of the withholding of the money, but it was a question that concerned France only.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[34913] No. 596.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.

(No. 467.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 25, 1913.

M. CAMBON told me to-day that he had spoken to Prince Lichnowsky yesterday about the inevitability of separate action by Russia if Turkey invaded Bulgaria, and had suggested that, as Germany was very opposed to Russia going into Armenia, it would be desirable that Russian action should be taken in the neighbourhood of

Constantinople, on the understanding that Russia would withdraw as soon as the Turkish troops were withdrawn from Bulgarian territory.

I told M. Cambon of my conversation with Prince Lichnowsky last evening, and of my telegram No. 281 of to-day to Lord Granville, observing that we appeared to have said almost exactly the same thing.

M. Cambon said that it would be desirable, if Russia was to do anything, that she should take the initiative in informing the Powers. This would be preferable to a discussion amongst the Powers with a view to giving Russia a mandate.

I entirely agreed. If the Powers took the attitude that, in view of what the Turks had done, objection could not be raised to action by Russia, the original liberator of Bulgaria, to protect Bulgaria, this attitude would be much easier for the Powers to take than to give Russia a mandate and to assume responsibility for all that Russia did.

M. Cambon spoke of M. Sazonof's idea that France, England, and Russia might engage in a demonstration together, without the other Great Powers. This, M. Cambon said, was impossible. It would be much better that Russia should act alone.

I entirely agreed.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[35069] No. 597.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Barclay.

(No. 23.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 25, 1913.

THE Roumanian Minister left the following communication with Sir Louis Mallet yesterday:—

"*Légation de Roumanie, Londres,*
"M. le Secrétaire d'État, "*le 24 juillet*, 1913.

"Me conformant aux instructions de mon Gouvernement, j'ai l'honneur de communiquer ci-dessous à votre Excellence le texte d'un télégramme que je viens de recevoir aujourd'hui même de Bucarest:—

"'Veuillez porter à la connaissance du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique que Sa Majeste le Roi, notre auguste Souverain, a adressé hier à leurs Majestés les Rois de Grèce, de Serbie et de Monténégro le télégramme suivant:

"'"Sa Majesté le Roi de Bulgarie s'est adressé à moi avec la prière d'intervenir auprès de votre Majesté pour accélérer la conclusion de la paix. La connaissance que j'ai de la situation générale et des rapports entre les Grandes Puissances, qui n'admettront pas une trop grande diminution de la Bulgarie, me fait un devoir d'attirer l'attention de votre Majesté sur l'état précaire dans lequel se trouve ce pays et sur l'intérêt que nous avons d'arriver le plus tôt possible à un armistice, après avoir établi préalablement les mesures militaires les plus urgentes.

"'"Je ne doute pas que votre Majesté ne voie dans ma démarche une nouvelle preuve de l'amitié que je lui porte, ainsi que de mon intérêt pour l'avenir de la Grèce [Serbie], [Monténégro], qui doit, comme nous, désirer que l'équilibre dans la péninsule balkanique, exigé par l'Europe entière, ne soit pas trop ébranlé.

"'"Toute nouvelle effusion de sang ne pourrait qu'empirer la situation.—MAIORESCO.'"

"J'ai, &c.
"N. MISU."

I asked the Minister to come to see me to-day, and said that I was entirely in sympathy with the Roumanian communication. I was not sure, however, that the people concerned were ready to take advice. Bulgaria had not taken advice when it was offered, or she would not have been in the position in which she now was. I did not know how far Greece was prepared to listen to advice, but I had instructed Sir Francis Elliot to say in Athens that the important thing at the moment was for Greece to acquiesce in the desire of Roumania and other belligerents to come to an agreement for the cessation of hostilities at once, and I had added—as the moral of recent events—that every State that could not use success with moderation would sooner or later suffer in turn.

The Roumanian Minister expressed great pleasure at what I had said to him, and added that he was sure it would give the greatest satisfaction to King Charles.

I said that just as Bulgaria had suffered, so it seemed to me that Turkey would bring disastrous consequences on herself by her immoderate action now.

The Minister told me that Turkey had sounded Roumania as to support in getting back territory, but had been warned by the King of Roumania that the Powers would not give up the Enos–Midia line.

The Minister also said that if Greece and Servia would sign an armistice the Bulgarian and Roumanian forces together ought easily to be able to drive the Turks out of Bulgaria, though this was of course only an expression of his own opinion, and he did not know that there was any such idea in the mind of his Government.

I said that it had already occurred to me that, if Turkey pressed on, the Balkan States might all find themselves allies again, with Roumania at their head. This would be a somewhat amusing new development.

The Roumanian Minister made it clear that the object of his Government now was to save Bulgaria from being crushed, and I entirely agreed with this object.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[33969] No. 598.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir R. Paget.

(No. 44.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 25, 1913.

THE Servian Chargé d'Affaires asked Sir A. Nicolson on the 22nd instant whether Servia would be represented on the international commission to delimit the north and north-eastern frontier of Albania. He said that Servia desired a strategical frontier, and that it was of high importance to her to have a delegate on the Boundary Commission.

Sir A. Nicolson told M. Grouitch that he did not think that the admission of a Servian delegate was contemplated, as the Powers had reserved to themselves the right of dealing with Albania and had already drawn up the general lines of the frontier. Moreover, if Servia were admitted, Montenegro would prefer a similar request, and Greece, and possibly others, might also demand to be represented on a commission when the southern frontier was delimited.

M. Grouitch said that he wished Sir A. Nicolson to take note of the request of his Government to be represented on the commission, and added that he would send in an *aide-mémoire* on the subject.

A copy of this paper, which has since been received, is enclosed.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

Enclosure in No. 598.

Aide-mémoire communicated by M. Grouitch.

LE tracé précis de la frontière serbo-albanaise, auquel doit procéder prochainement sur les lieux la commission spécialement nommée à cet effet, est une question qui intéresse au premier titre et tout particulièrement la Serbie.

C'est pourquoi, et vu l'importance que la fixation d'une frontière stratégique aura, tant au point de vue des relations futures entre la Serbie et l'Albanie qu'à celui du maintien de l'ordre et de la sécurité sur cette même frontière, le Gouvernement serbe espère que sa demande qu'un représentant serbe soit admis à prendre part aux travaux de la commission sera accueillie favorablement.

Légation Royale de Serbie, Londres,
le 22 juillet, 1913.

[34912] No. 599.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir C. Spring-Rice.

(No. 411.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 25, 1913.

THE American Ambassador told me to-day that he was instructed to say that his Government would be grateful for any information that I could give about the proceedings of the Ambassadors' conference. For instance, could his Government have the text of the Treaty of Peace of the 30th May last? And especially, was there any information I could give about the question of the Jews in the Near East? His Government had taken some part in securing for the Jews the rights that they possessed in Turkey, and they were anxious that they should retain these rights in the territories that had now been conquered from Turkey.

I said that the text of the Treaty of Peace had, I thought, been published, and I would send him a copy. The treaty had, however, not been signed by me or any of the Ambassadors. The proceedings of the Ambassadors' conference were informal and private. Their main work had been to promote an agreement about the status and limits of Albania, which would prevent serious differences from arising between Austria and Russia. The proceedings were more in the nature of conversations. The question of the Jews had not been discussed at all by the conference. If, later on, there was a formal conference to regulate questions arising out of the war in the Balkan peninsula, presumably that would be the time when the question of the Jews could be discussed. I would bear in mind what the American Ambassador had said to me, and would inform him of anything that occurred on this point.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[31976] No. 600.

Memorandum communicated to American Ambassador.

ARTICLE 6 of the Treaty of Peace, signed in London on the 30th May by representatives of Turkey and by the then allied Balkan States, states that the signatories "déclarent remettre le soin de régler les questions d'ordre financier résultant de l'état de guerre qui prend fin et des cessions territoriales ci-dessus mentionnées à la commission internationale convoquée à Paris, à laquelle ils ont délégué leurs représentants."

The programme of the commissioner's work proposed by the French Government and approved by all the Powers comprises—

1. The apportionment of the Ottoman Public Debt between Turkey and the Balkan States.
2. The guarantees to be given by the latter in connection therewith.
3. The settlement of the question of concessions held from, and contracts made with, the Turkish Government in the territories ceded to the Balkan States.
4. The question of the payment of a war indemnity by Turkey to the Balkan States.

The question of the conditions on which the increase of the Turkish customs duties is to be admitted will not come before the Financial Commission.

Foreign Office, July 25, 1913.

[34429] No. 601.

Count de Salis to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 26.)

(No 43.)
Sir, *Cettinjé, July* 14, 1913.

ALTHOUGH hostilities had already been in progress for a few days it was not until the 7th July that the Bulgarian Minister informed the Montenegrin Government that he had received orders to leave Cettinjé, and to hand over Bulgarian interests to

the charge of the Russian Legation. No explanation was offered as to the cause of his departure, and no allusion was made to the outbreak of war between the two States. M. Koluchéff started from Cettinjé very early on the following morning before daybreak.

In the course of the day the Montenegrin Government prepared a note for the Russian Legation, stating that by the treaty signed at London on the 30th May, Turkey had ceded to the four allies territory to the west of the Enos–Midia line. This territory had been conquered by the efforts of all the allies, and should be divided on an equitable basis in proportion to the sacrifices made respectively by them. But Bulgaria had raised claims founded on a treaty made with Servia before the outbreak of the war. As it had not been communicated to them, the Montenegrin Government did not recognise that their rights could be affected by any such treaty, and on learning that the Bulgarian Government had concentrated troops in order to enforce its provisions, they had sent an army to the Vardar to defend their interests, and to fulfil their obligations to their Greek and Servian allies.

The note went on to say that Bulgaria continued to maintain her unjustifiable pretensions, and refusing to accept the arbitration of the Emperor of Russia had had recourse to arms in order to obtain more than the Treaty of London had given to her. On the 30th June she had unexpectedly attacked the three allies on the line of the Vardar and in south Macedonia with the intention of robbing them by surprise of the fruits of their sacrifices, making war without any previous declaration. She had withdrawn her legation without venturing to give any reason for its departure, which might thus be interpreted as it suited her, to mean either a rupture or a mere suspension of diplomatic relations. In these circumstances the Montenegrin Government considered that the mission of the Bulgarian Minister was terminated, and that diplomatic relations had ceased between the two countries.

On the 10th July King Nicolas issued to his people a proclamation, which it may be noted (unlike the proclamation issued respectively at the commencement and during the Turkish war) is countersigned by the Cabinet with the exception of the Prime Minister who is in command of the troops in the field. The document itself, with its poverty of ideas and stilted language, is not in keeping with the fluent, if somewhat high flown phrases at the King's command. It may be that the King, whose personal inclination is thought to have been opposed at first to committing his country to the support of Servia, has desired to let it be seen that in this case the policy pursued is that of his Government, and that responsibility for it rests with them.

I have, &c.
J. DE SALIS.

Enclosure in No. 601.

Extract from the "Glas."

(Translation.) PROCLAMATION.

Montenegrins,

WHEN the sun of freedom and deliverance shone on the suffering Christian peoples of the Balkans; when the last shadow of the flag of the Prophet disappeared in order to make way for the flags of the allies; when sovereignty passed from the hands of the Turks into those of the allied Balkan States; when the Balkan peoples, yearning for justice and civilisation, embraced each other, dark clouds began to cover the Balkans, in which brother no longer recognised brother, but each seized arms to attack the other. The blood of brothers is being shed from the Danube to Salonica. Sacrifice after sacrifice is again made as if there had not already been enough at Scutari, Koumanovo, Janina, and Adrianople. The first sacrifices to be made are ours, they are Serb sacrifices, made by the hands of treacherous brothers. The same hand has also shed the blood of the gallant Greeks, our staunch allies, to whom the Balkans owe so much by land and sea.

Montenegrins,

Intoxicated by success and glory, our fourth comrade attempted to take for himself what we had gained in common, without regard either for the law of God or for the fatherly decision of the Czar Protector who, for our good and for the unity

between us which he so much desires, has offered his intervention. The erring Bulgarians have torn themselves away from Slav community of interests, and have fallen on their brothers and allies. One must drive them back with the same weapons, and bring them to a respect of common Slav interests. This decision has been a heavy blow to my heart; it is as if one hand were to cut off the other, but it cannot be otherwise. My heart is sad at having to appeal to your courage to drive back the attacks of the Bulgarians, but I live in hope that when the angel of peace again spreads his wings over the Balkans a stronger and fresher tree of Balkan unity will grow from the blood which is now being spilt.

Montenegrins,

You who are assembled in the army of Dechani, and who have already fought in the valleys of the Vardar, Bregalnica and Strumica, with our brothers from Servia in defence of Serb interests, show on this occasion that you are defenders of right and freedom, ready to die for a just cause. And the rest of you, my beloved Montenegrins, be prepared now as ever to do your duty for your country and for Serb interests.

Right is on our side. Where right is, there is also God, to whom I recommend our sacred common interests.

NICOLA.

Cettinjé 27 *June* (10 *July*), 1913.
L. GOJNITCH.
R. POPOVITCH.
M. MIJUSHKOVITCH.
L. BAKITCH.
P. PLAMENATZ.

[34425]

No. 602.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 26.)

(No. 109.)

Sir,

Vienna, July 23, 1913.

THE following curious communication is published in to-day's issue of the "Neue Freie Presse." I am unable to verify the statement, which is dated from Scutari, but I think it may be worth while to bring it to your notice:—

"The President of the International Commission, Admiral Cecil Burney, has written to the Shala and Shoshi tribes to announce that he has received from Kol Shala a request that an English governor should be appointed to manage their national affairs. This governor would be appointed as soon as the mounted gendarmerie was organised.

"After receiving this letter, the chiefs of the above-mentioned tribes assembled, and informed the admiral that no one of the name of Kol Shala existed on their territory, and that no member of their tribes had been authorised to ask for an English governor. As soon as they could lay hands on Kol Shala, if there was such a person, his house would be burned according to Albanian law, he himself would be banished as a traitor to his country, and his goods would be confiscated. The tribes further declared that they could not recognise a governor, either of English or of any other nationality, unless the independence of Albania were first recognised, its frontiers delimited on ethnographical principles, and its Sovereign proclaimed. If a governor had to be appointed, they demanded that he should be an Albanian. If, however, he must be a foreigner, it was necessary, in order that he should be recognised by the tribes, that he should be presented to them by the Austro-Hungarian and Italian Governments, as they had full confidence in the intentions of the latter with regard to their independence, and the integrity of Albania."

I have, &c.
FAIRFAX L. CARTWRIGHT.

[34426] No. 603.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 26.)

(No. 110.)

Sir, *Vienna, July 24, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of an *aide-mémoire* from the Imperial and Royal Ministry for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the organisation of Albania, the substance of which I have already reported to you in my telegram No. 118 of to-day.

I have, &c.
FAIRFAX L. CARTWRIGHT.

Enclosure in No. 603.

Aide-mémoire communicated to Sir F. Cartwright.

EN réponse à l'aide-mémoire du 22 courant, le Ministère Impérial et Royal des Affaires Étrangères a l'honneur d'attirer confidentiellement l'attention de l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté britannique sur les points suivants :—

Tout en partageant le vif désir de Sir Edward Grey d'arriver à un accord sur la question de l'organisation de l'Albanie, le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal croit devoir relever que le fait de la formation d'autorités provisoires nationales en Albanie, ainsi que l'ascendant que les Puissances qui se sont montrées favorables à l'idée nationale albanaise ont pu gagner dans le pays, est la conséquence naturelle des tendances contraires de quelques autres Cabinets auxquelles est également due la prolongation de l'état provisoire en Albanie.

Quant à l'influence respective des Puissances en Albanie, le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal croit devoir, du reste, observer incidentellement que l'attitude de l'amiral britannique, Sir Cecil Burney, a fait naître le soupçon que l'évacuation de Scutari par les Monténégrins est due plutôt à l'initiative de la Grande-Bretagne qu'à un acte international.

En mettant à part ces considérations générales, le Cabinet de Vienne, tout en cherchant à trouver une formule acceptable pour les autres Gouvernements, ne peut cependant consentir à des propositions qui attribueraient à la commission de contrôle des pouvoirs gouvernementaux, ou qui tendraient à éliminer les autorités nationales existantes, qui ont—malgré tout—le mérite d'avoir assuré l'ordre et la tranquillité au moins dans les régions évacuées par les troupes balkaniques.

C'est dans cet ordre d'idées que le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal croit devoir formuler la contre-proposition suivante pour le texte de alinéa 7 :—

"Le Prince sera nommé dans un délai de six mois au plus tard. En attendant sa désignation et la formation du Gouvernement national définitif, le fonctionnement des autorités nationales provisoires, ainsi que de la gendarmerie, formera l'objet du contrôle de la commission internationale."

En espérant que cette formule pourrait être généralement acceptée, le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal serait prêt à maintenir son consentement à la prolongation du mandat de la commission de cinq à dix ans, pourvu que sur tous les autres points un accord complet puisse être obtenu dans les termes du projet austro-italien.

Vienne, le 23 juillet, 1913.

[34505] No. 604.

Note communicated by Austro-Hungarian Legation, July 26, 1913.

LE consulat Impérial et Royal à Durazzo mande que les Serbes maintiennent leurs détachements d'occupation aux deux passages de montagnes Tchafa Boulit et Tchafa Mours à l'est de Durazzo.

Le consulat général Impérial et Royal à Scutari confirme que les soldats serbes stationnés à Orochi—district de Mirditie—ont occupé la montagne Mali Cheint au sud d'Orochi.

Le consulat Impérial et Royal à Monastir a pu constater que les troupes serbes occupent la chaine de collines Mali Tchernika près de Martaneche, au nord-est d'Elbassan.

Les Serbes tiennent donc une ligne allant d'Orochi au nord jusqu'à Martaneche au sud, qui comprend les montagnes Mali Cheint, Mali Deys, Tchafa Mours, Vali, Tchafa Say, Tchafa Boulit et Mali Tchernika et qui est dans l'intérieur de l'Albanie 30 à 40 kilom. au delà de la frontière fixée par les Puissances pour l'Albanie.

Le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal appuie de nouveau sur l'urgence de voir l'Albanie évacuée par les troupes serbes.

Ambassade d'Autriche-Hongrie, Londres,
le 25 juillet, 1913.

[34399] No. 605.

Telegrams from M. Sazonof to Count Benckendorff.—(Communicated to Foreign Office, July 26.)

(1.)

Saint-Pétersbourg, le 9 (22) juillet, 1913.

REÇU votre télégramme du 8 (21) juillet.

Vous pouvez dire confidentiellement à Sir Edward Grey qu'en l'absence de Sa Majesté, dont le retour est attendu à la fin de la semaine, je dois me borner, sans préjuger d'autres moyens de coercition, à donner le consentement du Gouvernement russe à toute manifestation navale contre la Turquie. Pour ce qui est des doutes émis sur l'efficacité de cette mesure, je crois que la participation d'une force navale russe de la mer Noire pourrait obvier à ces inconvénients.

(2.)

(Très Confidentiel.) *Saint-Pétersbourg, le 10 (23 juillet), 1913.*

EN vue du refus de l'Allemagne de se joindre à la démonstration navale collective, nous voudrions connaitre la vue du Gouvernement près duquel vous êtes accrédité sur la possibilité d'effectuer cette démonstration par les forces navales combinées, anglaise, française et russe. Parallèlement nous croyons nécessaire de déclarer au plus tôt à la Turquie qu'aucun secours financier ne lui sera accordé avant sa soumission à la décision des Puissances dans la question de la frontière de Thrace. Nous espérons que le Gouvernement français préviendra le second versement de la somme due à la Turquie du fait de renouvellement du contrat de la Régie du Tabac. Vous pouvez prévenir le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères que la Russie ne saurait se reconcilier avec la réoccupation d'Andrinople par les Turcs, qui replacerait les populations libérées sous la domination ottomane. Nous nous joindrons à toute initiative collective, mais si celle-ci faisait défaut, nous nous verrions obligés, en dernière instance, de recourir à une action isolée, que tout particulièrement nous tiendrions à éviter.

(Identique à Paris.)

[34509] No. 606.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 26.)

(No. 320.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 25, 1913.*

MY immediately preceding telegram of 24th July.
General situation to-day appears to be as follows:—

Roumanians, unopposed, are occupying Turtukai–Baltchik line and country east of line Widin–Wratsa with small force at Orhanie, 30 miles from Sophia.

Ottoman forces stated in my telegram No. 318 of 24th July to be unopposed are rapidly marching towards Philippopoli. Greek force, which Bulgarians, however, expect to repulse, has reached Yakurada, equally distant from Sophia and Philippopoli.

Main Greek force is in touch with Servians along front from Kochana to Djuma, where severe fighting continues. Bulgarians are making every effort to hold their south-west front.

(Sent to Constantinople, Belgrade, and Bucharest.)

[34387] No. 607.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 26.)

(No. 321.)
(Telegraphic.) *En clair.* *Sophia, July 25, 1913.*

BULGARIAN plenipotentiaries, M. Intcief, General Fitshef, and Dr. Sava Ivantciof, leave to-morrow for Bucharest, accompanied by M. Madjarof proceeding London.

(Repeated to Belgrade and Bucharest.)

[34417] No. 608.

Count de Salis to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 26.)

(No. 114.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Cettinjé, July 25, 1913.*

KING of Roumania has telegraphed to the following effect to the King of Montenegro:—

King of the Bulgarians has asked me to intervene in order to accelerate the conclusion of peace. My knowledge of the general situation and relations between the Powers which will not allow Bulgaria to be weakened too much, oblige me to draw your Majesty's attention to the serious condition of that country, and to our common interest to conclude an armistice as soon as possible. Montenegro should also desire that the Balkan equilibrium required by Europe should not be too much shaken. Fresh bloodshed will make the situation worse.

King Nicholas has replied that he is animated by the same sentiments, but cannot accept armistice without substantial guarantees that peace will be concluded by Bulgaria. His delegates have been despatched to Bucharest to negotiate preliminaries of peace and to sign armistice at the same time.

(Sent to Bucharest.)

[34524] No. 609.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 26.)

(No. 322.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 26, 1913.*

CONSTANTINOPLE telegram No. 361 of 25th July.

I have received no information from Adrianople respecting maltreatment of Christian girls at Karagatch.

(Sent to Constantinople.)

[34513] No. 610.

Earl Granville to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 26.)

(No. 119.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Berlin, July 26, 1913.*

YOUR telegram to Paris, No. 292 of 25th July.

German Minister for Foreign Affairs quite agrees that meetings of Ambassadors should be adjourned after next week, but hopes very much that it may be possible to agree first about commission of control as you suggest. He would also much prefer that Albanian frontier should be settled; he does not see that the islands occupied by Italy come into province of Ambassadors, and now that Greece has secured so great an extension of territory, he thinks it ought not to be difficult to deprive her of so small a point as Koritza, which, he learns, is a purely Albanian town.

[34516] No. 611.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 26.)

(No. 142.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 26, 1913.*

YOUR telegram to Athens No. 108 of 25th July.

Minister for Foreign Affairs is most grateful for your action at Athens. He sees in it a proof that the efforts which Roumania is making to bring about an early settlement are appreciated.

I learn that Turkey has asked to be represented at conference, and that Roumanian Government have refused.

I learn also that Servia has ordered a suspension of hostilities for four days.

(Sent to Athens, Sophia, Belgrade, and Constantinople.)

[34517] No. 612.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 26.)

(No. 143.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Bucharest, July 26, 1913.*

MINISTER for Foreign Affairs has this morning begged Ministers of Great Powers to draw attention of our Governments to the unfortunate effect which the attitude of Turkey and operations of her army [two groups undecypherable] have on work of the conference which is to meet next week at Bucharest.

Roumanian Government fear it will be most difficult for conference to reach definite conclusions unless Bulgaria has from outset the certainty that Ottoman Government will abide by the Treaty of London; they fear it will be difficult to ask of her, or to impose on her, concessions on one side, while on the other side she remains exposed to risk of having to abandon territory which has been conquered by her.

Moreover, if the Great Powers have not succeeded in making Turkey conform to their wishes and in imposing on her the execution of the Treaty of London, it appears to Roumanian Government that it will be equally difficult for Great Powers to act effectively with Roumanian Government on Servia and Greece in order to bring them to moderate their pretensions, *vis-à-vis* Bulgaria.

In these circumstances Minister for Foreign Affairs considers, in order to ensure success of Bucharest conference, it would be of the greatest importance that the Great Powers should employ all their influence at Constantinople in order to oblige Turkey to withdraw without delay her troops to behind line fixed by the Treaty of London.

My colleagues are telegraphing to their Governments in the above sense.

(Sent to Constantinople, Athens, Sophia, and Belgrade.)

[34520] No. 613.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 26.)

(No. 144.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July* 26, 1913.

I REGRET that the information in the last paragraph of my telegram No. 142 of 26th July was incorrect. Servian Government have only consented to a four days' suspension of hostilities if Greece also consents.

(Sent to Athens, Sophia, Belgrade, and Constantinople.)

[34518] No. 614.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 26.)

(No. 140.)
(Telegraphic.) *Athens, July* 26, 1913.

M. VENIZELOS leaves to-day for Bucharest. He hopes that preliminaries of peace will be arranged within twenty-four hours of meeting of plenipotentiaries. Negotiations for armistice will begin simultaneously at Nisch and as soon as it is apparent that peace is probable orders will be sent for cessation of hostilities. Until then King will not hear of it, holding that political advantage of pleasing Roumania is not compensation for military disadvantage of an armistice.

Dedeagatch was occupied yesterday. M. Venizelos formally declared to me that this was partly because Bulgarian regulars had retired, and the population was afraid of irregulars, and partly because it was reported that Turkish troops were on their way there. He stated positively there was no idea of conquest. I read him your telegram No. 108 of 25th July. He said that Greek claims would not be excessive, and to familiar arguments for retention of coast-towns by Greece he added new one, that Greece must now expect in a few years an attempt at *revanche* by Bulgaria, and must therefore be strong enough to meet her single-handed, as she cannot permanently count upon Servia and Roumania. He hoped that Triple *Entente* would see their interest in supporting her.

(Sent to Sophia and Bucharest viâ Belgrade.)

[34541] No. 615.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 26.)

(No. 275.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *St. Petersburgh, July* 26, 1913.

YOUR telegram No. 554 of 25th July.

On my speaking to Minister for Foreign Affairs his Excellency at first expressed himself as unfavourable to proposed adjournment. He thought more progress ought to have been made with settlement of Albanian question, and he disliked idea of Ambassadors separating at present moment as their meetings served as an outward and visible sign of existence of Europe. Finally he withdrew his objections though he expressed the hope that it might be found possible to settle first the two points referred to in fourth paragraph of your telegram. He added that he envied you your holiday, but hoped that you would remain within reach of telegrams.

[34542] No. 616.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 26.)

(No. 276.)
(Telegraphic.) *St. Petersburgh, July* 26, 1913.

MY telegram No. 273 of 23rd July.

Emperor returned yesterday to Peterhof, but Minister for Foreign Affairs has not yet seen him.

His Excellency has decided to recall two Russian ships at present stationed at Constantinople in hope that this step may serve as a warning to Turks. He is still in favour of a naval demonstration by England, France, and Russia. From his language this morning I gather that he is anxious, if possible, to avoid sending troops into

Armenia for fear of involving whole question of Asiatic Turkey. He told me that Austrian Ambassador had yesterday sounded him, and had hinted that Russia might have free hand to deal with Turkey, while Austria might at the same time bring pressure to bear on Servia.

Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that he was very anxious that Austria should abstain from any such action at Belgrade. He, however, told Ambassador that it might be well were Powers, including, of course, Austria and Russia, to discuss among themselves terms of eventual Balkan settlement, so that they might be in agreement when the time came for them to pronounce upon it.

Russian press is almost all unanimous in demanding immediate Russian intervention against Turkey.

[34545] No. 617.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 26.)

(Unnumbered.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, July* 26, 1913.

FOLLOWING is repetition of my telegram No. 358 which was sent from office here night of 22nd July. I am enquiring as to reason for non-transmission :—

"My telegrams Nos. 339 of 15th July and 355 of 21st July.

"Forcible reoccupation of Rodosto, fighting at Lule Burgas and Baba Eski and capture of Bulgarian prisoners show that Turkey considers Treaty of London is torn up, and that she is at war with Bulgaria. Intention is to retake whole vilayet of Adrianople, for which purpose there are some 250,000 troops under arms in European Turkey. Hadji Adil Bey, ex-Minister of the Interior, has been appointed Vali of Adrianople, showing that occupation is to be permanent.

"Turks rely on Bulgarian atrocity campaign, which is being vigorously prosecuted to enlist European sympathy. Whatever Bulgarians may have been guilty of against Greeks in Macedonia, and though they are not of course guiltless in Thrace, there is very great wilful misrepresentations of their misconduct here. During severe winter Bulgarians destroyed for fuel wooden houses deserted by Moslem refugees, as did Turks in Adrianople, but there is little, if any, evidence to support charges of recent excesses in Thrace. Œcumenical Patriarch has held Requiem Mass for dead at Cavalla, since reported to be alive.

"It is to be feared that refugees who are being sent back from Constantinople will be so inflamed by these stories of atrocities that they will take vengeance on Christian inhabitants. There is some reason to apprehend something of this kind has already happened at Malgara, near Rodosto. Patriarchs [group omitted], but Armenian delegate has not been allowed to proceed thither. Latest reports from Rodosto received by Armenian Patriarch show that state of affairs was rather worse than represented by embassy stationnaire. Nineteen Armenians were killed and some seventy are missing."

(Sent to Sophia.)

[34529] No. 618.

Count de Salis to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 26.)

(No. 115.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Cettinjé, July* 26, 1913.

MONTENEGRIN Prime Minister reports from Belgrade that Servian Government, on strength of Roumanian assurances that Bulgaria will not recommence operations, agree to immediate cessation of hostilities.

Montenegrin Government concur.

I do not know what guarantees Bulgaria has offered.

[34514] No. 619.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 26.)

(No. 101.)
(Telegraphic.) *Paris, July 26, 1913.*

ADRIANOPLE.

I have seen Minister for Foreign Affairs. He does not like the Russian proposal for a collective naval demonstration by the Powers, but he has said that France will join provided that all the Powers take part in it knowing that Germany will refuse to participate. He objects to a naval demonstration by Russia, France, and England suggested by the Russian Government because it would pit Triple *Entente* against Triple Alliance and so break up the concert of Europe, the only possible effective influence on the Porte without resorting to force. He strongly objects to isolated action by Russia spoken of by Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs as necessary in the event of naval demonstrations by other Powers not being adopted. He has instructed the French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh to intimate to the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs that, the French Government cannot subscribe or in any way take any responsibility for such isolated action which would create a very dangerous situation whether carried out in the vicinity of Constantinople or by an occupation of part of Asia Minor.

French Minister for Foreign Affairs has spoken very seriously to Italian Ambassador on the subject of the Ægean islands. He has told the Italian Ambassador that the French Government cannot accept retention by Italy of any island in the Ægean Sea. He has reminded the Ambassador of the assurance given by the Italian Government which the French Government expect them to fulfil, and has told him French Government will no longer support a southern frontier for Albania, which includes Koritsa, unless the Italian Government undertake to hand over to Greece any islands in Italian occupation which the Powers may decide should be allotted to her. He has also, on account of a report that Russian Government will acquiesce in the retention of an island by Italy, directed French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh to inform the Russian Government of the attitude of the French Government in the matter.

[34530] No. 620.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 26.)

[By Post.]

(No. 102.)
(Telegraphic.) *Paris, July 26, 1913.*

SOPHIA telegram No. 264 of 10th July and your telegram No. 271 of 11th July.

French Representative at Sophia instructed to make renewed representations respecting cigarette papers and excise and spirit duties.

[34487] No. 621.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir H. Bax-Ironside.

(No. 154.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 26, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 306 of 21st July.

I have supported at Athens Roumanian action for agreement to cease hostilities, and have also warned Turkish Government of consequences to Turkey that may be provoked by Turkish action, but we cannot intervene by force to stop hostilities, and as the King of Bulgaria must be aware the reluctance of every Power concerned in the Balkan wars since the commencement of the war last year to accept advice from outside has been a most troublesome and recurring feature.

(Repeated to Bucharest No. 39 and Belgrade No. 113.)

[34709] No. 622.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Marling.

(No. 351.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 26, 1913.*

AT the meeting of the Ambassadors on 24th July I proposed that an identic communication should be made to the Ottoman Government to the effect that the Treaty of London must be respected, and especially the provisions relating to the Enos–Midia line. At the same time the Ottoman Government could be informed that in delimiting the frontier the Powers would be willing to take into consideration the conditions which Turkey might judge to be indispensable for assuring the security of that frontier.

This proposal, which the Ambassadors have referred to their Governments, was made before we were aware that Turkish troops had actually invaded Bulgaria—a fact which has entirely changed the situation.

[34385] No. 623.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Marling.

(No. 352.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Foreign Office, July 26, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 363 of 25th July.

You should inform Grand Vizier that, as long as Turkish operations were confined to Thrace, it was the general view of the Powers that, though Enos–Midia line must be adhered to, certain reasonable modifications and conditions might be made in a sense favourable to Turkey. In this view I had readily concurred.

But Turkish invasion of Bulgaria and circumstances that appear to have accompanied it have entirely altered the situation. We cannot support Turkey against any consequences that her own action may bring upon her. These may be much more serious than anything that could come upon Turkey from British intervention. The policy we had desired to follow was one of support and consolidation of Turkish dominions after the Treaty of London was concluded. This policy, we hoped, would have been that of other Powers also, but Turkey has now risked everything by her violent action, and we cannot be expected to protect her from the consequences of it.

You can inform your French and Russian colleagues.

[34388] No. 624.

Sir Edward Grey to Earl Granville.

(No. 284.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Foreign Office, July 26, 1913.*

MY telegram to Constantinople No. 352 of 26th July.

You may inform Minister for Foreign Affairs, and point out that it is possible that the Turks are counting upon division amongst the Powers to protect them from any consequences whatever, and that it would be very desirable to remove this impression.

[34522] No. 625.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 27.)

(No. 364.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, July 26, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 363 of 25th July.

French Minister has received instructions to join in *démarche* to invite Porte to

I venture most respectfully to urge that such a communication will be looked on by Turks as *brutum fulmen*, and will convince Committee that, as local press is constantly repeating, Europe can only remain united to do nothing.

Measures are being constantly taken by Government to consolidate its position in conquered districts, and whatever action it is decided to take must be taken as soon as possible and be of decisive and tangible nature.

[34546] No. 626.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 27.)

(No. 365.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, July 26, 1913.*

RUSSIAN Ambassador is submitting to his Government following suggestion for bringing Turkey to observe Treaty of London :—

That Roumania, Greece, Servia, and Bulgaria should agree to enforce jointly as against Turkey whatever arrangement they may come to as to division of territory ceded by Turkey by Treaty of London, and that Powers should inform Turkey that they are prepared to guarantee execution of such arrangement.

He thinks that it would be difficult for any Power to hang back and that proposed solution would have additional advantage of excluding Turkey from participation in approaching negotiations at Bucharest. He quite recognises difficulty of inducing Balkan States to adopt proposal, but as his suggestion may be mooted by Russian Ambassador in London I think it is well to inform you of it.

[34523] No. 627.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 27.)

(No. 367.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, July 27, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 349 of 25th July.

Sir A. Block informs me that Italian indemnity scheme has fallen through, but that French syndicate, supported by German and Austrian syndicates, proposes advance to Government nominally from cash balance of Bulgarian bank, but really from Italian indemnity £ T.500,000 to be repaid out of revenues which debt encashes for Government account. Sir A. Block is pledged to operation which he describes as ordinary transaction and one profitable to bondholders, and asks to be informed within forty-eight hours whether your objection applies to this operation, in which case he would have to justify his change of attitude to Government and Council.

(Very Confidential.)

In a long letter of a somewhat acrimonious tone, Sir A. Block defends his action on grounds of necessity of debt keeping on good terms with Porte, and argues that it is to the interest of bondholders to assist Government in financial crisis like the present so as to avert crash political and financial. He is, as you are aware, a firm believer in committee.

[34547] No. 628.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 27.)

(No. 121.)
(Telegraphic.) *Rome, July 27, 1913.*

I ASKED Secretary-General, who returned last evening from a visit to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at baths, whether Italian Government had adopted any conclusion as to their attitude in view of continued Turkish advance to and beyond Adrianople. He said that, in discussing the matter with his Excellency, they had not yet contemplated anything beyond suggestion put forward at the Ambassadors' meeting in London. From the information they had received, presumably from their partners in Triple Alliance, he did not think there would be unanimity among the Powers in favour of coercive action.

Government at Constantinople had evidently no control over military party.

[34531] No. 629.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 27.)

(No. 122.)
(Telegraphic.) *Rome, July 27, 1913.*

SECRETARY-GENERAL tells me that Italian Foreign Office has information that Servia would, in the settlement with Bulgaria, endeavour to obtain a line of passage to and a port on the Ægean. I asked him if he meant Cavalla. He said he had no information as to details.

[34539] No. 630.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 27.)

(No. 123.)
(Telegraphic.) *Rome, July 27, 1913.*

YOUR circular telegram of 25th July.

I have communicated substance to the Secretary-General, who seemed disappointed at the prospect of southern frontier of Albania remaining undecided by the *réunion*, and rather demurred at Italy's being made responsible through her reservation of question of islands. He pointed out that no reference was made to the Treaty of Lausanne. I replied that those treaty obligations had not prevented eventual transfer of the islands to Greece being contemplated as set-off against her withdrawing from territories claimed by Italy and Austria for Albania. He objected that recent developments in Balkans had since created a new situation, and suggested that sanction of the Greek extension on the Ægean mainland might constitute the compensation. This I argued was not analogous as the extension on the mainland would now involve diminution of Bulgarian territory, not of Turkish, which had formed basis of compromise. He contended that Turkey claimed with reason that the surrender of islands near the Asiatic shore would endanger future status of Asia Minor. This argument had, I reminded him, been urged and abandoned when the question arose of providing inducement to Greece to withdraw from Corfu Channel and Koritza. He asked why should not other islands actually occupied by the Greeks, excluding those held by Italy, be utilised as compensation for withdrawal from Southern Albania. I replied that it was Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs who had from the first refused to regard islands as two separate groups, and insisted that they should be discussed as a whole, to which he rejoined that situation had been changed by recent events. He emphatically repeated that Italy did not contemplate retaining any island, and maintained that Greece would not much mind their restoration to Turkey, as she felt sure of acquiring them in the long run. It was France which, for her own ends, was urging their immediate transfer to Greece. I pressed him to explain in what points Turkey could be regarded as not having yet fulfilled her obligations under the Lausanne Treaty, and his replies were evasive. It seems clear, however, that Italy fears and will oppose a great aggrandisement of Greece under the ægis of France, and will consequently profess profound interest in future of Turkish Empire.

[34532] No. 631.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 27.)

(No. 124.)
(Telegraphic.) *Rome, July 27, 1913.*

FRENCH Chargé d'Affaires informs me that about a week ago Italian representative at Athens again discussed question of transfer of the islands on condition that Astypalaea was excepted.

Information reached him from Russian source, and in view of present attitude of Italy with regard to islands must, I think, be a belated repetition of information supplied by Sir F. Elliot more than a month ago.

[34540] No. 632.

Earl Granville to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 27.)

(No. 120.)
(Telegraphic.) *Berlin, July 27, 1913.*

AUSTRIAN Ambassador told French Ambassador and me this morning that he had just learnt from Vienna that Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs was proposing in London and Paris a joint action at Constantinople, Belgrade, and Athens; he did not know exact nature of proposed action, but it was obviously to insist on Turkey withdrawing her troops and on Greece and Servia agreeing to an immediate armistice. French Ambassador asked whether proposal was that Russia, France, and England should act alone together, and pointed out that such a course would confirm belief at Constantinople that Powers were divided. Austrian Ambassador said he could not answer for Germany and Italy, but that his Government was quite ready to join French Ambassador then remarked that if pressure was exerted at Athens and Belgrade similar steps ought to be taken at Sophia and also at Bucharest.

French Ambassador has since read me a telegram which he is addressing to his Government recording conversation with Austrian Ambassador, and pointing out danger that if we take any action at Athens and Belgrade, and not at Sophia, and particularly if Germany does not join such action, the latter Power, who is, he is convinced, beginning to show great sympathy and friendliness towards Greece and Roumania, will be able to point to unfriendly attitude of Triple *Entente* as compared with her own sympathetic inaction.

French Ambassador also told me of a conversation he had had yesterday with Roumanian and Greek representatives together, in which Roumanian Minister had denied categorically truth of newspaper stories of differences between Roumania and allies, and had declared that Roumania was just as determined as others not to conclude an armistice without peace preliminaries owing to untrustworthiness of Bulgaria, and he had been much more excited and violent than Greek Chargé d'Affaires in his utter condemnation of Bulgarians.

[34526] No. 633.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 27.)

(No. 324.)
(Telegraphic.) *Decode.* *Sophia, July 27, 1913.*

FOLLOWING from consular agent at Bourgas:—

Russian man-of-war "Kubanetz" arrived to check panic of population in consequence of Turks' advance.

[34521] No. 634.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 27.)

(No. 145.)
(Telegraphic.) *En clair.* *Bucharest, July 27, 1913.*

BULGARIAN plenipotentiaries arrived this morning.

[34658] No. 635.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 28.)

(No. 188.)
Sir, *Posillipo, July 20, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to report that the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who is in charge of the department during the absence of his Minister at

Fiuggi, read to me this morning a report which he had received from the Italian consul-general at Salonica, who had been directed to go to Serres and enquire into the reported Bulgarian aggression on the Italian vice-consulate in that town. The report was long and full of detail, and, I regret to say, fully confirmed the stories of the Bulgarian excesses which have been officially denounced by the Greek Government. The principal points which I have retained in my memory are as follows:—

He stated the Bulgarian evacuation of Serres took place on the 5th July. Four days earlier, on the receipt of the news of the Greek successes, forty-two Greek notables were arrested. Of these, thirty-seven were eventually released; the five others, including a branch manager employed by the Ottomon Bank were carried off with the departing troops and eventually massacred. After the evacuation, which was accompanied by the pillage of stores, the townsmen of Serres organised a sort of local militia for protection against irregulars. The Bulgarian troops then surrounded, and on the 11th bombarded the town, after which they entered it, and having completed the pillage, set fire to it in many directions with petroleum and other inflammable materials. The Italian vice-consul, Greek by nationality, was ordered to surrender some hundred refugees who had sought asylum with him, and on his refusal was made a prisoner, and was only eventually released on payment of ransom. The buildings were destroyed or damaged. The same procedure occured at the Austrian vice-consulate, where other Greeks had taken refuge, and the structure of the vice-consulate was destroyed. Some 4,000 out of 6,000 houses in the town were burnt, and only three out of some seventy or eighty Greek churches were left standing. The outrages and the work of destruction were carried out by Bulgarian regulars and their officers, though, it is true, they were incited by the komitajis. The consul-general also referred to evidence that orders had been received from headquarters that Serres was to be destroyed when evacuated. At Doxati 600 Greeks were massacred and the women violated; at another village, the name of which I cannot remember, eighty, the pappas in this village having his eyes put out and his hands cut off by a Bulgarian officer. The number of victims who perished at Serres was not mentioned in the report, but the damage done at this once flourishing town, which had from 30,000 to 40,000 inhabitants, was estimated at 1,500,000*l.*

There were many more details which I was not able to carry away, listening to a hasty reading of the report, but I have little doubt, should it be desired, that the Foreign Department would allow me to take a copy of the report.

The aggression on the Italian vice-consulate has formed the subject of official representations. The consul-general gave the details which I have reported as ascertained facts, but I did not gather how he had obtained the information which his own observations had not supplied. It is to be presumed it was derived from Greek sources.

On the other hand, the Bulgarian Minister who came to see me in the afternoon, also spotaneously referred to the charges made by the Greek Government. He argued that the evacuation of Serres was part of a strategic plan, and that the Bulgarians had only left the town with the full intention of reoccupying it. It was, therefore, not conceivable that the regular army would have deliberately destroyed a town which they at that time regarded as destined to be incorporated in the new Bulgaria. Nothing, he said, would ever convince him that Bulgarian regular troops would have committed aggressions on consular officers. Their sense of discipline and respect for foreign authorities was much too strong. He was prepared to admit that the komitajis might have committed grave excesses and have put to death individuals whom they considered responsible for Greek propaganda at Serres, but he warmly repudiated the charge that Bulgarian regulars were involved in these acts.

In any case the destruction of some two-thirds of the town, of which the Italian consul-general was an eye-witness, appears to be beyond dispute, and it therefore follows that the Greek Chargé d'Affaires did not exaggerate when he informed me that 20,000 of the inhabitants had been rendered roofless and destitute, and that it was inconceivable that they should ever now be handed over to the authors of their misery.

I have, &c.
RENNELL RODD.

[34556] No. 636.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 28.)

(No. 189.)

Sir, *Posillipo, July 21, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to report that the Bulgarian Minister, the presumed reasons for whose departure I announced in my despatch No. 141 of the 3rd June, returned to Rome some days ago and called upon me this afternoon. He told me that it was perfectly true that he had been recalled to Sophia with the idea of his undertaking the Ministry for Foreign Affairs if a coalition Ministry had been found feasible, but the combination failed, and therefore he had returned to his post.

Certain observations of his may not be without interest, especially as he has just returned from his country at such a moment of crisis. He attributed the disasters of Bulgaria in the first degree to M. Danef, who had continually procrastinated in dealing with Roumania and in arranging for the withdrawal of Bulgarian troops from the territories left to Turkey, and had been entirely guided by his Russian proclivities. In the second place, there had been a want of firmness on the part of Russia at the crucial moment. The military difficulties of Bulgaria were, in the main, due to M. Danef having recalled the Bulgarian armies which were advancing on Nisch at a moment when there were very few Servian troops opposed to them. He had recalled them, disregarding the unanimous military opinion, at the bidding of Russia, and trusting in her ability to restrain Roumania and to compel the Servians to desist from hostilities. The original attack, which he practically admitted was initiated by Bulgaria, was not, and was never meant to be, a general attack. It was a local measure provoked by the Servians, who were fortifying positions against the Bulgarians.

When I observed that it was deplorable that after the preliminaries of peace had been arranged with Turkey the Balkan States had not left the settlement in the hands of the Powers, M. Rizof said that it would have no doubt been well to leave the settlement to them, but that their treaty with Servia specifically provided for the arbitration of the Emperor of Russia, and they looked to that as the proper solution. The territorial issues with Greece would have been a matter for the Powers to arrange. Then arose the question of whether, as Servia contended, the Russian arbitration should deal with the territorial distribution on general equitable lines, or only, as Bulgaria contended, on the interpretation of the treaty with Servia. And here it was, he thought, Russia had shown a want of firmness. No doubt the task was not an enviable one, and the Emperor was probably indisposed to alienate either of the Slav States by a decision unpalatable to one or to both, but if Russia had taken a strong line, and claimed the obligation to arbitrate according to the treaty, either State would have had to submit. Precious time was lost, and the attitude of the Servian army at one point became so provocative that Bulgaria was compelled to act. He attributed the mischief very largely to the influence of M. de Hartwig at Belgrade. It was he that had egged the Servians on, and had acted quite independently of St. Petersburgh. When it became necessary to persuade Servia to renounce a port on the Adriatic in order to obviate the danger of war between Austria and Russia, M. de Hartwig had promised Servia compensations in Macedonia which she had never before contemplated claiming. He had even gone to Uskub and had convinced the local populations that their assignation to Servia was assured. He had intrigued at St. Petersburgh through the Montenegrin and Servian Grand Duchesses and other agents at the Imperial Court unknown to M. Sazonof, and the result was that the Servians were convinced that any pretensions put forward by them were sure to receive Russian support. I asked him where the interests of Montenegro came in in this combination. M. Rizof, whose wife is a Montenegrin, and who has spent many years at Cettinjé, said that the future union of Servia and Montenegro was only a matter of time, and he himself thought of a very short time. The King of Montenegro felt that if he had not joined Servia at the present moment he would have compromised his future position with the whole Servian race in the event of a Servian success. If Servia were defeated it might mean the end of the Karageorgevitch dynasty, and from his having stood by her the reversion might come to his, the rival dynasty. The movement for union was ripe both in Servia and Montenegro, and one or the other dynasty would have to go under. The Customs Union would follow soon after the conclusion of peace, and Servia would get to the Adriatic all the same through Montenegrin ports.

I observed that all this was a hypothesis which left Austria out of count. Did he suppose that Austria would ever agree to such an union? M. Rizof said that if the

Servians acquired a large portion of Macedonia they counted on being strong enough, after a few years of development, to defy Austria, and then the whole southern Slav question might be raised.

M. Rizof expressed the opinion that Roumania would not press his country too far, and would be content with the Turtukai–Balchitch line. It would not be in Roumania's interest to aggrandise Servia too greatly, or to create an irreconcileable situation with Bulgaria, with whom she had never before been at war. Bulgaria was at present overmatched by the combination of forces and the mistakes of her statesmen, but she would recover, and there would never be peace in the Balkans if she were too harshly treated now.

The peasantry had not greatly suffered. The small traders, no doubt, would be in a precarious situation, but Bulgaria would raise a loan when peace was re-established, and the peasant would be compensated for the requisitions on his live stock, which he had not had to keep through the winter. The harvest promised to be the best for some twenty-five years, and, as the farmer always kept half his stock in reserve, he was not yet in difficulties.

A curious point of detail which M. Rizof mentioned was that since the war began 80 per cent. of the children born had been males. There was generally a slight excess in the proportion of fifty-two to forty-eight, but the present excess was new to experience. A similar phenomenon was, I have been told, observed in Paraguay, after the devastating war which ended with the death of Lopez in 1870, after an undue proportion of the male population had been killed.

I have, &c.
RENNELL RODD.

[34641] No. 637.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 28.)

(No. 74.)

Sir, *Bucharest, July 22, 1913*

WITH reference to my telegram No. 130 of to-day, I have the honour to report that the Minister for Foreign Affairs told me this afternoon, at his weekly diplomatic reception, that, in answer to the overtures made by the Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, as reported in my telegram No. 123 of the 21st instant, he had expressed the readiness of the Roumanian Government to negotiate, and he had informed M. Ghenadief the procedure which he had proposed at Athens and Belgrade, viz., that delegates of the five belligerents should negotiate an armistice at Nish, and that the peace negotiations should take place here. M. Maioresco had also informed M. Ghenadief that he regarded certain points as already admitted: (1) a frontier running from some kilometres west of Turtukai, passing some kilometres south of Dobritch to a point some kilometres south of Baltchik; (2) rights of the Koutzo-Vlachs in Bulgarian territory as defined in the protocol of St. Petersburgh; and (3) the raising of any fortifications there may be within a certain radius of Rustchuk, Shumla and Baltchik.

This categorical statement of Roumanian demands to the Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs would seem to show that, although Roumania is in favour of the signature of an armistice at Nish before the peace negotiations in Bucharest, she is trying to get the satisfaction of her own demands at least assured before the formal cessation of hostilities.

Presumably the Bulgarian Government will make no difficulty about the two first points. Bulgaria has already, both through the intermediary of Russia on the 14th instant, and through that of the Italian Minister, on the 19th instant, offered a frontier from Turtukai to Baltchik; and the second point—the rights of the Koutzo-Vlachs—has the definite sanction of the protocol of St. Petersburgh. But Roumania's third demand, involving so great an extension of the principle of an unfortified zone laid down in the St. Petersburgh protocol, is pretty sure to be resisted, and it is to be hoped that the Roumanian Government will not insist on its being conceded before signing an armistice.

I have, &c.
G. BARCLAY.

[34559] No. 638.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 28.)

(No. 165.)

Sir, *Athens, July 22, 1913.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 161 of the 14th instant, I have the honour to report that I have received protests against the barbarities committed by the Bulgarians in Macedonia and Thrace, mostly signed by Mussulman as well as Christian delegates, from public meetings at Argyrocastro, Margariti, Metsovo, Paramythia, Parga, Philiatai, Philippiada, Premeti, Santi Quaranta, Tepelen, and Vodena by telegraph, as well as from Corfu and Nauplia by post.

It will be noticed that, with the exception of the two last, the protests all come from places whose ultimate inclusion in Greece is not yet certain, and may therefore have been dictated as much by self interest as by humanity.

Captain Cardale, R.N., of the naval mission, who has visited Doxati, has told me what he saw there with his own eyes, but I prefer to leave the description of it to the newspaper correspondents, who cannot, however sensational, exceed the horror of his simple narrative.

I have, &c.
F. ELLIOT.

[34608] No. 639.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 28.)

(No. 228.)

Sir, *St. Petersburgh, July 23, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith copy of a despatch which has been addressed to me by Commander Grenfell, Naval Attaché to this Embassy, reporting that a Bulgarian squadron which recently arrived at Sebastopol, has been disarmed and interned by the Russian authorities.

I have, &c.
GEORGE W. BUCHANAN.

Enclosure in No. 639.

Commander Grenfell to Sir G. Buchanan.

Sir, *St. Petersburgh, July 22, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency that the Bulgarian squadron, consisting of the small cruiser "Nadezhda," six first-class torpedo boats, and five transports, which recently arrived at Sebastopol to avoid capture by the Roumanians, has now been disarmed and interned at that port by the Russian authorities.

This accounts for the whole available naval forces of Bulgaria.

I have, &c.
H. GRENFELL, *Naval Attaché.*

[34610] No. 640.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 28.)

(No. 230.)

Sir, *St. Petersburgh, July 23, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith the translation of a communiqué emanating from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and published in the press yesterday defining the present attitude of Russia towards the Balkan States and Turkey.

This communiqué has created a very favourable impression here both as regards the determination of Russia not to allow the excessive limitation of Bulgaria, and more especially as regards the warning to Turkey which it contains.

The "Novoe Vremya" asserts categorically that the Turks cannot be permitted to retain Adrianople or any of the territory reoccupied in defiance of the Treaty of London. Discussing the means to be employed to this end, the "Novoe Vremya" mentions the possible temporary occupation by Russia of Armenia until the Turks have once more retired behind the Enos-Midia line.

The "Vechernee Vremya" is even more bellicose, and announces that either Europe must stop the Turks or else Russia must prepare for war. It states, moreover, that the dissolution of the Turkish Empire is impending, and that Russia must take steps to ensure the future of Constantinople.

Various journals, including the semi-official "Rossia," raise the question once more of the Straits and Egypt, and the "Novoe Vremya" confidently predicts the conversion, in the immediate future, of Egypt into a British Colony. As regards the Straits, it declares that the moment has now arrived when it is necessary to pass from words to acts.

I have, &c.
GEORGE W. BUCHANAN.

Enclosure in No. 640.

Communiqué respecting "Russia and the Balkan question."

(Translation.)

"IN a certain portion of the foreign press the line of conduct of Russia has been incorrectly interpreted, and it has been affirmed that the Imperial Government, while 'intimidating' Greece at the same time, are not submitting the extravagant demands of Servia as a slave State to an equally strict criticism.

"These statements are not in accordance with facts.

"The representations of the Imperial Government in Belgrade and Athens have been identical in character.

"Russia, as, moreover, all the other Powers, cannot allow an excessive reduction and humiliation of Bulgaria. Russia, following no other aim than the speediest possible establishment of peace in the Balkans, is convinced that all the Great Powers hold similar views in this matter.

"This circumstance gives ground for the supposition that, with reference to the movement by Turkey also, the Powers will find ways and means to enforce respect of the decisions reached by them."

[34661] No. 641.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 28.)

(No. 192.)

Sir, *Posillipo, July 24, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith a translation of the Italian Government's reply to the notes which I addressed to them in accordance with the instructions contained in your despatches Nos. 108 of the 17th April, and 144 of the 29th May, relative to the employment of the sum which has accumulated in the Bank of Crete through payments made on account of the 6 per cent. Cretan surtax.

It will be observed that the Italian Government are of opinion that a portion of this sum might be devoted to the payment of the indemnities to M. Zaimis and the family of the murdered Mussulman guard, but not until all the Cretan questions, including that of the abolition of the Capitulations, have been settled.

As regards the redemption of the 1896 loan of 4,000,000 francs they incline to the opinion that it should form part of the Greek Public Debt; but on this point as well as on that of the indemnities, they reserve a definite decision till all the other interested Powers have communicated their views.

I have, &c.
RENNELL RODD.

Enclosure in No. 641.

Signor Scalea to Sir R. Rodd.

(Translation.)
(Confidential.)

M. l'Ambassadeur, *July* 22, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to reply to your Excellency's notes of the 29th April and the 9th June last, on the subject of the eventual distribution of the sums derived from the Cretan 6 per cent. surtax, which have been deposited at the Bank of Crete in the names of the Austro-Hungarian, British, French, German, Italian and Russian Governments.

I desire, firstly, to call your Excellency's attention to the evident need of awaiting the settlement of all Cretan questions still proceeding—including that of the abolition of the Capitulations—before taking steps to devote such sums to the payment of the indemnities or for other objects.

With this reserve, then, I should, on the whole, incline to the opinion that at the proper time a part of the above-mentioned sums might be applied to the liquidation of the indemnity of 140,000 lire for the High Commissioner, M. Zaimis, and of the indemnity of 6,000 lire for the family of the Mussulman rural guard assassinated at Rethymo.

On the other hand it does not seem to be appropriate to assign the sums deposited at the Bank of Crete to the redemption of the loan of 4,000,000*l.* made by the Protecting Powers to the governor of the island in 1896; it may, in fact, rather be assumed that these 4,000,000*l.* should go to form part of the Greek Public Debt.

Finally, the Royal Government reserves a definite decision in the matter till it has taken cognisance of the views of all the other interested Powers.

SCALEA.

[34706] No. 642.

M. Gennadius to Sir A. Nicolson.—(Received July 28.)

Dear Sir Arthur Nicolson, *Greek Legation, London, July* 25, 1913.

I BEG to enclose the substance of two telegrams which I received from M. Coromilas, and to which I referred when you did me the honour to receive me this afternoon, with reference to the insistence of Bulgaria on an armistice only, and not of a simultaneous negotiation of peace, with an armistice as a necessary adjunct.

Yours sincerely,
J. GENNADIUS.

Enclosure in No. 642.

Substance of two Telegrams received by Greek Legation from M. Coromilas.

(1.)

IT is an entire mistake to interpret our wish to sign simultaneously the preliminaries of peace and the armistice as an intention to crush Bulgaria. We have never harboured such a desire, and you can declare this expressly. But our experience in the past is such as to make it clear that the conclusion of an armistice before arriving at an understanding in regard to the preliminaries would be dangerous in the highest degree. It would not guarantee us against fresh surprises and their consequent grave complications. If we regarded an armistice separately, we would be bound for our safety to impose very hard military conditions, which could scarcely be acceptable to Bulgaria, and we would only be wasting time. This being so, why not go immediately to Bucharest and there settle both matters? If during the last few days they have been marking time, it is because our view, that the most rapid means of reaching the end of the war is to discuss at once the preliminaries, has not been adopted. We had ordered M. Panas (lately Greek Minister at Sophia) to proceed to Bucharest even before the receipt of the official invitation from Roumania. Can

anyone accuse us of creating difficulties when we manifest such readiness to negotiate peace? And let it be remarked that Bulgaria, who has hastened to send plenipotentiaries to Nish only for an armistice, has not yet shown any desire to appoint plenipotentiaries for Bucharest, a fact which naturally increases our mistrust. M. Panas and an officer of the General Staff, chosen by His Majesty King Constantine, have already received orders to proceed to Bucharest, there to negotiate instantly all questions, political and territorial, as well as military, so that the armistice will follow automatically upon the agreement on the preliminaries. It is the most rational procedure, which would obviate—as it is the desire expressed on all sides—the delays and the difficulties inseparable from the adoption of two conferences discussing at the same time matters which are connected inseparably.

(2.)

M. Pashitch (the Servian Premier) has just communicated to us the following proposition, which tends to compromise the two opposed theses:—

It would be possible to accept the two simultaneous conferences, on condition that they worked in parallel to each other, and that hostilities would not be suspended before the Bucharest conference acquired the conviction that Bulgaria is not earnest in her professed desire for peace.

We have no difficulty in accepting this proposal, since the armistice would not be signed at Nish before the preliminaries were determined at Bucharest.

[34791] No. 643.

Count Mensdorff to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 28.)

THE Austro-Hungarian Ambassador presents his compliments to the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has the honour to inform him that, the Austro-Hungarian delegate at the international council of admirals at Scutari, Rear-Admiral Njegovan having to take up again the command of the squadron, Rear-Admiral Richard de Barry has been appointed in his place.

Austro-Hungarian Embassy,
London, July 26, 1913.

[34707] No. 644.

M. Gennadius to Sir A. Nicolson.—(Received July 28.)

Dear Sir Arthur Nicolson, *Greek Embassy, London, July* 26, 1913.

I TELEGRAPHED to Athens the information which you were so good as to give me yesterday, when you did me the honour to receive me, to the effect that the Bulgarian Government proposed an enquiry on the atrocities with which their army is charged. This morning I have received the following telegram from M. Coromilas:—

"Nous prions instamment le Gouvernement britannique de donner des ordres à son consul général à Salonique de se rendre sans retard sur les lieux afin de constater les mensonges télégraphiés de Sophia systématiquement dans un but facile à comprendre."

May we hope that His Majesty's consul-general will be instructed to make the investigation suggested?

Believe me, &c.
J. GENNADIUS.

[34708] No. 645.

M. Gennadius to Sir A. Nicolson.—(Received July 28.)

Dear Sir Arthur Nicolson, *Greek Legation, London, July 27, 1913.*

I HAVE just received telegram from M. Coromilas informing me that his Excellency M. Venizelos left Athens yesterday in the afternoon for Bucharest viâ Salonica. M. Parras, lately at Sophia as His Majesty's Minister to Bulgaria, has also left as second delegate, with Professor N. Politis as adviser, and Captains Exadaktylos and Pallis as technical delegates. Captain Rhangabé proceeds to Nisch to represent the Hellenic Government in the negotiations which will be carried on there as purely military matters.

I regret to have to communicate to you another telegram relating to the continuance of Bulgarian horrors.

Yours sincerely,
J. GENNADIUS.

Enclosure in No. 645.

Telegram from the Headquarters of the Greek Army.

Livounova, le 26 juillet, 1913.

L'ARMÉE bulgare, fuyant de Xanthi, que nous avons occupée hier, traîna derrière elle quatre-vingts notables et l'archevêque de la ville, dont nous ignorons jusqu'à présent le sort. Son arrière-garde mit ensuite le feu à la prison, où de nombreux notables grecs se trouvaient depuis longtemps enfermés. A l'aspect des premières flammes, par des efforts surhumains, les prisonniers, brisant les portes, purent heureusement se sauver.

Les atrocités successives, dues à tout un programme d'extermination de notre race par les Bulgares, nous mettra en état de ne plus pouvoir contenir les représailles de la part des populations éprouvées.

[35142] No. 646.

Aide-mémoire communicated by Tewfik Pasha, July 28, 1913.

IL ne rentre nullement dans l'intention du Gouvernement Impérial d'aller à l'encontre des décisions des Puissances et encore moins d'indisposer le Gouvernement britannique, auquel il a prouvé largement dans ces derniers temps son ferme désir de consolider les liens d'amitié traditionnelle entre les deux pays, en réglant dans le plus large esprit de conciliation les questions pendantes entre les deux Gouvernements.

Si le Gouvernement Impérial a décidé de réoccuper une partie du vilayet d'Andrinople, c'est que le Traité de London, dont l'objectif principal était le rétablissement de la paix dans les Balkans, demeura sans effet par l'explosion d'une guerre affreuse entre les alliés eux-mêmes, et que les Bulgares, non contents d'avoir commis sur les musulmans de la Macédoine des atrocités sans nom, se livrent à une dévastation systématique dans les parties de la Thrace qu'ils furent obligés d'évacuer.

Le Gouvernement Impérial est persuadé que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique, dans ses sentiments humanitaires, n'hésitera pas à reconnaître que le premier devoir qui s'imposait à la Turquie, dans ces circonstances, consistait à courir aussitôt au secours de milliers de familles en proie au feu et à la flamme. A ce devoir humanitaire venait se joindre aussi le souci légitime d'obtenir une frontière pouvant assurer la défense de la capitale. Dès le début des négociations de paix, ce besoin pour la Turquie a été reconnu par les Puissances elles-mêmes; mais l'intransigeance des Bulgares les décidèrent à adopter, dans l'intérêt du rétablissement de la paix, une ligne frontière ne répondant nullement à ce besoin.

Par conséquent, les Puissances qui avaient décidé solennellement dès le début des hostilités, le maintien du *statu quo* territorial de la Turquie, ne feront qu'un acte de justice vis-à-vis d'elle en lui reconnaissant au moins le droit d'obtenir une frontière assurant la sécurité de la capitale.

Ambassade Impériale ottomane, Londres,
le 28 juillet, 1913.

[34705] No. 647.

Papers communicated by M. Gennadius, July 28, 1913.

(1.)

The King of Greece to the King of Roumania.

(Télégraphique.)

JE remercie sincèrement votre Majesté de son télégramme ainsi que des assurances d'amitié pour ma personne et de l'intérêt pour l'avenir de mon pays. J'assure votre Majesté que je désire tout aussi vivement qu'elle la fin de cette guerre et la cessation de l'effusion de sang. Je ne cherche nullement d'ébranler l'équilibre dans la péninsule balkanique, ni la trop grande diminution de la Bulgarie; seulement, si je consentais maintenant à un armistice sans garanties réelles que la paix sera signée avec les avantages qui sont dus à mes alliés et à moi, après cette guerre sanglante et meurtrière qui nous a été imposée par la Bulgarie, je commettrais un crime contre mon pays. Je suis tout prêt d'envoyer des plénipotentiaires pour traiter immédiatement préliminaires paix. Si la Bulgarie accepte les conditions demandées pour ces préliminaires, l'armistice s'ensuivra automatiquement. J'ai une trop amère expérience de la mauvaise foi Bulgarie pour ne pas savoir qu'un armistice sans fixation préalable et assez détaillée des conditions paix nous privera de la plus grande part des fruits de nos victoires. Je crois que mon allié, le Roi de Serbie, à qui je communique ces télégrammes, voudra bien partager l'opinion que j'exprime à votre Majesté.

(2.)

M. Coromilas to M. Gennadius.

(Telegraphic.) *Athens, July 12 (26), 1913.*

The General Staff of our army telegraphs to me that the Bulgarians made prisoners and carried away from Xanthi eighty Greek notables, whose fate remains unknown. We are also informed that the Bulgarian army, before leaving Dedeagatch, carried away, as hostages, 240 Greeks of that town and 90 of Makri where 9 other notables were massacred.

I request you to protest energetically to his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and declare that in presence of these fresh outrages the Greek Government is forced to entertain the greatest mistrust of the Bulgarians, who are striving by every means to exterminate our brethren in Thrace.

(3.)

M. Coromilas to M. Gennadius.

(Telegraphic.) *Athens, July 12 (25), 1913.*

The rumour has been spread from certain capitals that in the action taken lately by Turkey in Thrace the Ottoman Porte found itself encouraged by the Greek Government and that even closer relations had been established between the two countries.

I request you to avail yourself of the earliest opportunity of contradicting categorically to his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs these rumours which are entire inventions.

Not only there exists no *entente* between the two countries, but, what is more, we view with increasing anxiety and concern the forward march of the Turkish army, rivalling as it does that of Bulgaria in repeating against the Greek population in Thrace, women and children included, the work of massacre, incendiarism, and extermination, which has moved the civilised world to indignation.

[34853] No. 648.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received July 28.)

(Confidential.)

Sir, *Admiralty, July 28, 1913.*

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, decypher of a telegram dated the 27th instant relative to Albanian affairs.

I am, &c.
W. GRAHAM GREENE.

Enclosure in No. 648.

Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney to Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.) *July 27, 1913.*

AUSTRIAN admiral has relieved Austrian Admiral Njegovan. It is expected that Austrian troops landed at San Giovanni di Medua will reach Scutari to-day.

[34600] No. 649.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 28.)

(No. 366.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, July 27, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 362 of 25th July.

Following is substance of report, dated 25th July, from vice-consul at Rodosto:—

Wherever Turkish army has passed, from Silivri to Kuleli Burgas, and from Bulair to Kirk Kilisse, Christian villages have been plundered and devastated with usual Turkish accompaniment of murder and rape.

Mixed Commission sent to Malgara and Hairobol returned to Rodosto on 24th July, and Christian delegates report that Calivia is totally destroyed, and only a few hundred women and children have reached Malgara. Thirty-six other villages also destroyed.

Vice-consul quotes instances to show that excesses, which are being represented by Government press and telegraph agency as being work of Bulgarians, were really committed by Mussulmans, and that attempts are being made by authorities to extort false evidence from Christians against Bulgarians.

These excesses are partly work of returning refugees who have been succoured by European charity during the winter, but troops have participated largely.

Responsibility lies solely with Committee Government.

[34861] No. 650.

Earl Granville to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 28.)

(No. 121.)

(Telegraphic.) R. *Berlin, July 28, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 284 of 26th July.

Neither Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs nor the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was available yesterday. I have informed Under-Secretary of State this morning of your telegram No. 352 of 26th July to Constantinople. He said German Government are continually speaking to Turkish Government in that sense exactly, and he himself had spoken most strongly to the Turkish Ambassador. He quite agreed as to the necessity for removing any impression at Constantinople of a division amongst the Powers, and he asked whether I had noticed article in the "North German Gazette," of which I have sent a translation by post to-day and which expresses in very firm language irrevocable character of Enos–Midia line.

Roumanian Minister, whom I saw just before in the Foreign Office, said that the negotiations would be very much hampered by Turkish proceedings, as Bulgaria would most justifiably want to know whether it could count on Enos–Midia line. He

suggested best means of coercing would be for Russia to occupy Midia, and Austria either Dedeagatch or Enos. The declaration of their intention to do so would be probably enough, and they would not have actually to land. I asked Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what he thought of this suggestion, and he seemed to think it a good one. I asked then whether the German Government could not propose it; he said they must think it over, but perhaps they could.

[34821] No. 651.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 28.)

(No. 125.)

(Telegraphic.) *Rome, July 28, 1913.*

MY immediately preceding telegram of 27th July.

Official communication to the press this morning states that rumour prevalent in Athens that Italy had offered to recognise the transfer of the Ægean islands to Greece on condition that Italy should retain Stampalia is altogether devoid of truth.

[34842] No. 652.

Count de Salis to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 28.)

(No. 116.)

(Telegraphic.) R. *Cettinjé, July 28, 1913.*

MY immediately preceding telegram of 26th July.

In deference to views of Greek Government Servia and Montenegro will not agree to abandon hostilities until the conclusion of preliminaries of peace.

[34850] No. 653.

Count de Salis to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 28.)

(No. 117.)

(Telegraphic.) R. *Cettinjé, July 28, 1913.*

FINANCIAL assistance.

Montenegrin Government beg me to convey to you their thanks for what you are doing for them and for interest taken in their country.

[34858] No. 654.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 28.)

(No. 325.)

(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 28, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 144 of 14th July.

Bulgarian Government state that slaughter of Greeks at Serres and Demir Hissar was due to their having risen and attacked Bulgarians under leadership of ecclesiastics, which entailed severe repression.

They have communicated to Legations here long lists of atrocities committed by Greeks and Servians, and also accuse Roumanian troops of rape.

From direct interrogation of refugees, His Majesty's Legation gather that Greek army with irregulars have systematically exterminated entire Bulgarian population, which was unable to escape in regions covered by their advance. Details given by survivors of butchery, violation, and mutilation are appalling. Even Kutso-Vlachs villages were not spared.

French orphanage at Kilkish under French flag was destroyed and its inmates massacred, including, it is feared, some of European sisters.

There has not been time as yet to investigate alleged Servian atrocities.

(Sent to Bucharest and Athens viâ Belgrade.)

[34859] No. 655.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 28.)

(No. 326.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Sophia, July 28, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 320 of 25th July.
General situation to-day is :—

Roumanians have withdrawn their patrols from Sophia plain, but still hold Orkhanie. No news as to further advance of Ottoman troops, who had occupied Kizil Agatch, but stopped short of Yamboli. Greeks, with whom severe fighting is reported since 24th July in Messta Valley, have received a serious check. Details not yet to hand.

Bulgarian and Servian armies have practically fought themselves to a standstill in main theatre. Cholera and a severe form of measles have broken out in both armies, and former is rapidly spreading, and has reached Sophia.

(Sent to Constantinople, Belgrade, and Bucharest.)

[34860] No. 656.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 28.)

(No. 327.)
(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July 28, 1913.*

FOLLOWING from vice-consul at Varna :—

"My telegram No. 24.

"Roumanian soldiers continue to raid in territory as yet not occupied by troops in department of Varna.

"A deputation of peasants from surrounding villages yesterday attended prefect and afterwards the consulate complaining of rape, theft, destruction of property, and beatings by Roumanian soldiers. These accusations are probably somewhat exaggerated."

[34373] No. 657.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.**

(No. 293.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 28, 1913.*

BULGARIAN Government have officially demanded international enquiry, to be conducted by representatives of Great Powers, into atrocities alleged to have been committed by Bulgarian troops, &c., over whole theatre of warlike operations.

Ascertain whether Government to which you are accredited have received similar communication, and, if so, what reply they propose to return to it.

Point out at the same time that charges of this kind have also been made against Greeks, Servians, and Turks, who may all in turn demand similar enquiry.

(Repeated to Sophia, No. 155, for information only.)

[34523] No. 658.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Marling.

(No. 354.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 28, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 367 of 27th July: Financial help for Turkey.

As this is an ordinary transaction and profitable to bondholders, I do not think that His Majesty's Government should interfere, if the other Powers acquiesce.

---

* Also to Sir G. Buchanan (No. 556), Earl Granville (No. 285), Sir F. Cartwright (No. 236), and Sir R. Rodd (No. 226).

[35253] No. 659.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir R. Rodd.

(No. 192.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July 28, 1913.*

THE Italian Ambassador informed me to-day that, while the Marquis di San Giuliano admitted that at one time it had been contemplated that the Turkish islands in Italian occupation should be considered by the Powers in connection with the question of the boundary of Southern Albania, the change of circumstances since then made this now impossible. The fate of the islands was regulated by the Treaty of Lausanne. Though the Turks had withdrawn their battalion from Derna, they still had a battalion at Benghazi in Tripoli, and the conditions of the treaty were not fulfilled. The Marquis di San Giuliano approved also of what the Italian Ambassador had said at the *réunion* the other day, to the effect that the disposal of the islands in Italian occupation might be useful as a lever in getting the Turks out of Adrianople.

I said that there was no logic in the Italian attitude towards these islands. If they were regulated entirely by the Treaty of Lausanne, then they could not be used as a lever in connection with Adrianople; in fact, they could be so used only if it was admitted that the Great Powers were to decide their destiny after Italy had restored them to Turkey.

The Ambassador said that he was instructed to inform me most formally that Italy adhered to the proposition that no Great Power was to get anything for itself out of the present complications.

I said that I assumed that this meant that Italy would not keep any of the islands for herself.

He confirmed this interpretation.

He told me also that the Marquis di San Giuliano was most anxious to see the frontier of Albania settled, and hoped that it might be done by allowing Koritza and Stylos to go to Albania in return for the islands in Greek occupation, except Tenedos and Imbros, being given to Greece. He pressed me very much to say that I would secure a solution in this way.

I said that I could only say that I would make the best use I could of the information that he had given me. I was as anxious for a settlement as anyone could be, but I was not very sanguine.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[34174] No. 660.

Sir Edward Grey to British Delegates to Financial Commission.

(No. 9.)
Gentlemen, *Foreign Office, July 28, 1913.*

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copy of a letter from the Eastern Telegraph Company (Limited),* forwarding twelve copies of certain concessions held by them from the Turkish and Greek Governments for cables landed in those countries.

These papers were received at this Office too late for presentation to the sub-committee of the Balkan Financial Commission appointed to deal with contracts and concessions held by foreign subjects and companies in the ceded territories before the interruption of the sittings of the commission. I presume, however, that the commission do not regard their enquiry into questions of this character as definitely closed, and that, when they resume their labours, further meetings of the sub-committee in question will take place, at which the case of the telegraph company can be considered.

I have accordingly to request you to take such steps as may be possible to support the claims of the company when the proper moment arrives.

A copy of the reply returned to the company is also enclosed.†

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

---

* No 546. † No. 663.

[33774] No. 661.

Mr. Maxwell to Mr. Ramsay.

Dear Ramsay, *Foreign Office, July* 28, 1913.

WITH reference to your letter of the 10th July about the Cyprus tribute question, I send you copies of such further correspondence as has passed on the subject since then.*

We wrote, as you see, to the Colonial Office about it.

I note your request for a copy of the French memorandum in its final form.

I am, &c.
R. P. MAXWELL.

[33774] No. 662.

Mr. Maxwell to Sir P. Harvey.

Dear Harvey, *Foreign Office, July* 28, 1913.

RAMSAY passed on to us your letter of the 2nd July about the Cyprus tribute question.

Here is a copy of his letter and a note which he has made on your French memorandum.†

I also send a copy of a memorandum prepared here in 1896 on the point raised in the last two paragraphs of your letter to him,‡ from which it appears that all the loans secured on the Egyptian tribute are on a footing of equality.

We thought it better, in the next place, to consult the Colonial Office, and I send you copies of our letter to them and of their reply.§

Finally, I send you your original memorandum back again.

The Treasury's suggestions might be met by the omission of the words "en 1880" on p. 1 (last line but one) and the insertion of "dis 1879" between "prélever" and "le mentante" on p. 2 (line 3). That of the Colonial Office might be embodied in a paragraph at the end of the memorandum.

Will you let us have copy of the memorandum in its final form officially?

I am, &c.
R. P. MAXWELL.

[34174] No. 663.

Foreign Office to Eastern Telegraph Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 28, 1913.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, forwarding copies of certain concessions held by your Company from the Turkish and Greek Governments for cables landed in those countries, for presentation to the sub-committee of the Balkan Financial Commission appointed to consider questions of this nature.

I am to inform you, in reply, that these papers were received at this Office too late for presentation to the sub-committee before the interruption of the sittings of the commission.

Sir E. Grey presumes, however, that the commission do not regard their enquiry into questions of this character as definitely closed, and that when they resume their labours in the autumn, further meetings of the sub-committee will take place at which your company's case and similar ones can be considered.

Sir E. Grey has accordingly forwarded these papers, together with a copy of your letter, to the British delegates on the commission, with instructions to take such steps as may be possible to support the claims of your company when the proper moment arrives.

I am, &c.
W. LANGLEY.

---

* Mr. Oakes' memorandum, May 5, 1896; and Nos. 296 and 487; and to Sir P. Harvey, July 21, 1913.
† No. 273. ‡ Memorandum by Mr. Oakes, May 5, 1896. § Nos. 296 and 487.

[33995] No. 664.

Foreign Office to British Red Cross Society.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 28, 1913.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to inform you that, according to a telegram from His Majesty's Minister at Sophia, the hospital accommodation there is all occupied, medical aid is quite inadequate, thousands of sick and wounded are without shelter, and cholera has appeared.

I am, &c.
W. LANGLEY.

[35187] No. 665.

Minute by Sir A. Nicolson.

Sir E. Grey,

M. DE FLEURIAU was instructed to inform us that M. Pichon had told the French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh to state that it would be well if the Russian Government were to let it be known to the Powers that circumstances might arise which would oblige Russia to take some coercive measure of a limited nature against Turkey if the latter's forces remained in Bulgaria; and also M. Pichon had asked M. Delcassé to intimate to M. Sazonof that it would be well if St. Petersburgh were to converse with Berlin on the subject.

A. N.

Foreign Office, July 28, 1913.

[34885] No. 666.

Count de Salis to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

(No. 44.)

Sir, *Cettinjé, July* 23, 1913.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 113 of to-day's date, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith copy of the note presented to the Montenegrin Government by the Austro-Hungarian Legation on the subject of the cessation of hostilities pending the negotiation of preliminaries of peace at Sinaia. The Austro-Hungarian Government state that they reserve to themselves the right of examining and approving these preliminaries.

I have, &c.
J. DE SALIS.

Enclosure in No. 666.

Note communicated to Montenegrin Government by Austro-Hungarian Legation at Cettinjé.

LE Ministre de Bulgarie à Vienne a, d'ordre de son Gouvernement, communiqué hier à son Excellence le Comte Berchtold que les délégués bulgares s'étaient rendus à Nich pour y négocier les bases d'un armistice. Les préliminaires de paix devraient être traités à Sinaïa.

Comme ces dernières négociations occuperaient un certain laps de temps, il serait désirable de suspendre les hostilités jusqu'à la fin de ces négociations pour éviter les calamités inhérentes aux opérations de guerre.

Le Gouvernement bulgare prie, par conséquent, le Cabinet de Vienne de vouloir bien prêter son concours à ce que les hostilités soient suspendues jusqu'à ce terme. Par contre, la Bulgarie serait prête non seulement à quitter les armes, mais aussi à démobiliser sans retard pour donner une nouvelle preuve de sa loyauté.

Je suis chargé par mon Gouvernement de communiquer au Gouvernement Royal cette proposition bulgare et d'en recommander d'urgence l'acceptation.

Je suis en outre chargé de déclarer au Gouvernement Royal que l'Autriche-Hongrie se réserve d'examiner et d'approuver les préliminaires de paix à intervenir à Sinaïa.

Cettigné, le 23 juillet, 1913.

[34868] No. 667.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

(No. 398.)

Sir, *Paris, July 27*, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith the accompanying despatch from Sir Paul Harvey, British delegate on the Balkan Financial Commission, relative to special claims laid by the Servian delegation before the Committee on claims to compensation arising out of the war.

I have, &c.
(For the Ambassador),
LANCELOT D. CARNEGIE.

Enclosure in No. 667.

Sir P. Harvey to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

(No. 27.)

Sir, *Paris, July 27*, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to report that the Servian delegation has laid before the Committee of the Balkan Financial Commission, appointed to deal with claims to compensation arising out of the war, a statement of various special claims relating to prisoners of war, and the seizure by the Turkish authorities of railway wagons, cannons, ammunition, &c., which came up for consideration at a recent meeting. As the claim will be embodied in the report of the Committee, which will shortly be laid before you, I need at present only refer to one point.

At the end of the statement the Servian delegation reserves the right of presenting subsequently a claim in respect of "l'indemnité et les dépenses résultant de l'occupation de l'Albanie, de son administration et de son abandon à la suite de la décision des Grandes Puissances."

The Austrian delegate objected to the above, that this particular Committee was appointed to consider "les réclamations que les États belligérants croiraient devoir produire, à titre de compensation pécuniaire, du fait des opérations de guerre."

The circumstances constituting the basis of the claim not falling within the above definition, the matter was not, in his opinion, within the competence of the Committee.

The Russian, Servian, and Montenegrin delegates contested this view, and alleged that the 6th article of the Preliminaries of Peace charged the Financial Committee with the duty of settling all "questions d'ordre financier résultant de l'état de guerre qui prend fin."

It would appear that the terms of article 6 of the Preliminaries of Peace are somewhat wider in their scope than those of the programme of the Balkan Financial Commission, submitted to, and approved by the Powers.

It was decided that the various delegations should consult their respective Governments on the point.

It will be observed that this claim for an indemnity does not necessarily involve a demand addressed to the Turkish Government. The indemnity, if granted, might be made a charge on the new Albanian State, following the precedent of article 22 of the Treaty of Berlin, which laid on the occupied territory the cost of the maintenance of the Russian force occupying Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia.

A claim similar to that made by the Servian delegation has also been made by the Montenegrin delegation in respect of Scutari, as reported in the despatch of the British delegates, No. 18, of the 1st July.

I have, &c.
H. P. HARVEY.

[34869] No. 668.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

(No. 399.)

Sir, *Paris, July 27*, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith the accompanying despatch from the British delegates on the International Commission on Balkan Financial Affairs, enclosing the *procès-verbaux* of the fourth and fifth meetings of the Commission.

I have, &c.
(For the Ambassador),
LANCELOT D. CARNEGIE.

Enclosure 1 in No 668.

British Delegates to Balkan Financial Commission to Sir Edward Grey.

(No. 28.)

Sir, *Paris, July 27*, 1913.

WE have the honour to transmit herewith the *procès-verbaux* of the fourth and fifth meetings of the International Commission on Balkan Financial Affairs.

We have, &c.
LANCELOT D. CARNEGIE.
H. P. HARVEY.

Enclosure 2 in No. 668.

Procès-verbal of Fourth Meeting of Balkan Financial Commission, held June 20, 1913.

LA séance est ouverte à 9 heures 20 minutes du matin, sous la présidence de M. de Margerie.

Assistent à la réunion les délégués présents à la séance précédente.

Le procès-verbal de la séance du 16 juin est adopté.

Règlement.

M. le Président fait savoir que les délégations austro-hongroise et italienne lui ayant fait connaître que leurs Gouvernements les avaient autorisées à accepter définitivement l'article 2 du projet de règlement, il avait cru devoir convoquer la Commission plus tôt qu'il n'avait été décidé au cours de la séance du 16 juin.

M. de Margerie donne lecture de l'article, qui n'avait été que provisoirement adopté dans la séance précédente :—

"Article 2. Les décisions de la Commission sont prises, en séance plénière, à l'unanimité des voix des États représentés."

Cet article étant définitivement adopté, M. le Président soumet à l'approbation définitive de la Commission l'ensemble du projet de règlement, qui est adopté et sera annexé au présent procès-verbal.

Réunion des Comités.

M. le Président propose de fixer comme suit les dates et heures des réunions des trois comités actuellement constitués :—

Comité de la Dette : mardi matin à 9 heures, et mercredi soir à 4 heures ;
Comité des Concessions et Contrats : mardi soir à 4 heures, et jeudi matin à 9 heures ;
Comité des Réclamations pécuniaires des Belligérants : mercredi matin à 9 heures, et jeudi soir à 4 heures.

De cette façon, les comités pourront concentrer leurs travaux sur trois jours de la semaine, et il est donné satisfaction aux désirs exprimés par certains délégués qui auront quatre jours consécutifs de liberté par semaine.
Il est entendu toutefois que, lorsque besoin sera, la Commission se réunira de préférence en séance plénière le vendredi matin.

Les propositions de M. le Président sont adoptées.

L'ordre du jour étant épuisé, la séance est levée à 9 heures et demie.

Le Président,
P. DE MARGERIE.

Le Chef de Secrétariat,
HENRI PONSOT.

Annexe au Procès-verbal de la Quatrième Séance, le 20 juin, 1913.

Règlement des Travaux.

Article 1er. La Commission, siégeant en réunion plénière, se compose des délégués diplomatiques et des délégués techniques de tous les États représentés.
Le programme de ses travaux est le suivant :—

1. Déterminer la part de la dette ottomane qui doit incomber aux États balkaniques en raison de leurs acquisitions territoriales ;
2. Fixer les garanties et toutes autres dispositions d'ordre financier nécessaires au strict accomplissement des obligations qui seront ainsi assumées par les États balkaniques ;
3. Fixer les conditions auxquelles les États balkaniques seront subrogés dans les droits et charges de l'Empire ottoman à l'égard des particuliers ou sociétés concessionnaires d'entreprises ou bénéficiaires de contrats dans les territoires cédés.
4. Examiner les réclamations que les États belligérants croiraient devoir produire, à titre de compensation pécuniaire, du fait des opérations de guerre.

Art. 2. Les décisions de la Commission sont prises en séance plénière à l'unanimité des voix des États représentés.
Art. 3. Les propositions, amendements, motions ou vœux touchant les questions inscrites au programme de la Commission devront être rédigés par écrit, lus en séance par la délégation dont ils émanent, et remis au secrétariat, qui en assurera, dans le plus bref delai, l'impression et la distribution.
Aucun texte ne sera mis en discussion s'il n'a été préalablement distribué aux délégués.
Sauf assentiment unanime des délégués présents, les propositions, amendements, motions ou vœux présentés au cours d'une séance ne pourront être mis en discussion qu'à la séance suivante.
Art. 4. La Commission se constituera en comités techniques pour examiner chaque point du programme mentionné à l'article 1er.
Ces comités seront désignés sous les titres abrégés suivants :—

1. Comité de la Dette.
2. Comité des Garanties.
3. Comité des Concessions et Contrats.
4. Comité des Réclamations pécuniaires des Belligérants.

Tous les délégués pourront assister aux séances de comité, mais le droit de prendre part aux débats sera réservé dans chaque comité aux membres spécialement désignés pour participer à ses travaux.
Deux délégués seulement peuvent être désignés à cet effet pour chaque délégation.

Ces désignations, ainsi que les modifications qui pourront intervenir à cet égard en cours de session, seront portées en temps opportun à la connaissance du secrétariat.
Chaque comité désignera, au moment de sa constitution, son vice-président et son rapporteur.
Le vice-président est désigné pour assumer la direction des travaux du comité et pour le présider en l'absence du président de la Commission.
Le rapporteur aura pour mission de rendre compte, en réunion plénière, des résultats de l'examen auquel il aura été procédé en comité technique. Son rapport, approuvé par le comité sur épreuve, sera ensuite distribué à tous les délégués avant sa discussion en réunion plénière.
Art. 5. Les comités se réuniront sur la convocation du bureau composé, à cet effet, du président de la Commission assisté des vice-présidents de comité.
La date et la fréquence de leurs réunions seront arrêtées suivant les besoins, mais de manière à éviter que deux comités siègent simultanément.
Le comité des garanties ne sera convoqué que lorsque le bureau appréciera que les travaux des autres comités sont assez avancés pour permettre un examen utile de la question soumise à ses délibérations.
Art. 6. La Commission désignera parmi ses membres, lorsqu'elle le jugera utile, un comité de rédaction chargé de préparer le texte des résolutions auxquelles elle se sera arrêtée.
Art. 7. Les procès-verbaux ou protocoles des réunions plenières de la Commission seront rédigés sous forme d'un résumé succinct des discussions. Cependant, toute déclaration faite en séance et remise par écrit au secrétariat, sera insérée *in extenso*.
Le secrétariat assurera, dans le plus bref délai, l'impression et la distribution aux délégués des épreuves des procès-verbaux et documents annexés.
Chaque délégation voudra bien remettre, lors de la séance qui suivra leur distribution, lesdites épreuves avec la mention des corrections de forme qui devraient être apportées aux déclarations de ses membres. Toute modification de fond du procès-verbal devrait être demandée en séance. Une seconde épreuve sera distribuée s'il y a lieu.
Les procès-verbaux ainsi rectifiés seront considérés comme adoptés et il n'en sera donné lecture en séance que si l'une des délégations en exprime le désir.
Art. 8. Il ne sera pas rédigé de procès-verbal officiel des réunions des comités techniques. Toutefois un résumé des délibérations sera préparé et remis aux délégués pour la commodité des discussions.
Ce résumé autographié n'est pas destiné à une publication ultérieure.
Art. 9. Les délibérations de la Commission sont secrètes : les résultats de ses travaux ne pourront être divulgués et les documents communiqués à ses membres ne pourront être publiés que du consentement de tous les États représentés.
Toutefois, après chaque réunion plénière, le secrétariat établira un compte rendu sommaire qui sera communiqué à la presse avec l'autorisation du président.

Enclosure 3 in No. 668.

Procès-verbal of Fifth Meeting of Balkan Financial Commission, held July 18, 1913.

LA séance est ouverte à 11 heures 35 minutes, sous la présidence de M. de Margerie.

Assistent à la réunion, les délégués présents à la dernière séance à l'exception de MM. Stanciof (Bulgarie), Romanos (Grèce), Marinkovitch (Serbie).

Le procès-verbal de la séance du 20 juin, ne donnant lieu à aucune observation, est adopté.

Au moment où la Commission se réunit à nouveau en séance plénière, après un mois de séances en comités, M. le Président tient à rendre compte en quelques mots des résultats des travaux qui leur avaient été confiés.
Le Comité de la Dette a examiné en détail les éléments constitutifs de la Dette publique de l'Empire ottoman, ainsi que ses gages et la répercussion que ne pouvait manquer d'avoir sur ceux-ci, les cessions territoriales inscrites dans le Traité de Londres. Cette étude a soulevé des questions complexes et délicates, notamment celle de la base —proportionnalité des revenus ou spécialisation des gages—sur laquelle peut être

calculée la part à assumer par un Etat concessionnaire de territoires dans la dette publique de l'État cédant. Un exposé détaillé des résultats de cette étude sera préparé par Sir Paul Harvey (Grande-Bretagne), rapporteur de ce comité, et distribué en épreuve à chacun des délégués.

Le comité des concessions et contrats, en vue d'élaborer les règles générales de la subrogation des États cessionnaires dans les droits et charges de l'Empire ottoman vis-à-vis des concessionnaires et des bénéficiaires des contrats—subrogation qui est la base même de ses travaux—a procédé à l'étude minutieuse des espèces auxquelles ces règles générales devront s'appliquer. Cette étude est aujourd'hui terminée en ce qui concerne les concessions qui se trouveraient situées dans un seul des États annexants, et le comité sera en mesure de soumettre à la commission des projets pour le règlement de ces questions. L'exposé déjà préparé par M. d'Adler (Autriche-Hongrie), rapporteur de ce comité, sera incessamment transmis en épreuve aux délégués.

Enfin, le Comité des Réclamations pécuniaires des belligérants a étudié les réclamations d'ordre divers présentées par les États balkaniques du fait des opérations de guerre et pouvant, dans leur pensée, donner lieu à compensation S'inspirant du plus louable esprit d'impartialité et d'équité, les délégations intéressées au règlement des dommages causés aux navires grecs retenus à Constantinople, à la veille de la guerre, ont décidé de confier l'examen de cette réclamation à un tribunal arbitral.

M. Luquet (France), chargé de présenter à la Commission le rapport provisoire de ce comité remettra incessamment son travail.

M. le Président, à la suite de ce rappel sommaire des travaux poursuivis au cours de vingt-sept séances, dont treize ont été consacrées à la dette, et sept à chacun des deux autres comités, tient à bien préciser que les délibérations des comités ont eu un caractère essentiellement technique et préparatoire. La Commission plénière étant seule compétente pour étudier les questions de principe et en proposer la solution aux différents Gouvernements, ces questions au cours de cet examen technique, ont été formellement réservées. Ce n'est qu'à l'automne, lorsque la commission plénière se réunira à nouveau, que les délégations seront appelées à prendre position à cet égard, et pourront le faire en pleine liberté. (Assentiment.)

M. le Président constate, et la Commission est unanime pour approuver ses vues, qu'ainsi se trouve close la première phase des travaux confiés à la Commission financière : l'enquête préliminaire est achevée.

Dans ces conditions, il a paru utile de suspendre les séances pendant quelques semaines. Beaucoup de questions ont été élucidées qui justifient quelque réflexion, la consultation des Gouvernements par les diverses délégations et peut-être des échanges de vues entre les Gouvernements eux-mêmes. C'est pourquoi les différents comités ont tenu à préparer dès à présent un état écrit de leurs travaux, qui formeront une base certaine et uniforme pour des conversations éventuelles entre les différents Gouvernements, dans l'intervalle des deux sessions de la Commission. (Assentiment.)

M. le Président propose que la prochaine réunion de la Commission en séance plénière ait lieu le mardi, 30 septembre, à 10 heures du matin. (Assentiment.)

M. le Président indique que, dans l'intervalle, le secrétariat français, sous la direction de M. Ponsot demeurera un organe permanent d'informations et un intermédiaire constant pour la communication de tous documents.

M. le Président propose que l'envoi des documents destinés aux délégués soit assuré, à partir d'aujourd'hui, par l'entremise des missions diplomatiques, ambassades et légations, des États représentés à la Commission, à qui ils seront adressés par le secrétariat. (Assentiment.)

C'est donc par cette voie que parviendront aux délégués : les rapports des divers comités, les comptes rendus des dernières séances des comités et le procès-verbal de la présente séance plénière.

Certains de ces documents, notamment les rapports, devant être approuvés par les différentes délégations, M. le Président propose à la Commission de décider que dans un délai de quinze jours à partir de la date à laquelle ces documents seront remis aux missions diplomatiques à Paris, les observations nécessaires soient faites et adressées par les délégués au secrétariat français. Passé ce délai, les documents communiqués seraient considérés comme approuvés.

Sur la proposition de M. Valaoritis (Grèce) ce délai, de l'assentiment unanime de la Commission, est porté à vingt jours.

L'ordre du jour étant épuisé, M. le Président après avoir remercié les différentes délégations de l'obligeance qu'elles ont mise dans la poursuite de ces travaux, tient à adresser les remerciements tout spéciaux de la Commission aux vice-présidents et aux rapporteurs des trois comités, pour leur concours si éclairé et si utile.

M. le Baron de Lancken-Wakenitz (Allemagne) désire être l'interprète de tous les délégués en adressant à M. de Margerie leurs très sincères remerciements pour la bonne grâce, la compétence et l'habileté qu'il a apportées dans la direction des travaux de la Commission financière.

M. Sévastopoulo (Russie) et *M. Valaoritis* (Grèce) s'associent aux paroles du premier délégué d'Allemagne à l'adresse de M. de Margerie et du secrétariat.

La séance est levée à midi 10 minutes.

Le Président,
P. DE MARGERIE.

Le Chef du Secrétariat,
HENRI PONSOT.

[34870] No. 669.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 29.)

(No. 400.)

Sir, *Paris, July* 27, 1913.

WITH reference to your despatch No. 450 of the 17th instant, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the accompanying despatch from the British delegates on the International Commission on Balkan Financial Affairs regarding the possibility of reserving the means for the guarantee by Turkey of future loans for the irrigation of Mesopotamia.

I have, &c.
(For the Ambassador),
LANCELOT D. CARNEGIE.

Enclosure in No. 669.

British Delegates on the Balkan Financial Commission to Sir Edward Grey.

(No. 29.)

Sir, *Paris, July* 27, 1913.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 8 of the 17th July regarding the possibility of arranging, in the course of the proceedings of the Financial Commission in Paris, that means shall be reserved for the guarantee by Turkey of future loans for the irrigation of Mesopotamia.

Such a question does not fall within the scope of the Financial Commission as defined in the programme approved by the Powers. The question of the various loans and guarantees connected with the Bagdad Railway have come before the commission because the guarantees in question exist already and are based in a large measure on revenues drawn from the European provinces of Turkey. There exist, in other words, at this moment certain obligations of the Turkish Government, in connection with this railway, for which provision must be made in the new circumstances resulting from the cession of the European provinces.

The situation as regards the irrigation of Mesopotamia is different. The most that can be hoped for in this connection is that the general financial arrangements to be made will be such as will leave Turkey in possession of adequate resources for her general development, which would naturally include the execution of Sir William Willcocks's important project.

We are, &c.
LANCELOT D. CARNEGIE.
H. P. HARVEY.

[34958] No. 670.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received July 29.)

(Confidential.)

Sir, *Admiralty, July 28, 1913.*

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, decypher of a telegram dated the 28th instant relative to Albanian affairs.

I am, &c.
W. GRAHAM GREENE.

Enclosure in No. 670.

Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney to Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.) *July 28, 1913.*

THE most unsettled tribes are the Malissori, Sala, Sos, Merdita. Thinking a personal visit would be of value, I propose, if no objection is seen, to visit them shortly, being absent about a week from Scutari.

[34957] No. 671.

Note communicated by Austro-Hungarian Embassy, July 29, 1913.

LE consulat Impérial et Royal de Scutari rapporte qu'un nommé Kol Schalabig adressa une lettre à Sir Cecil Burney dans laquelle il lui demandait de déléguer un officier anglais à Schala. Ledit consulat ajoute que Sir Cecil Burney aurait répondu à cette lettre en promettant aux chefs de la Petite Malzia la nomination d'un Gouverneur anglais et en déclarant, en même temps, son intention d'employer la gendarmerie locale de Scutari (formée par le conseil des amiraux) au delà de la zone de 10 kilom.

Les chefs de la Petite Malzia répondirent à l'amiral anglais qu'ils puniraient, d'après leurs lois, l'individu qui avait prétendu être un délégué de Schala, et qu'ils n'accepteraient un Gouverneur qu'après la nomination du Prince, et que ce Gouverneur devrait être un Albanais ou un personnage proposé par l'Autriche-Hongrie et par l'Italie.

Ambassade d'Autriche-Hongrie, Londres,
le 28 juillet, 1913.

[34866] No. 672.

British Red Cross Society to Foreign Office.—(Received July 29.)

Sir, *9, Victoria Street, London, July 28, 1913.*

I AM instructed to forward to you a copy of a letter which has reached the British Red Cross Society this afternoon, and in response to this request the society is now organising a relief section, similar to those which have been despatched to Greece and Servia. This section will be under the command of Major E. T. F. Birrell, R.A.M.C., who was in command of the Red Cross units attached to the Bulgarian army during the Balko-Turkish War.

The society has made application to the Army Council to sanction Major Birrell being attached to the Red Cross as commandant of the relief section.

This relief section will leave London on Friday evening next, and as there appears to be some doubt as to whether the railway is in operation between Belgrade and Sophia, the society would be grateful if you could do anything to ensure this section, together with its stores and equipment, being helped through from Belgrade to Sophia, in order that it may report its arrival to the military authorities and His Majesty's representative at Sophia.

I am, &c.
FRANK HASTINGS, *Secretary.*

Enclosure in No. 672.

M. Mincoff to British Red Cross Society.

Dear Sir, *Bulgarian Legation, London, July 27, 1913.*

THE Bulgarian Government and the Bulgarian nation would be extremely grateful to the British Red Cross Society if it could send Red Cross assistance to Bulgaria. The need is urgent, for the amount of suffering is immense, while the medical resources of the country are limited. I understand that similar assistance has already been despatched to Greece and Servia, and I earnestly trust that the society will see its way to stretching a succouring hand to us also.

Thanking you in advance.

I am, &c.
C. C. MINCOFF,
Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires.

[34876] No. 673.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

(No. 146.)

(Telegraphic.) *En clair.* *Bucharest, July 28, 1913.*

ALL the plenipotentiaries have arrived except M. Venizelos, who is expected to-night.

[34920] No. 674.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

(No. 368.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, July 28, 1913.*

I SPOKE to the Grand Vizier this afternoon in the sense of your telegram No. 352 of 26th July, but as it has, I think, been established that encroachment over the old Bulgarian frontier has been considerably exaggerated, I laid little stress on that point, and emphasised rather the view that Europe would take of excesses of Ottoman troops in reoccupied territory, pointing out that with this example of Turkish treatment of Turkish subjects no one could acquiesce in restoration of territory to her.

His Highness had no reply to make, but enquired what the consequence would be to Turkey. I said that he could appreciate them himself. It seemed to me that, by violating the Treaty of London, Turkey had flouted the Powers, and by massacring Greeks she had alienated the only one of the Balkan States which might have been interested in coming to an understanding. With all Europe against her effective means would be found to enforce Enos–Midia line, and Turkey would be well advised to bow to the inevitable.

I think the Grand Vizier personally is dismayed at the situation Turkey has created for herself, for he endeavoured to put all the responsibility on Enver Bey and other hot-heads in the army.

The heir apparent goes this evening to Adrianople to take part in celebration of reoccupation, which is sufficiently significant of the Committee's intentions.

(Sent to Sophia.)

[34945] No. 675.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

(No. 369.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, July 28, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 366 of 27th July.

Delegate sent by Œcumenical Patriarch has returned from tour in affected districts, and reports that from forty to fifty villages have been destroyed, and 16,000 persons, mostly Greeks, killed. While I am disposed to think latter figure exaggerated, there can be no doubt that excesses are much worse than I have so far reported.

I spoke very strongly to Grand Vizier to-day. His Highness hardly attempted to deny any of the facts reported in my telegram above mentioned. He said that Patriarch's figures are grossly exaggerated. Mixed Commissions were to be sent to investigate and punish the guilty. I said that my information showed that no credence could be placed in such Commissions.

(Sent to Athens.)

[34884] No. 676.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

(No. 370.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Constantinople, July 28, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 361 of 25th July and Sophia telegram No. 322 of 26th July.

Grand Vizier has promised to publish official *démenti*.

(Sent to Sophia.)

[35071] No. 677.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

(No. 147 A.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Bucharest, July 29, 1913.*

LEADING Roumanian plenipotentiaries are the Prime Minister and Take Jonesco. Attitude of Servian plenipotentiaries at the coming conference seems likely to be somewhat uncompromising. A flamboyant pronouncement from Spalaikovitch appears as an interview in one of this morning's papers, in which Spalaikovitch declares that Servia will admit neither armistice nor peace preliminaries. Servian plenipotentiaries have not come, he says, to waste time in talk with Bulgarian. They demand immediate conclusion of peace—"either a definite peace with every guarantee of permanency or war. We shall put our conditions, which are to take or leave. If they are accepted, peace will be concluded immediately. If not, so much the worse for Bulgaria; we have not come here to bargain."

(Sent to Athens, Sophia, and Belgrade.)

[35086] No. 678.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

(No. 143.)
(Telegraphic.) *Decode.* *Athens, July 29, 1913.*

FOLLOWING for Director of Military Operations from military attaché:—

"After further combats at points 1079 and 1378 north-east of Simitli, Greeks have advanced to within 4 kilom. of Dzumaja. Bulgarians retreating across frontier."

[35080] No. 679.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

(No 126.)
(Telegraphic.) *Rome, July 29, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 121 of 27th July.

Minister for Foreign Affairs has now sent me following message in reply to question I addressed to Secretary-General on 26th July:—

"Ministre des Affaires Étrangères est d'avis que, avant d'examiner les moyens de coercition, il faut essayer que la Turquie se contente de la ligne Énos–Midia rectifiée et améliorée, en donnant des compensations, *i.e.*, quelques îles et des avantages financiers et d'autre genre, lui faisant comprendre en même temps que dans aucun cas elle ne pourra conserver Andrinople, parce que si l'Europe n'agissait, c'est la Russie qui agira."

The reference to Russia is only an expression of opinion and not based on any communication from St. Petersburgh.

Please refer to my telegram No. 123 of 27th July as elucidating passage respecting islands.

[35078] No. 680.

Earl Granville to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

(No. 122.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Berlin, July 29, 1913.*

YOUR telegram to Paris, No. 293 of 28th July.

German Government have received similar demand from Bulgarian Government and do not propose even to answer it.

A German officer who is with the Greek army has been allowed at the request of King of Greece to verify atrocities within easy reach in same way as other foreign officers, but Secretary of State thinks it out of the question that an international commission should be appointed for the purpose.

[35072] No. 681.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

(No. 103.)
(Telegraphic.) *Paris, July 29, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 293 of 28th July.

The French Government have received a similar communication from the Bulgarian Government, and are prepared to accede to their request. The French Government consider that it would not be possible to refuse, but as no good purpose would be served by the enquiry they think that it would be well to delay it as much as possible, for once peace is signed the matter would probably be allowed to drop.

The French Government would accede to similar demand should it be made by other belligerents.

[35077] No. 682.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

(No. 104.)
(Telegraphic.) *Paris, July 29, 1913.*

POLITICAL Director told Mr. Carnegie that Austrian Ambassador came to see him yesterday to sound him in regard to Minister for Foreign Affairs' views on Adrianople. Political Director informed the Ambassador that the French Minister for Foreign Affairs had considered that the Turks should not be allowed to retain Adrianople on the ground that the terms of the Treaty of London must be respected, but that he would not consider any measures for compelling Turkey to yield which might endanger the concert of Europe. The Austrian Ambassador said that he felt sure, though only expressing his personal view, that if Russia entered Armenia or landed troops near Constantinople, or gave Bulgaria military assistance, Austria would occupy the sanjak.

Political Director remarked to Mr. Carnegie that from information received from Berlin it was evident that the above views were not only personal, but were also those of the Austro-Hungarian Government. He went on to say that the French Minister for Foreign Affairs was continuing to urge prudence at St. Petersburgh as any precipitate action on the part of Russia would certainly break up the concert and might imperil the Triple *Entente*.

He feared that peace negotiations at Bucharest would prove abortive, as he heard that Bulgaria would demand autonomy for Macedonia and separate treaties with Roumania on the one hand, and with Greece and Servia on the other.

Mr. Carnegie derived the impression from remarks of the Political Director that the French Government are not much concerned in the ultimate fate of Adrianople.

[35002] No. 683.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

(No. 120.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Vienna, July 29, 1913.*

ALBANIA.

Your telegram No. 235 of 25th July.

The Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs told me this morning that in his opinion the words "existing authorities" proposed by you are objectionable, as they might be interpreted to mean the Servian or Greek authorities now ruling in certain districts of what may be within future Albania. He therefore suggests the substitution of words "Albanian authorities."

Count Mensdorff has received instructions accordingly.

[35068] No. 684.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

(No. 121.)
(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, July 29, 1913.*

BULGARIAN atrocities.

Your telegram of yesterday.

Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs told me this morning that so far no invitation had been received from the Bulgarian Government for the nomination of international commission. He agrees with you that should Bulgarian invitation be accepted it may be expected that similar invitations will soon be received from other Balkan States. He thinks that perhaps the best course to pursue would be nomination of one commission to examine all the phases of the atrocities, and it seemed to me from his language that he had in his mind possible extension of scope of this commission to enquire into ill-treatment of Albanian population by Servians anterior to the second Balkan War. Minister for Foreign Affairs observed to me that the commission would meet with great difficulties owing to careful removal by interested parties of all traces of massacres before arrival of commission on the spot. He added that such a commission would require a host of interpreters to carry out thorough examination of witnesses.

With regard to atrocities at Serres he told me that he and Germany had carried out certain preliminary enquiries, but he seemed to hesitate in coming to conclusion with regard to evidence before him.

[35084] No. 685.

Acting Consul-General Morgan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

(No. 70.)
(Telegraphic.) *Salonica, July 29, 1913.*

RELATIVES beg Foreign Office to ask for news of persons who have been carried off from Cavalla by Bulgarians, especially Leccos, and who are said to be at Sophia.

[34511] No. 686.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Marling.

(No. 361.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Foreign Office, July 29, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 343 of 17th July.

Shipowners ask exactly what ports on Turkish coast and in Sea of Marmora can be considered safe for vessels to enter. Please try to obtain more precise information from Turkish Government.

[34866] No. 686*.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir R. Paget.**

(No. 114.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 29, 1913.*

AT request of Bulgarian Government British Red Cross Society are despatching to Sophia on evening of 1st August relief section under command of Major E. T. F. Birrell, R.A.M.C.

Can you obtain facilities for direct passage of section, with stores and equipment?

[34009] No. 687.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Marling.

(No. 230.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July 29, 1913.*

I HAVE received your despatch No. 631 of the 15th instant relative to the appointment of a kadi for Scutari, and I approve the reply returned by you to the enquiry addressed to you on the subject by Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Burney.

The question is one which will have eventually to be examined and reported on by the commission of control to be set up in Albania.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[33674] No. 688.

Sir Edward Grey to Earl Granville.

(No. 239.)
My Lord, *Foreign Office, July 29, 1913.*

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch No. 264, Confidential, of the 20th instant, reporting a conversation with the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the question of an international conference for the settlement of the troubles in the Balkans.

I transmit to your Lordship herewith the report of a statement which I made in the House of Commons on 11th December last,† stating why Paris would presumably be the first place to be considered should a formal conference be found opportune and necessary.

Your Lordship should take an opportunity of informing Herr von Jagow that I must still consider myself bound by the declaration which I made on that occasion, but that I agree with his Excellency that to talk of a conference at this moment is premature.

I may also refer your Lordship to my despatch No. 234 of the 21st instant recording a conversation with the French and Russian Ambassadors on the subject, in the course of which I expressed the same views.

I should in any case not desire the conference to be in London as His Majesty's Government has already had so large a share of the burden of these discussions.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

---

* Also to Sir H. Bax-Ironside (No. 156).
† "Parliamentary Debates," p. 450, December 11, 1912.

[37297] No. 689.

Proceedings of Ambassadors' Meeting, held July 29, 1913.

EN ce qui concerne le Monténégro, qui a fait connaître l'évacuation complète du territoire albanais, la réunion pense qu'en prenant acte de cette évacuation les représentants des Puissances à Cettigné devront déclarer au Gouvernement monténégrin que les Puissances prendront en considération les mesures nécessaires pour le règlement de la question des irrigations et pour une assistance financière.

Sir E. Grey propose de rappeler avec insistance au Gouvernement serbe par les représentants des Puissances son obligation d'évacuer sans délai les territoires albanais et de respecter les limites de la frontière nord et nord-est de l'Albanie telles qu'elles ont été établies par les Puissances et communiquées au Gouvernement serbe le 15 avril, 1913.

En même temps, les représentants des Puissances renouvelleront et confirmeront par écrit l'engagement des Puissances relatif au chemin de fer et à l'accès commercial à l'Adriatique, conformément à la déclaration de la réunion du 1er juillet et au mémorandum de la même date interprétatif de cette déclaration.

Resolutions.

(1.)

La réunion, s'étant mise d'accord sur l'organisation de l'Albanie et notamment sur les conditions de l'établissement de la Commission internationale de Contrôle, pense qu'il y a lieu pour les Gouvernements de procéder au choix de leurs représentants dans cette commission et aux mesures nécessaires pour leur assurer des traitements suffisants. Ces traitements seront assurés aux membres de la commission par leurs Gouvernements respectifs, et la réunion pense qu'il est désirable que le même traitement soit alloué à chacun d'eux.

La réunion est d'avis qu'il convient de s'adresser dès maintenant au Gouvernement suédois pour obtenir la désignation d'officiers chargés de l'instruction et du commandement de la gendarmerie. Il paraît nécessaire de désigner d'abord un officier supérieur qui, d'accord avec la Commission de Contrôle et d'après les exigences du service, appréciera le nombre des officiers à désigner.

(2.)

L'Ambassadeur de Russie et l'Ambassadeur d'Autriche-Hongrie informent la réunion de l'accord de leurs Gouvernements relatif à la protection des minorités incorporées à la Serbie et au Monténégro, dont ils avaient annoncé la préparation à la séance du 1er juillet.

Cet accord est ainsi conçu :—

"On répétera aux Gouvernements serbe et monténégrin la déclaration décidée à la réunion des Ambassadeurs, le 22 mars, 1913, ainsi conçue :

"'Il est indispensable de prendre d'urgence des mesures pour assurer la protection effective des populations catholiques, musulmanes et albanaises dans les territoires cédés au Monténégro et à la Serbie.'

"On ajoutera comme interprétation que dans le futur traité de paix il sera confirmé que les garanties prévues par les articles 27, 30 (les deux premiers alinéas), 35 et 39 (premier alinéa) du Traité de Berlin restent en vigueur. Il est expressément entendu que les garanties s'étendent également au profit des Albanais au libre usage de la langue albanaise pour l'enseignement scolaire et pour la publication de livres et de périodiques."

La réunion adhère à cette rédaction.

Sur la proposition de Sir E. Grey, elle est d'avis qu'il y a lieu de faire communiquer par les représentants des Puissances la rédaction ci-dessus aux Gouvernements serbe et monténégrin.

Sur l'observation du Comte Benckendorff, elle reconnaît que l'usage des libertés concédées aux minorités est subordonné au droit commun applicable à tous les sujets serbes ou monténégrins.

Organisation de l'Albanie.

L'Albanie est constituée en principauté autonome, souveraine et héréditaire par ordre de primogéniture, sous la garantie des six Puissances. Le Prince sera désigné par les six Puissances.

2. Tout lien de suzeraineté entre la Turquie et l'Albanie est exclu.

3. L'Albanie est neutralisée ; sa neutralité est garantie par les six Puissances.

4. Le contrôle de l'administration civile et des finances de l'Albanie est confié à une commission internationale composée des délégués des six Puissances et d'un délégué de l'Albanie.

5. Les pouvoirs de cette commission dureront dix ans, et pourront être renouvelés en cas de besoin.

6. Cette commission sera chargée d'élaborer un projet d'organisation détaillé de toutes les branches de l'administration de l'Albanie. Elle présentera aux Puissances, dans un délai de six mois, un rapport sur le résultat de ses travaux, ainsi que ses conclusions au sujet de l'organisation administrative et financière du pays.

7. Le Prince sera nommé dans un délai de six mois au plus tard. En attendant sa désignation et la formation du Gouvernement national définitif, le fonctionnement des autorités indigènes existantes ainsi de la gendarmerie formera l'objet du contrôle de la commission internationale.

8. La sécurité et l'ordre public seront assurés par l'organisation internationale de la gendarmerie. Cette organisation sera confiée à des officiers étrangers, qui auront le commandement supérieur et effectif de la gendarmerie.

9. Ces officiers seront choisis dans l'armée suédoise.

10. La mission des officiers instructeurs étrangers ne portera pas atteinte ni à l'uniformité du service, ni à l'emploi d'officiers, sous-officiers et gendarmes indigènes.

11. Les traitements de ces officiers pourront être assurés sur les ressources du pays avec la garantie des Puissances.

[35160] No. 690.

Mr. Ramsay to Mr. Maxwell.—(*Received July* 30.)

Treasury, July 29, 1913.

My dear Maxwell,

IN continuation of my letter of the 10th July, I now send copy of a note on the questions asked by Paul Harvey as to the Ottoman loans of 1891 and 1894.

I believe it to be correct, but, as the matter is rather complicated, I should be obliged if you would have my memorandum checked in your Office, and let Harvey know whether you agree with it. In the meantime, I have sent a copy to him, telling him that he may expect to hear from you whether you agree or not.

Yours sincerely,

MALCOLM G. RAMSAY.

Enclosure in No. 690.

Memorandum by Mr. Ramsay.

IN 1854 the Egyptian tribute amounted (in round figures) to 282,000*l*. The loan of 1854 was secured thereon, involving an annual payment of 210,000*l*. There was thus available a balance of 72,000*l*. for the guaranteed loan of 1855 under the convention of the 27th June, 1855.

In 1866 the tribute was increased to 681,820*l*.

It will be seen that this sum was more than sufficient to cover the loans of 1854 and 1855.

In 1871 the Ottoman Government found it necessary to raise a fresh loan, as security for which they proposed to pledge the additional tribute which was derived from Egypt in 1866.

On being consulted by the Foreign Office, the Treasury stated that they saw no objection to the conditions of this new loan so long as the priority of charge of the guaranteed loan of 1855 remained secured.

At this point the question suggests itself—did the charge in favour of the guaranteed loan created in 1855 merely extend to the surplus Egyptian tribute at that date (72,000*l.*), or did it embrace the additions to the tribute made in 1866? The Treasury records of 1871 do not show whether this point was discussed at the time, but it is clear that the Turkish Government took the former view, and this was not challenged by the Treasury.

Accordingly a loan of 5,700,000*l.* was raised in 1871 on behalf of the Sultan, who assigned as security for it an annual charge of 399,000*l.* on the tribute of Egypt as augmented in 1866.

The position thus became as follows :—

The tribute furnished security—

	£
For the loan of 1854	210,000
„ „ 1855	72,000
„ „ 1871	399,000
	681,000

In 1877 the Ottoman Government had need to raise a fresh defence loan, and they were able to induce the holders of the loans of 1854 and 1871 (in consideration of new arrangements which would secure the punctual payment of the interest, &c., due to them, which had not been properly remitted in the past) to accept a reduced interest and sinking fund for these loans. The result was to set free the portion of the Egyptian tribute which was pledged as security for the new defence loan of 1877.

The charges on the Egyptian tribute thus became as follows :—

	£
Loan of 1854	99,511
Guaranteed loan of 1855	72,000
Loan of 1871	229,737
New defence loan of 1877	280,622
	681,870

In 1891 a new loan was raised to convert the loan of 1877, and to this loan there was pledged the annuity of 280,622*l.*, which, as shown above, had been assigned to the loan of 1877.

In 1894 a further loan was raised to convert the loans of 1854 and 1871, and to the service of this loan there was appropriated a sum of 329,249*l.*, which represented the charge on the Egyptian tribute previously applied to the service of the loans of 1854 and 1871.

Treasury, July 20, 1913.

[35134] No. 691.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received July 30.)

(Confidential.)

Sir, *Admiralty, July* 29, 1913.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, decypher of telegrams, dated the 29th instant, from Admiral Burney, relative to Albanian affairs.

I am, &c.

W. GRAHAM GREENE.

Enclosure 1 in No. 691. 188

Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney to Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.) *July* 29, 1913.

I BEG to request that strong pressure may be used to compel Servian Government to withdraw their troops from Albanian territory, especially in view of telegram from His Majesty's Minister at Belgrade that Servians intend to remain at Oroshi. Otherwise trouble with tribes will certainly ensue. Merdites refrained from taking hostile action only because I communicated to them Servian Government's previous statement that orders to troops to withdraw from Albanian territory had already been given.

Enclosure 2 in No. 691.

Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney to Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.) *July* 29, 1913.

ITALIAN and Austrian troops reached here this day.

[35254] No. 692.

Note communicated by Austro-Hungarian Embassy, July 30, 1913.

LE Comte Mensdorff a eu l'honneur de remettre à Sir Edward Grey trois notices, le 2 juillet, le 21 juillet et le 25 juillet, toutes ayant trait à l'occupation d'une partie de l'Albanie par les troupes serbes. Le Ministre d'Autriche-Hongrie à Belgrade a fait, le 3 juillet, la même démarche que le Ministre d'Angleterre auprès du Gouvernement serbe pour que les troupes en question soient retirées le plus tôt possible afin d'éviter des rencontres avec les tribus albanaises.

M. de Ugron a réitéré cette démarche le 24 juillet, le Ministre d'Italie faisant la même démarche.

M. Pachitch a répondu à cette démarche que les autorités militaires, craignant que des bandes albanaises ne pussent se former dans le district de Matia, considéraient nécessaire de tenir des troupes serbes sur toute l'étendue de la chaîne de montagnes dominant ce district. Ces troupes ne pourront être retirées que lorsque le Gouvernement albanais sera à même d'empêcher la formation des bandes ou lorsque la commission aura fixé la frontière sur les lieux.

Or, la réunion a décidé, le 9 janvier, que la Serbie sera tenue d'évacuer le littoral et les territoires de l'Albanie après sa délimitation par les Puissances, dès que lesdites Puissances lui auront notifié leur décision.

Cette notification a été faite par Sir Edward Grey au Chargé d'Affaires de Serbie le 23 janvier, et renouvelée le 11 mars.

Une démarche formelle a été faite le 29 mars à Belgrade, et le Gouvernement serbe s'engageait, dans sa réponse du 7 avril, d'évacuer les régions de l'Albanie après la conclusion de la paix avec la Turquie, en déclarant en même temps d'avoir besoin de connaître au préalable les frontières projetées de l'Albanie pour être en mesure d'effectuer son engagement.

Le tracé de frontière délimité par les Puissances pour le nord et nord-est a été communiqué au Gouvernement serbe le 15 avril, 1913.

Cet exposé des faits montre que le retard apporté par le Gouvernement serbe à l'évacuation des territoires albanais est en contradiction avec les décisions des Puissances et les engagements solennels du Gouvernement serbe lui-même.

Il est inadmissible que ce Gouvernement invoque maintenant des prétendues raisons stratégiques pour se dérober à l'accomplissement des engagements confirmés à plusieurs reprises.

Ambassade d'Autriche-Hongrie, Londres,
le 29 juillet, 1913.

[35260] No. 693.

Memoranda communicated by Count Mensdorff, July 30, 1913.

(1.)

POUR assurer un sain développement économique du Monténégro, le produit de l'emprunt monténégrin garanti par les six Puissances devrait être affecté aux dépenses suivantes :—

	Millions de francs.
Fondation d'un crédit foncier ou banque agricole pour faire aux paysans des avances et prêts sur leurs terres à petit intérêt ...	7
Construction de routes dans les territoires nouvellemennt acquis, savoir : Plevlje–Prijepolje–Bijelopolje–Berana–Andrijevitza (Podgoritza) ; Andrijevitza–Gusinje–Ipek–Diakova; Berana–Rožhaj–Ipek; Bijelopolje–Mojkovatz–Kolašin (Podgoritza) ; Plevlje–Tara–Zabljak–Savniki (Nikšitch) : à peu près 350 kilom. de routes	4
Contribution du Monténégro pour la canalisation de la Boïana et le desséchement partiel du lac de Scutari (le Monténégro gagnera des milliers de hectares de terrain productif, et la navigation entre la mer et les places monténégrines sur le lac de Scutari sera directe)	5
Pensions pour les invalides et les veuves et orphelins des militaires tués dans la guerre	3
Retrait du papier-monnaie émis par le Gouvernement monténégrin pendant la guerre	2
Remboursement de l'emprunt Boulton Brothers, à Londres (1910), et de l'emprunt Boden-Credit-Anstalt (1912) ; les revenus des douanes et du monopole du sel donnés comme garanties pour ces emprunts seraient ainsi libérés et pourraient être affectés comme garanties à l'emprunt garanti par les Puissances...	10
	31

Le desséchement partiel du lac de Scutari et la canalisation de la Boïana figurent dans ce tableau seulement avec 5,000,000 de francs comme contribution du Monténégro pour les frais de cette entreprise. L'Albanie ayant également un intérêt dans ces travaux, il n'est que juste qu'elle y contribue aussi de sa part. L'accomplissement de ces travaux devrait être confié à une entreprise étrangère.

A ce propos, la question de la navigation du lac de Scutari devrait être réglée d'une façon pour offrir une satisfaction légitime aux six Puissances garantes de l'emprunt. La situation actuelle est telle que la navigation du lac est libre pour le Monténégro et pour l'Albanie, qui succède aux droits possédés sous ce rapport par la Turquie. Toutefois, le Gouvernement monténégrin a adopté déjà avant la dernière guerre un point de vue qui rend ces droits illusoires. Il soutient que les échelles monténégrines auxquelles la navigation du lac est dirigée—savoir, Plavnitza, Riéka et Virpazar—ne sont pas des échelles du lac, mais qu'elles sont situées dans des fleuves monténégrins se déversant dans le lac, et que partant l'autre État riverain du lac (Turquie ou Albanie) ne peut pas prétendre à toucher ces échelles.

La meilleure solution serait donc d'établir en faveur de tous les pavillons la liberté de la navigation de la Boïana et du lac de Scutari, sans exception d'aucun des affluents ni issues de ce lac et de ce fleuve, ni canaux qui pourraient être creusés dans le cours des futurs travaux de régularisation de la Boïana et du lac de Scutari.

(2.)

Pour assurer que le produit de l'emprunt soit affecté aux dépenses d'utilité publique fixées d'accord avec le Gouvernement monténégrin, il paraît indispensable de créer un instrument étranger avec l'outillage nécessaire qui serait chargé du service de surveillance à ce sujet.

Par le remboursement des anciens emprunts, les garanties leur affectées seront libres ; ces garanties comprennent les recettes des douanes et le revenu du monopole

du sel. Ces deux revenus étaient calculés avant la guerre à 1,500,000 fr. par an ; par l'incorporation des nouveaux territoires que le Monténégro aura gagnés par la guerre contre la Turquie ces revenus augmenteront considérablement, et il y a lieu de s'attendre à ce qu'ils suffisent pour le service de l'emprunt garanti.

Ambassade d'Autriche-Hongrie, Londres,
le 30 *juillet*, 1913.

[35184] No. 693*.

M. Sazonof to Count Benckendorff.—(*Communicated to Foreign Office, July* 30.)

M. SAZONOF télégraphie en date du 13 (26) juillet, 1913 :—

"Le Gouvernement Impérial adhère entièrement aux résolutions prises à la dernière séance de la réunion des Ambassadeurs à Londres.

Le Gouvernement Impérial nourrit l'espoir que toutes les Puissances feront tant à Constantinople qu'auprès des États balkaniques et en termes identiques des déclarations précises à cet égard.

Le Gouvernement Impérial pense qu'il est nécessaire que les belligérants soient avisés que, jusqu'à la liquidation de la présente crise, ils n'ont à s'attendre à aucun aide financier de la part des Puissances européennes. Nous pensons qu'une pression de cette nature, rendue effective par l'influence des Gouvernements sur leurs sphères financières respectives, ne saurait manquer d'être efficace.

Veuillez vous expliquer en ce sens et exprimer au Gouvernement auprès duquel vous êtes accrédité l'espoir qu'il voudra bien munir d'instructions conformes ses représentants à Constantinople et dans les États balkaniques.

[35183] No. 694.

Note communicated by Count Benckendorff, July 30, 1913.

(Confidentielle.)

M. SAZONOF télégraphie en date du 14 (27) juillet :—

"Sans avoir pris à ce sujet de résolution définitive, nous pensons qu'à un certain moment les navires de la flotte russe, actuellement dans le Bosphore, devront, à l'exception du stationnaire, être retirés, ce qui ne saurait manquer d'exercer un effet moral sur la Sublime Porte et en certaines éventualités cette mesure serait indiquée par la prudence. Le moment du rappel pourrait être indiqué par l'Ambassadeur de Russie à Constantinople, qui conférerait à ce sujet avec ses collègues d'Angleterre et de France."

[35185] No. 695.

Saïd Halim Pasha to Tewfik Pasha.—(*Communicated to Foreign Office, July* 30.)

Sublime Porte, le 27 *juillet*, 1913.

(Télégraphique.)

EN réponse au télégramme de votre Altesse, je la prie de remercier vivement Sir E. Grey de ses dispositions bienveillantes à l'égard de notre pays et de dire à son Excellence que nous espérons fermement qu'elle voudra bien nous donner toujours de réelles preuves de sa précieuse amitié.

En vue de ne pas indisposer les Puissances, nous avons limité le champ d'action de notre armée au territoire compris en deçà de la Maritza et de la frontière bulgare. Il va sans dire que la frontière naturelle déterminée par la Maritza devra comprendre la ville d'Andrinople, qui est le seul rempart pour assurer la défense des Dardanelles et conséquemment celle de la capitale. En second lieu, c'est une ville essentiellement turque, attachée à la patrie ottomane par des liens historiques, ethniques et religieux. Nous serions par conséquent reconnaissants à Sir E. Grey s'il voulait bien user dans le concert européen de l'influence et de l'autorité incontestables dont il dispose pour faire accepter aux Puissances, et notamment à la Russie, le maintien en possession ottomane des territoires réoccupés par l'armée et qui n'ont aucun lien avec la Bulgarie. D'ailleurs,

le Cabinet qui ordonnerait l'évacuation d'Andrinople ne serait pas obéi et tomberait aussitôt en entraînant le pays dans l'anarchie la plus absolue. Or, il est indubitable qu'en occupant Andrinople le Cabinet actuel s'est consolidé et raffermi comme jamais aucun Cabinet n'a pu le faire depuis le changement de régime, car il se trouve avoir réalisé l'idéal le plus cher de toute une nation cruellement éprouvée, mais reconnaissante et pleine d'espérance aujourd'hui. Je me crois donc en droit d'espérer que les Grandes Puissances, désireuses de voir en Turquie un Gouvernement d'une force et d'un prestige suffisants pour réaliser le relèvement du pays, se montrent plus sympathiques qu'elles ne le furent jusqu'ici envers l'occupation d'Andrinople et qu'elles aident le Gouvernement qui sut mériter la confiance du pays et par conséquent capable d'entreprendre avec succès l'œuvre de relèvement tant désiré de tous. J'ai donc la conviction la plus absolue que ce serait commettre l'erreur la plus regrettable que d'insister sur l'évacuation d'Andrinople et qu'en le faisant les Grandes Puissances finiront par créer des complications autrement plus graves que celles qui existent en ce moment.

[35186] No. 696.

M. Sazonof to Count Benckendorff.—(Communicated to Foreign Office, July 30.)

(Télégraphique.) *Saint-Pétersbourg, le 14 (27) juillet*, 1913.

D'APRÈS les renseignements du Gouvernement bulgare, Enver Bey aurait déclaré au corps des officiers à Andrinople que les troupes turques réenvahiraient, à bref délai, la Vieille-Bulgarie. Un débarquement de troupes turques aurait eu lieu à Vassiliko, au sud de Bourgas, sur la mer Noire. Le Gouvernement bulgare considère ce débarquement comme la mise à exécution d'un plan ultérieur de mouvements militaires.

[35128] No. 697.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 30.)

(No. 373.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, July 29, 1913.*

THE Turks are contemplating sending Osman Nizami Pasha to London, Paris, and Berlin to plead for the retention of Adrianople. His main arguments would be sentimental value attached to that town, impossibility of withdrawal on account of high feeling running in the army, and more especially Bulgarian atrocities, which would make it impossible to leave Moslem populations under Bulgarian rule. The first two considerations have some small element of truth, but whatever feeling there may be is of recent growth and greatly exaggerated by the Committee press. As regards the third point, Moslems in Old Bulgaria have had little cause for complaint in the past.

I venture to suggest that he should not be received.

(Sent to Sophia.)

[35264] No. 698.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 30.)

(No. 374.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Constantinople, July 30, 1913.*

IN Turkish official circles conviction exists that out of consideration for her Indian Moslem subjects and for Moslem feeling in Egypt Great Britain will shrink from participating in or countenancing coercive measures against Turkey to enforce Treaty of London.

As far as can be judged at Constantinople, whence Islamic propaganda is directed, Pan-Islam is a force much less to be reckoned with at present than when we disregarded it without untoward consequences at the time of Akaba difficulty or the Aden frontier question.

[35265] No. 699.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 30.)

(No. 375.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Constantinople, July 30, 1913.*

MY telegram No. 366 of 27th July.

Consular representatives of six Powers at Rodosto have sent their embassies collective statement confirming British vice-consul's report as to responsibility of Turkish authorities and their attempts to extort signatures of Christians to false exculpatory report.

[35133] No. 700.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 30.)

(No. 148.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 30, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 37 of 23rd July, last paragraph.

Austrian Minister made statement in question some days ago, but I propose to defer action until French and Russian Ministers have similar instructions.

Arrangements have been made to keep representatives of the Great Powers informed of what passes at the Conference, which is to hold its first meeting to-day.

[35245] No. 701.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 30.)

(No. 149.)
(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, July 30, 1913.*

THE Greek Prime Minister has proposed a suspension of hostilities for five days, and this has been agreed on in principle by the other plenipotentiaries. Details are to be settled at the meeting to-day. The Servian plenipotentiaries are against a formal armistice, and prefer merely that general orders should be given to the troops not to attack.

(Sent to Athens, Sophia, and Belgrade.)

[35251] No. 702.

Sir F. Cartwright to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 30.)

(No. 122. Most Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, July 30, 1913.*

I LEARN from a well-informed source—and the information is confirmed by the Greek Minister here—that during the past week the Greek army has been encountering unusual resistance on the part of the Bulgarian army, and the inference is that the latter has been very considerably strengthened against Greece. Hostilities have nearly ceased between Servia and Bulgaria, and it is suspected at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs here that some kind of secret understanding has been arrived at between Servia and Bulgaria to enable the latter to withdraw troops from the Servian side to concentrate them against the Greeks.

[35267] No. 703.

Sir R. Paget to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 30.)

(No. 187.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Belgrade, July 30, 1913.*

BUCHAREST telegram No. 147 of 29th July.

Minister for Foreign Affairs published communiqué to the effect that interview attributed to M. Spalaikovitch is incorrect, and does not represent views of Servian plenipotentiaries.

(Sent to Athens, Sophia, and Bucharest.)

[35262] No. 704.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 30.)

(No. 327 A.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Sophia, July 30, 1913.*

YOUR telegram No. 156 of 29th July.

Red Cross section should travel viâ Bucharest. Please inform me of number of members. Medical stores unobtainable here.

[35458] No. 705.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir R. Paget.

(No. 115.)
(Telegrapic.) *Foreign Office, July 30, 1913.*

WHEN your colleagues have received the necessary instructions, you should join with them in informing the Servian Government that it is urgently necessary that they should evacuate without delay all the localities in Albania in occupation of their troops, and that they should respect the frontier of north and north-east Albania as established by the Powers and communicated to the Servian Government on 15th April, 1913. You should also at the same time, in conjunction with your colleagues, renew and confirm in writing the engagement of the Powers relative to the international railway and commercial access to the Adriatic, in conformity with the declaration and explanatory memorandum of the Ambassadors' meeting on 1st July (see Constantinople print, "Turkish War," No. 30581, section 1, July 1).

[37297] No. 706.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir R. Paget.**

(No. 116.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 30, 1913.*

WHEN your colleagues have received the necessary instructions, you should, in conjunction with them, communicate the following to the Government to which you are accredited :—

"On répétera aux Gouvernements serbe et monténégrin la déclaration décidée à la réunion des Ambassadeurs, le 22 mars, 1913, ainsi conçue" (see my telegram, No. 66) (see my telegram No. 30) :—

"'Il est indispensable de prendre d'urgence des mesures assurer la protection effective des populations catholiques, musulmanes et albanaises dans les territoires cédés au Monténégro et à la Serbie.'

"On ajoutera comme interprétation que dans le futur traité de paix il sera confirmé que les garanties prévues par les articles 27, 30 (les deux premiers alinéas), 35 et 39 (premier alinéa) du Traité de Berlin restent en vigueur. Il est expressément entendu que les garanties s'étendent également au profit des Albanais au libre usage de la langue albanaise pour l'enseignement scolaire et pour la publication de livres et de périodiques."

[31528] No. 707.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.†

(No. 295.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 30, 1913.*

MR. MARLING'S telegram No. 373 of 29th July: Mission of Osman Nizami Pasha.

Inform Government to which you are accredited, and ask their views as to what should be said to Osman Nizami Pasha.

---

* Also to Count de Salis (No 77). † Also to Earl Granville (No. 287).

[35549] No. 708.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.**

(No. 296.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Foreign Office, July 30, 1913.*

THE Swedish Minister has informed me that owing to reports that have appeared respecting intention of the Powers to ask for Swedish officers for Albania, he was instructed by his Government to inform me privately and confidentially that the Swedish Government having already sent a number of Swedish officers to Persia for organising gendarmerie, and considering it of great importance that this work should be brought to a satisfactory result, regret that they cannot, should the question arise, undertake to lend officers of the Swedish army for organising the Albanian gendarmerie.

I told the Minister that the Powers were on the point of making application, and asked him whether this was really a final decision on the part of Swedish Government.

He assured me that it was a real decision, and no feigned reluctance, and that Swedish Government hoped request would not be made officially.

You should inform Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(Repeated to Stockholm, No. 4.)

[35084] No. 709.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir H. Bax-Ironside.

(No. 158.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 30, 1913.*

SALONICA telegram No. 70 of 29th July: Greeks carried off from Cavalla by Bulgarians.

Please try to find out what has become of these people.

[37297] No. 710.

Sir Edward Grey to Count de Salis.

(No. 76.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 30, 1913.*

AT meeting of Ambassadors yesterday it was resolved to take act of the declaration of the Montenegrin Government that their troops have completely evacuated Albanian territory; and when your colleagues have received the necessary instructions you should, in conjunction with them, inform the Montenegrin Government that the Powers will take into consideration the measures necessary for dealing with the irrigation question and for providing financial assistance.

[35549] No. 711.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Howard

(No. 5.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 30, 1913.*

IT was decided at the *réunion* of Ambassadors yesterday that when your colleagues received the necessary instructions you should join with them in approaching the Swedish Government and asking if they would be disposed to designate officers from their army for the instruction and command of the gendarmerie to be established in Albania. It would be advisable that the Swedish Government should, in the first place, appoint a superior officer, who should proceed to Albania, and, in consultation with the International Commission of Control, decide upon the number of officers necessary for the requirements of the service.

To-day the information contained in my telegram to Embassies repeated to you has been received from Swedish Minister. You should inform your colleagues, and await further instructions.

---

* Also to Earl Granville (No. 288), Sir R. Rodd (No. 227), Sir G. Buchanan (No. 561), and Sir F. Cartwright (No. 237).

[35639] No. 712.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.**

(No. 479.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 30, 1913.

I TOLD the French and Russian Ambassadors to-day that the best suggestion that I could make for an agreement about the southern Albanian frontier, in view of what the Italians had now said about the islands in their occupation, would be that an international commission should delimit the boundary, with the instruction that Koritza and Stylos should go to Albania; it would be understood that Mytilene, Chios, and the other Ægean islands—except, of course, Tenedos, Imbros, and Thasos—should go to Greece, with the exception of the islands now in the occupation of Italy, but that Italy should undertake to evacuate these islands and restore them to Turkey when Koritza and Stylos went to Albania. The destiny of the islands restored by Italy to Turkey would be eventually decided by the Powers.

The French Ambassador said that his instructions were to try to get Koritza for Greece, but to give way if it was found impossible, and to try to get as much as possible in the region of Argyrocastro for Greece.

I said that there would be no chance of getting an agreement that the commission should be instructed to give places like Argyrocastro to Greece: questions of this sort would have to be left to the commission.

The French Ambassador said that he assumed that the British, Russian, and French representatives on the commission would have as their object to get as much as possible for Greece.

I said that the British representative would, I thought, be instructed that the Koutzo-Vlach district should go to Greece, subject to certain guarantees about language, schools, &c., but that for the rest some regard must be had to the merits of the case, as indicated by the nationality and wishes of the inhabitants, as far as they could be ascertained.

The Ambassadors said that they would report to their Governments.

I said that I would see the Italian and Austrian Ambassadors to-morrow, and sound them.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[35312] No. 713.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 31.)

(No. 118.)

Sir, *Sophia, July* 11, 1913.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 52 of the 30th March, reporting the collective *démarche* of the representatives of the Great Powers at Sophia, relative to the customs régime in the occupied territories, and to my telegram No. 264 of the 10th instant, I regret to state that not only have the Bulgarian Government given no acknowledgment of the identic communication presented by myself and my colleagues, but that they appear to be acting in a manner showing complete indifference to the desires therein expressed.

In my despatch No. 85 of the 21st May, I had the honour to report the restrictions laid upon the sale of imported cigarette papers in the occupied territories. No reply was made to my note of the 31st May to the Bulgarian Government (copy of which was enclosed in my last despatch on this subject), perhaps for reasons suggested in the enclosed memorandum of Vice-Consul Heard, and on the 8th instant I received the following telegram from His Majesty's vice-consul at Cavalla:—

"Authorities Drama announce sale cigarette papers forbidden, and stocks confiscated after 9th July. Mair de Botton Cigarette Paper Company has large stocks. Drama begs help prevent confiscation and obtain free sale goods."

I accordingly addressed a further note, dated the 8th July, copy of which I have the honour to enclose, protesting against the proposed confiscation of imported cigarette papers, and received in reply a copy of circular instructions recently sent to

* Also to Sir G. Buchanan (No. 261).

the customs and excise authorities in the occupied territories, from which it appears that it is proposed to buy in (at prices unstated), but not indeed to confiscate, all stocks of cigarette papers of foreign origin.

The following extract contains the essential points of this circular:—

"Il est approuvé de faire appliquer dans les territoires nouvellement conquis les lois fiscales ci-dessous:

"La loi des droits d'accise et des patentes sur les boissons, à l'exception de la patente sur les spiritueux concédée en garantie à la Dette publique. . . .

"Les articles sur lesquels l'État a un droit de privilège, à savoir, le papier à cigarettes en feuilles et en tubes, les allumettes et les cartes à jouer ne seront plus admis à l'importation en Bulgarie. Si, à la réception de ce télégramme il se trouve des envois de ces articles dans les magasins des douanes ou si les mêmes articles viennent à être importés par la suite et de bonne foi, sans que l'importateur ait eu connaissance de cette disposition, un délai d'un mois sera accordé pour leur réexportation. En général, les douanes observeront à ce sujet les lois qui sont en vigueur dans le royaume. . . .

"Les articles qui constituent les 'privilèges d'État' et qui auront été retrouvés lors des inventaires seront retenus, parce qu'ils doivent être rachetés par l'État; pour les besoins de la population, vous ferez mettre en vente les articles similaires des 'privilèges de l'État bulgare.'

"*Le* 15 *juin*, 1913."

From the above it will be seen that the Bulgarian Finance Ministry pays no attention to the identic communication, where it alludes to taxes on spirits or to monopolies, and is evidently determined to assimilate the fiscal régime of the new provinces to that of the kingdom.

The following telegram has just been received from the British vice-consul at Dedeagatch, dated the 10th July:—

"Douane insiste outre payement 11 pour cent droits d'entrée accise pour toute marchandise même ayant acquitté antérieurement droits douane. Douane prétend agir suivant règlements en vigueur. Ressortissants trouvent agissement ruineux, attendu que [? bureau des] contributions indirectes auraient dû aviser ou accorder délai. Prière intervenir."

In view of the attitude hitherto observed by the Bulgarian authorities, it is hardly to be expected that they can be induced to waive these fresh impositions, and I therefore ventured to suggest in my telegram of yesterday that some further collective step on the part of the foreign representatives might perhaps be desirable in order to induce the Bulgarian Government to observe the wishes of the Great Powers.

I have, &c.
H. O. BAX-IRONSIDE.

Enclosure 1 in No. 713.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Dr. Danef.

M. le Président du Conseil, *Sophia, June* 25 (*July* 8), 1913.

WITH reference to my note of 30th April (13th May) concerning the restrictions placed on the sale of cigarette papers in the territories now in Bulgarian occupation, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that I have received a telegram from the British vice-consul at Cavalla, stating that the authorities at Drama have announced that the sale of cigarette papers is forbidden, and also that all stocks found after to-morrow will be confiscated.

It is with regret that I note that not only have my previous representations on the subject received no attention at the hands of the Royal Government, but that, on the contrary, the local excise officials are permitted to take action in direct contradiction to the previous assurances of the Bulgarian higher authorities, and in direct contradiction also, as I had the honour to point out in my above-mentioned note, to the expressed desire of the Great Powers.

On behalf of the Mair de Botton Cigarette Paper Company (Limited), who at present own large stocks in the occupied territories which they are not permitted to sell, I feel myself constrained to protest formally to your Excellency against the arbitrary procedure proposed by the authorities at Drama, whilst reserving the right to submit all claims for compensation for losses incurred through the action of the Royal Excise authorities which the company may present.

I trust, however, that your Excellency, after considering the case as represented in my previous note, will give such instructions as may result in the removal of the restrictions placed on the sale of cigarette papers by the Ministry of Finance, whose explanations in justification of their action are still awaited by His Majesty's Legation.

I avail, &c.

H. O. BAX-IRONSIDE.

Enclosure 2 in No. 713.

Memorandum by Vice-Consul Heard.

IN the course of a conversation yesterday with the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I mentioned the question of the restrictions placed on the sale of cigarette papers in the occupied territories.

M. Dimitrof said that the Minister of Finance seemed unwilling to give a reply on this subject, as the unrestricted sale of cigarette papers might conduce to their contraband introduction into the kingdom. I suggested that a more probable motive for the Ministry's attitude was the consideration that the imported article might compete with their own monopoly.

In discussing this question, I noticed that M. Dimitrof did not appear to realise clearly the fact that the Ottoman customs regulations were still being maintained provisionally in the occupied territories, nor to have any definite recollection of the identic communication of the Powers of the 30th March, where specific allusion is made to the subject of monopolies.

The general impression I have gathered is that the finance authorities are politely ignoring the wishes of the Powers, as expressed in the above communication, where they find them inconvenient.

W. B. HEARD.

Sophia, June 18, 1913.

[35283] No. 714.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 31.)

(No. 645.)

Constantinople, July 21, 1913.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 15th instant I received a despatch from the acting British vice-consul at Rodosto, dated the 14th instant, reporting that a Turkish torpedo boat had arrived at that place and had disembarked 200 soldiers. Mr. Streater stated that a panic had ensued, and the Turkish soldiers had massacred a number of the inhabitants.

Hearing that very circumstantial rumours of grave disorders were current in Constantinople, I decided to send H.M.S. "Imogene" to Rodosto to ascertain the real facts, thinking also that the mere presence of an embassy stationnaire would produce a salutary effect. Mr. Bullard, 3rd dragoman of this embassy, accompanied Captain Wrightson, as did also a prominent British merchant who has large commercial interests at Rodosto and would therefore be in a position through his business friends to obtain accurate information.

Captain Wrightson informed me on his return on the evening of the 16th instant that the vice-consul's report, alarmist as it was, appeared to him to have been fully justified by the state of affairs on the 14th instant, but that by the time the "Imogene" had arrived the town had resumed its normal condition, and as you will see from the enclosed extract, the English gentleman above referred to was of the same opinion.

In this connection I also transmit copy of a communication which I have received from the Armenian Patriarchate on the subject. This report corresponds fairly well with the information given me by Captain Wrightson and Mr. Bullard, but the highly-

coloured language employed produces an impression considerably worse than the ascertained facts seem to warrant.

The local press publishes an official communiqué on the Rodosto incident, in which it is asserted that the Armenians who lost their lives had offered resistance to the troops. There does not seem to be any foundation for this statement.

From the various information before me it seems quite clear that the Turks wilfully disregarded the agreement verbally made with M. Natchevitch that a regular protocol should be drawn up on every occasion when a town or village was to be restored to the Ottoman authorities, that they entered Rodosto "en conquérants" as Mr. Streater expresses it, that they deliberately endeavoured by shooting down the gendarmes to provoke an incident that might have been used as a pretext for a declaration of war, and that the other victims were, as my British informant euphemistically puts it, men "who had acted in unworthy capacities" for the Bulgars, and that most of them deserved their fate.

The last paragraph of the extract, however, is somewhat ominous, and considering that the troops that were landed were "volunteers," *i.e.*, Kurds, &c., I fear that it is only too probable that the country districts have suffered far more severely than did the town of Rodosto.

It is perhaps worth noting that the Turks have not accused the Bulgarians of having committed any excesses against the Moslems during their occupation of Rodosto.

I have, &c.

CHARLES M. MARLING.

Enclosure 1 in No. 714.

Extract from Letter to Mr. Marling, dated July 17, 1913.

THERE were a few (twenty or thirty ?) low-class Armenians killed, over and above a few Bulgarian gendarmes and the sub-prefect, but apparently they were all of the lower class who had generally acted in unworthy capacities for the Bulgars, and had thus earned the resentment of the Turkish element in the town. I have no doubt that most of them deserved their fate, though quite possibly a few of the innocent went with the guilty.

Taking into consideration the unruly element which entered the town, and the circumstances which naturally could not but rouse the anger of the Mussulman population, I think that nothing really out of the way happened, and things might have been much worse.

None of the better class were interfered with, and work with our steamer, which was loading, seems to have gone on just as usual.

I think a feeling of nervousness was the cause of the exaggerated reports which reached Constantinople.

As to the outside villages I fear that without any control things may have happened there which ought not to have taken place, but it is impossible to overlook the *lex talionis*, that unwritten law which existed from the beginning and will exist until the end, both with Christians and heathen.

Enclosure 2 in No. 714.

Reports by Special Delegation sent to Rodosto by Armenian Patriarchate.

(1.)

LA catastrophe de Rodosto a eu lieu dans les circonstances suivantes :—

Lundi dernier, 200 volontaires, sous le commandement d'un officier, arrivent à bord d'un cuirassé ottoman, pour prendre possession des services administratifs de Rodosto.

A peine débarqués, ils se mettent à courir. La population, effrayée, s'enferme chez elle.

Au moment de la remise de la ville par les Bulgares, le commissaire Miguirditch Effendi, sujet bulgare et représentant des autorités de ce pays, est cruellement assassiné.

Des soldats turcs lui coupent les oreilles et les portent à une femme arménienne, qu'ils menacent du même sort, en lui présentant la pointe des baïonnettes. On assure que l'infortunée en a éprouvé une si violente émotion qu'elle se trouve en danger de mort.

Au même moment, sont également assassinés deux gendarmes arméniens sujets bulgares.

Puis, les volontaires, divisés en plusieurs groupes—chaque groupe ayant à sa tête quatre à cinq bachi-bouzouks—assaillent les Arméniens se trouvant au marché et en massacrent huit.

Heureusement, les Turcs ayant connaître avant l'heure leur projet de massacre et de pillage, une extermination complète a pu être évitée par le fait que les Arméniens s'étaient réfugiés dans leurs demeures.

Les volontaires turcs ont, grâce aux indications de quelques scélérats musulmans et grecs, et sous prétexte de chercher des officiers et des soldats bulgares, réussi à pénétrer dans quelques maisons arméniennes, où ils ont commis des pillages.

Les personnes travaillant aux champs, parmi lesquelles se trouvent des soldats arméniens faits prisonniers à Andrinople, ont été atrocement assassinés par la populace féroce.

Comme il est défendu à qui que se soit de sortir de la ville, de nombreuses personnes—femmes et hommes—se sont adressées aujourd'hui à nous pour réclamer, morts ou vifs, leurs enfants qu'ils ont perdus depuis trois à quatre jours. Les démarches à cet effet ont été arrêtées.

A en juger par les apparences et par les assurances notables, Rodosto serait, sans la vigilance des Arméniens, devenu un second Adana.

Divers Arméniens sujets étrangers: Movsès Bey Hagopovitch, le Dr. Movsès Maghakian, Sarkis Effendi Hagopovitch, le vice-consul de Perse, MM. Richard et Edmond Dussey, l'église des Levantins, ainsi que le corps consulaire, ont, en accordant asile aux Arméniens, prévenu un massacre général. Il faut voir dans cette préservation de nos nationaux le doigt de la Providence.

Des apparences comme des réalités, il est permis de conclure que le danger a aujourd'hui disparu. Le consul d'Angleterre nous a donné la même assurance.

Il convient de revenir sur la protection accordée en ces jours terribles aux Arméniens de Rodosto par les consuls étrangers.

Nous nous faisons un devoir de leur exprimer ici notre profonde reconnaissance.

(2.)

Aujourd'hui, dans l'après-midi, nous sommes arrivés à Rodosto, en même temps que les autorités civiles et militaires, 320 gendarmes et près de 150 soldats.

Dans les rues, nous remarquons des traces sanglantes. Les boutiques—probablement des Arméniens—étaient fermées. Sur le chemin conduisant à notre vicariat, nous ne rencontrâmes que quelques Arméniens. Le péril des massacres avait épouvanté la population, que notre présence encouragea et consola. Des prêtres et des laïques, membres du conseil local, s'empressèrent de se rendre au vicariat, où, les larmes aux yeux, ils nous exprimèrent leurs remerciements et leur reconnaissance pour les mesures rapides prises par le Patriarcat.

Obéissant à des motifs impérieux, nous nous sommes rendus deux fois au cimetière arménien, où se trouvent rassemblés les cadavres des Arméniens assassinés dans la ville.

Aujourd'hui, en deux fois, des alentours de Rodosto, cinq cadavres ont été apportés chargés sur des voitures. Ils étaient en pleine putréfaction. L'une des victimes avait les mains coupées, une autre les pieds, une autre le crâne fendu à coups de hache —spectacle horrible, que plusieurs consuls ont été incapables de supporter!

Dans le cimetière, les hommes rassemblés d'un côté, les femmes de l'autre, sanglotaient.

Étouffant moi-même mes sanglots, je me sentis à peine la force d'adresser quelques paroles de consolation à ces infortunés en proie à un indicible désespoir.

Aujourd'hui, à une heure de la ville, près du pont de la source de Tavanli, ont été assassinés Karnik Zavtarian et un soldat arménien nommé Yervante, fait prisonnier à Andrinople.

Vers le soir, on apportait au vicariat la nouvelle que les autorités avaient embauché des gens pour enterrer sur place les victimes tombées dans les champs et faire ainsi disparaître les traces des meurtres; 30 piastres sont payées par cadavre. Le bruit a couru avec persistance que quelques scélérats musulmans allaient la nuit tirer des

coups de feu dans les quartiers arméniens, puis, en accusant nos nationaux, provoquer un massacre.

Nous avons aussitôt envoyé notre vicaire chez le mutéssarif, pour nous plaindre de ces machinations infâmes et lui demander en même temps de mettre à notre disposition quelques gendarmes, à l'effet de nous accompagner et de nous assister dans la recherche des victimes tombées dans les champs et dont le nombre dépasse peut-être 100, et afin que puissent leur être rendus les suprêmes devoirs de la religion.

Un takrir dans ce sens, où nous demandons aussi l'adoption de mesures propres à garantir la vie et la sécurité des Arméniens, a été adressé au mutessarif.

Le mutessarif nous promit de rassurer sans retard la population et de mettre, le lendemain matin, à notre disposition, quelques gendarmes pour nous assister dans la recherche des victimes tombées hors de la ville.

Nous avons reçu des nouvelles contradictoires au sujet d'un danger à Malgara. Nous vous informons aussitôt de tout ce que nous apprendrons à ce propos.

Noms des victimes enterrées jusqu'à présent:—

Eghia Sakezlian.
Oskian (prisonnier), de Seulez.
Eghia Djébarian.
Sarkis Mahmouzlian.
Krikor Keustébekdjian.
Kapriel Sarkissian (de Brousse).
Garabet Abrahamian.
Krikor Arsenian.
Siménon Garabedian (de Brousse).
Bedros Djansisian.
Garabet Konbibian.
Garabet Panikian.
Bedros (de Tchorlou).
Arakel (prisonnier).
Ohannès Manoukian.

[35284] No. 715.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 31.)

(No. 646.)

Sir, *Constantinople, July* 23, 1913.

WITH reference to Sir G. Lowther's despatch No. 405 of the 10th May, I have the honour to forward herewith a despatch from His Majesty's acting consul-general at Smyrna, reporting further on the incidents at Castellorizo.

I have, &c.
CHARLES M. MARLING.

Enclosure in No. 715.

Consul-General Heathcote Smith to Mr. Marling.

(No. 60.)

Sir, *Smyrna, July* 17, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that Mr. Vice-Consul Biliotti, of Rhodes, has addressed me a further despatch dealing with events at Castellorizo subsequent to my last despatch to you, No. 28 of the 6th May.

He states that at the end of July the Hellenic steamer "Macedonia" called at Castellorizo and embarked the twenty-four (or, he says, possibly thirty-four?) Ottoman officials of the island, the kaïmakam included, all of whom had been kept in confinement by the insurgents. These officials were under the armed guard of the insurgents while on board, and were embarked for the Piræus under, it is believed, direct orders from Athens.

Their families are still detained on the island.

The insurgents fly the Greek flag over the island, and their Government consists of six persons chosen amongst themselves. They exact heavy fees, it is said, for permits to leave the island—sometimes refusing to grant them, and anarchy still prevails at Castellorizo.

I have, &c.
C. E. HEATHCOTE SMITH.

[35288] No. 716.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 31.)

(No. 650.)

Constantinople, July 22, 1913.

Sir,

WITH reference to my telegram No. 349 of the 19th instant, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith copy of the Turkish communiqué, made to the foreign missions through the somewhat unusual medium of their doyen, respecting the destruction of Moslem property of which the Bulgarian troops are alleged by Izzet Pasha to have been guilty in the occupied territorities on this side of the Enos–Midia line. This communiqué was the first official step in the campaign of the committee to turn the public opinion of Europe, already greatly excited by the stories of Bulgarian atrocities at Nigrita, Serres, and Demir Hissa, to the side of the Turks and to justify the impending recapture of Adrianople. The campaign of atrocity-mongering has been, and is still, being very actively pushed, and not a day is allowed to pass without the publication of stories of Bulgarian excesses or articles calculated to excite popular feeling against them. In particular, I may mention what purports to be the protocol, prepared, it would seem, in accordance with the arrangement made verbally with M. Natchevitch for handing back of the occupied districts to Turkey, by M. Sava Stoeff, the Bulgarian Governor of Chorlu, in which that official admits the destruction of a large number of Mussulman houses, but justifies his action as being in accordance with military usage. I enclose a copy of this document and also of a further communiqué announcing the formation of Bulgarian bands for the purpose of pillage and arson, and also the burning of the town of Malgara.

I do not suggest for one moment that the conduct of the Bulgarian troops has been blameless. There has, of course, been much of indefensible burning and plundering, but I wish to point out that the object of the Turks is to make it appear that the destruction of Moslem property which took place during the winter, when the Bulgarian army suffered so severely from cold and wet, and naturally demolished the wooden houses deserted by the Moslem refugees to provide themselves with fuel, is the work of the Bulgarian army during or just before the evacuation of the occupied districts. There is, so far as I can ascertain, no kind of serious evidence for this, and the fact that M. Natchevitch should have arranged for the signature of a protocol showing the state of each district when handed back by the Bulgarians to the Ottoman authorities seems to militate very strongly against the likelihood of the Bulgarians having recently committed excesses such as the Turks accuse them of. Mere facts, of course, will have little weight with such consummate masters of the art of creating false impressions by means of the press as are the Young Turks, who are well aware that the strongest weapon they can forge to induce the Powers to condone their violation of the Treaty of London is to excite an anti-Bulgarian feeling in Europe.

As I pointed out in my telegram No. 358 of 22nd instant, this campaign may have other and serious consequence. The Turkish authorities are now hastily sending back to their villages large numbers of Moslem refugees, and these people will return to find their houses destroyed while in many cases those of their Christian neighbours remain untouched. With their minds inflamed with these stories of Bulgarian excesses, they may, and probably will, wreak vengeance on the Christians. Any atrocities that may be brought about in this manner will in due course be ascribed by the Turks to the Bulgarian bands, whose readiness to massacre their fellow Christians has been proved by the recent events at Serres and Nigrita.

Such Bulgarian bands are already accused (enclosure 3 of this despatch) of having set fire to the Mussulman quarter of Malgara, but it is significant that although in this communiqué it is explicitly stated that the Armenian quarter has been saved, the délegate of the Armenian patriarchate was not allowed to visit the town.

I have, &c.
CHARLES M. MARLING.

Enclosure 1 in No. 716.

Translation of Telegram received from Izzet Pasha, Commanding the Turkish Army at Chorlu.

SELON une enquête faite à la hâte, il ne reste du côté de la mer Noire aucun village qui ne soit ravagé et incendié par des Bulgares à l'exception de Bergrad, Strandja et Saraï. De ces derniers encore il n'y a d'intacts que certains quartiers chrétiens, toutes les autres parties étant en ruines. Aux environs de la voie ferrée, les quartiers musulmans des villages Izzedine, Soubachi, Papasbourgas, Kestanlik, Tchanakdja, Oglali, Veli Meché, Gheckerker, Indjeiz, Gueukhjé, Caballi, Mezel Bounar, Velikeuy, Beyazkeuy, Akmankeuy, Mestanli, Soldjilat, Demiler, Tcherkesskeuy, Turbédéré, Akdjikeuy, Hatchilar, Jeniler Pounar Bachi, ainsi que de Tchataldja et de Corfani, ont été détruits. Chacun de ces villages ne comprend pas moins de 200 maisons. Les régions situées au sud de la voie ferrée sont dans le même état de ruine. Les villages grecs ont également souffert des actes de dévastation. Les pierres tombales des cimetières musulmans ainsi que tous les effets de luxe et les meubles des mosquées ont même été spoliés et emportés. Deux jours n'ayant pas suffi pour se rendre compte de l'état des petits bourgs et des hameaux, une enquête approfondie permettra de mieux établir les actes de dévastation.

Enclosure 2 in No. 716.

Extract from the "Lloyd Ottoman" of July 10, 1913.

UNE COMMUNICATION OTTOMANE AUX PUISSANCES.

VENDREDI dernier a eu lieu, au yali du Grand Vizir à Yénikeuy, une réunion très importante des Ministres, pour préciser l'attitude de la Turquie et pour arrêter les mesures à prendre. On fit la lecture des rapports envoyés par les Ambassadeurs ottomans sur l'attitude des Gouvernements auprès desquels ils sont accrédités dans la question de la réoccupation de la Thrace. On rédigea une communication qui sera communiquée aux différents Cabinets européens par les Ambassadeurs ottomans.

Nous apprenons, d'un côté, sûr que cette communication débute par résumer les diverses phases des négociations de Londres. Ensuite on fait ressortir les hésitations de la Bulgarie dans l'exécution des conditions de paix, principalement dans la détermination de la ligne Midia–Énos et on insiste particulièrement sur ce fait que la Bulgarie, après la conclusion de la paix, a traité les mahométans de Roumélie d'une façon indigne d'un État civilisé. Les cruautés commises par les Bulgares sont énumérées avec la déclaration que l'Empire ottoman, comme Puissance mahométane, ne peut rester indifférent en face de ces atrocités. Finalement on relève que la coalition balkanique, avec laquelle on a traité à Londres, n'existe plus. Par conséquent, la Porte regarde le traité de paix comme non avenu et se voit forcée par l'émotion populaire à revendiquer une pleine liberté d'action pour l'avenir.

Enclosure 3 in No. 716.

Extract from the "Turquie" of July 21, 1913.

LES DÉPRÉDATIONS DES BANDES BULGARES EN THRACE.

DES télégrammes officiels portent que nombre de bandes bulgares, dont les hommes habillés comme des Grecs, commettent des déprédations devant le front de l'armée Impériale.

Une bande bulgare composée de 200 hommes pille et détruit les villages. Quarante-trois de ces individus viennent d'être arrêtés et désarmés. Interrogés, ils ont fait des aveux.

Une autre bande de 300 hommes se trouve aussi dans ces parages. Les mesures requises ont été prises pour l'anéantir.

L'incendie de Malgara est le fait des comitadjis bulgares habillés en paysans. Malgré tous les efforts déployés, des édifices appartenant à des musulmans et préservés d'une manière ou d'une autre des dernières destructions, ainsi que les mosquées, ont été complètement détruits.

Le quartier arménien a été sauvé. Le fait que toutes les maisons brûlées appartiennent à des musulmans ne peut nullement laisser croire qu'il s'agissait d'un complot des musulmans et des troupes contre les Arméniens.

Seule la population musulmane, comme il ressort des communications officielles, a eu à supporter des dégâts par cette guerre.

[35316] No. 717.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 31.)

(No. 122.)

Sir, *Sophia, July 24, 1913.*

ON the receipt, on the 15th instant, of your telegram No. 144, relative to the atrocities reported to have been committed by Bulgarian troops at Serres and Demir-Hissar, I immediately spoke to the Bulgarian Prime Minister in the sense of your instructions.

Enclosed is copy of a note which I have received in reply stating, as you will note, that, so far as the Bulgarian Government is at present informed, such measures of repression as may have been applied to the Greek population of the above localities was provoked by the armed aggression of the inhabitants, and promising a strict enquiry into the facts.

I have likewise the honour to enclose copy of a statement addressed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to all the foreign representatives at Sophia dealing with the same matter, and giving details of outrages committed by the Greek forces.*

I have, &c.
H. O. BAX-IRONSIDE.

P.S.—Two further communications on the subject of Greek atrocities, &c., since received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, are also enclosed.*

H. O. B.-I.

Enclosure in No. 717.

Note verbale.

EN réponse à la notice remise par l'honorable Légation Royale de Grande-Bretagne, le 2 (15) juillet, au sujet d'actes de cruauté attribués aux soldats bulgares à Serrès et à Démir-Hissar, le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères a l'honneur de faire connaître, d'après les renseignements très succincts dont il dispose jusqu'à présent, ce qui suit :—

La ville de Serrès est peuplée en majeure partie, ainsi que la Légation Royale ne l'ignore pas, par une population grecque particulièrement exaltée et fanatique, et qui était entretenue ces derniers temps, par suite de l'agitation systématique exercée parmi elle, dans un état d'esprit de rébellion latente contre les autorités bulgares. Cette situation était singulièrement aggravée par le fait que presque tous les habitants étaient munis d'armes.

Aussi, le 22 juin (5 juillet), lorsque les troupes bulgares, se repliant devant un adversaire très supérieur en forces, prenaient leurs dispositions pour quitter la ville, une émeute éclata. Des coups de fusil furent tirés des maisons contre des soldats et des fonctionnaires. Lorsque les colonnes d'arrière-garde commencèrent à traverser la ville, elles eurent de véritables combats à soutenir contre les habitants embusqués dans leurs demeures. Vu les circonstances dans lesquelles ces événements survenaient, le fait que les autorités avaient quitté Serrès, les préoccupations particulières du commandant militaire en ce moment, l'honorable légation comprendra aisément que le Ministère Royal ne dispose pas actuellement de détails plus précis sur les combats qui se sont déroulés et sur l'étendue de la répression, si—vu le fait que la retraite de nos soldats n'a pas été suspendue—il y en a eu une.

* Not printed.

En ce qui concerne Démir-Hissar, le Gouvernement Royal sait, toujours avec le même absence de détails, que le 22 juin (5 juillet), les autorités s'étant retirées, les habitants grecs prirent les armes, massacrant une vingtaine de soldats qui leur tombèrent sous la main, ainsi que les malades d'un convoi sanitaire venant d'arriver de Serrès, et pillèrent toutes les maisons bulgares. Ils s'établirent ensuite, en armes, autour de la ville. Le lendemain une colonne bulgare allant reprendre la ville, dut se frayer passage en combattant ; parvenue à Démir-Hissar, elle essuya le feu de nombreux émeutiers tirant des maisons. Un certain nombre d'individus, parmi lesquels des ecclésiastiques, furent pris les armes à la main et la loi martiale leur fut appliqué sur le-champ.

Tel est l'ensemble des faits connus à l'heure actuelle au Gouvernement Royal. L'honorable légation y voit que, si des actes de répression ont eu lieu, ils ont été provoqués par l'attitude de pleine révolte d'une partie de la population.

Le Gouvernement Royal, désireux de faire la lumière complète sur tous ces événements, est résolu à commencer, dès que les circonstances le permettront, une très rigoureuse enquête et à prendre des sanctions contre tous ceux qui auraient, au cours de ces événements, outrepassé les limites de la légitime défense ou d'une juste répression motivées par les troubles de nature grave survenus en pleines opérations militaires. Le Gouvernement Royal britannique peut être assuré qu'en agissant ainsi, le Gouvernement bulgare estime servir ses propres intérêts et se conformer à un devoir élémentaire de dignité et de respect de soi-même.

Sophia, le 6 (19) juillet, 1913.

[35317] No. 718.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 31.)

(No. 123.)

Sir, *Sophia, July 24, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith copy of a circular communication addressed by the Bulgarian Government to the foreign representatives at Sophia, respecting the advance of the Turkish forces into the neighbourhood of Lule Bourgas, and the outrages committed by them there and at Rodosto.

Enclosed is also copy of the telegram which the Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed to the Grand Vizier, protesting against the aggression and demanding the withdrawal of the invading force.

A further communication, copy of which is also enclosed, gives particulars of Turkish excesses committed in the districts of Malgara and Keshan.

The latest intelligence, confirmed by a telegram from the British consular agent at Bourgas, is to the effect that the Turkish forces have crossed the old Bulgarian frontier in their advance up the valley of the Tundsha towards Yamboli. The note from the Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, copy of which is enclosed, complains of this more serious violation of Bulgarian territory, and appeals to His Majesty's Government to intervene to prevent the infringement of a treaty of peace concluded under the auspices of the Great Powers.

I have, &c.
H. O. BAX-IRONSIDE.

P.S.—Copy of a further telegram from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Grand Vizier is also enclosed.

H. O. B.-I.

Enclosure 1 in No. 718.

Note verbale.

FAISANT suite à la communication verbale faite par son Excellence M. Ghénadief, Ministre des Affaires Étrangères et des Cultes, le Ministère Royal des Affaires Étrangères a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de la légation ce qui suit :—

Les Turcs, après avoir occupé la gare d'Ouzoun-Keupru, se sont mis en marche, hier, vers Kouléli-Bourgas. Arrivés à proximité du pont sur la Maritza, leur infanterie

et leur artillerie ont ouvert le feu sur nos troupes assurant la garde du pont et auxquelles s'était joint un bataillon ayant battu en retraite sur Kouléli-Bourgas. Ces faibles forces, ne pouvant retenir la poussée des Turcs, se sont repliées sur la rive droite de la Maritza, vers Andrinople.

Le commandant des troupes turques, qui avait à plusieurs reprises donné les assurances les plus tranquillisantes au général commandant nos forces, a répondu à l'officier bulgare chargé de l'informer, à son quartier, près de Lulé-Bourgas, de la progression des troupes ottomanes du côté d'Ouzoun-Keupru, qu'il lui était impossible de les retenir, nos soldats ayant fait usage de bombes contre elles, ce qui est tout à fait inexact.

Nos autorités militaires considèrent comme certain que les Turcs continueront leur marche sur Andrinople, en forces très supérieures et opéreront en belligérants.

La population affolée, s'enfuit, quittant tout, mais sans réussir toujours à échapper à l'atteinte des Turcs, qui massacrent, sans distinction d'âge ni de sexe, tout ce qu'ils rencontrent sur leur route. Les soldats faits prisonniers par eux sont tués sur l'heure.

A Rodosto, un massacre général de la population chrétienne, Bulgares, Grecs, Arméniens, étrangers, a eu lieu à l'entrée des troupes turques. Le sous-préfet bulgare qui devait remplir les formalités touchant la remise de la ville, a été tué au moment où il se portait à la rencontre des officiers turcs devant la préfecture. Son cadavre a été affreusement mutilé.

Enclosure 2 in No. 718.

Telegram from Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Grand Vizier.

Sophia, le 8 (21) *juillet*, 1913.

NOS autorités militaires et civiles nous informent que les troupes Impériales ottomanes franchissant la ligne établie par le Traité de Londres, ont envahi le territoire bulgare dans la Thrace, où elles se livrent à toutes sortes d'excès et de violences. N'ayant été provoquée par aucune démarche hostile de la Bulgarie, venant même immédiatement après l'arrivée à Constantinople du délégué dont la Porte avait demandé l'envoi pour marquer son désir de maintenir des relations amicales avec le royaume, cet envahissement est un acte aussi injustifiables qu'inattendu. Le Gouvernement Royal, conscient de la nécessité commune aux deux États de resserrer, après une crise douloureuse, leurs liens de solidarité naturelle, se voit obligé d'élever la protestation la plus haute et la plus énergique contre l'atteinte portée par les troupes ottomanes à l'intégrité de notre territoire et de demander le retrait immédiat des envahisseurs. Le Gouvernement Royal espère que la sagesse de la Porte prévaudra contre les mauvaises passions, et épargnera à nos deux peuples, si faits pour s'entendre, de nouvelles épreuves.

Enclosure 3 in No. 718.

Notice.

LE commandant de Dédéagatch fait connaître que deux villages bulgares des environs d'Ipsala ont été incendiés par les Turcs.

Les vilages de Lisghiar, Kadikeuy, Kalivria, Eylaguna, Himit, Has Kurtulu, Douvandji, arrondissement de Malgara, ont été pillés et incendiés. La population de l'important village Bulgarkeuy, arrondissement de Keschan, a été massacrée, le village pillé et brûle. Également pillé le village de Har la-Gunu.

Environ 800 familles des arrondissements de Malgara, Keschan, Ouzoun-Keupru sont arrivées à Andrinople, fuyant devant les Turcs. D'autres fugitifs en grand nombre les suivent.

Dans tout l'arrondissement d'Ouzoun-Keupru, les Turcs, régulier et bachi-bouzouks, se sont livrés à de graves excès.

Le 10 (23) *juillet*, 1913.

Enclosure 4 in No. 718.

M. Ghénadief to Sir H. Bax-Ironside.

M. le Ministre, *Sophia, le* 10 (23) *juillet*, 1913.

UNE dépêche reçue au quartier général fait connaître que les troupes ottomanes ont franchi aujourd'hui l'ancienne frontière turco-bulgare, et ont occupé jusqu'à présent les villages de Vakouf, Sooudjak et Golem-Dervent. La population, en proie à la panique la plus folle, fuit vers l'intérieur.

En portant ce qui précède à votre connaissance, j'ai l'honneur de vous prier d'en informer votre Gouvernment, en le priant, au nom du Gouvernement Royal bulgare, de vouloir bien faire sans retard, et dans la forme la plus catégorique qui lui paraîtra appropriée, les démarches nécessaires auprès de la Sublime Porte pour le retrait immédiat des troupes ottomanes.

Le Gouvernement Royal est convaincu que la marche en avant de ces troupes, surtout dans la forme nouvelle qu'elle revêt, ne saurait laisser indifférent votre Gouvernement, tant à cause des nouveaux troubles qu'elle est susceptible de provoquer dans la péninsule balkanique, que par l'atteinte qu'elle constitue à un traité de paix conclu sous l'égide et grâce à la bienveillante entremise des Grandes Puissances.

Je prie, &c.
N. GHÉNADIEF.

Enclosure 5 in No. 718.

Telegram from Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Grand Vizier.

Sophia, le 10 (23) *juillet*, 1913.

UNE dépêche reçue au quartier général informe que les troupes ottomanes ont franchi aujourd'hui l'ancienne frontière turco-bulgare vers Kizil-Agatch et ont occupé jusqu'à présent les villages de Vakouf, Soodujak et Golem-Dervent.

Revenant sur les considérations que j'ai eu l'honneur d'exposer à votre Altesse dans mon précédent télégramme, je la prie de bien vouloir donner les ordres les plus urgents et les plus catégoriques pour le retrait immédiat des troupes Impériales ottomanes, dont la marche en avant, surtout dans la forme nouvelle qu'elle revêt, est susceptible de créer à nos deux pays de nouvelles et graves complications et de nuire pour longtemps à l'établissement entre eux des relations de bonne et durable entente si naturellement commandées par leurs intérêts les plus essentiels.

[35318] No. 719.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 31.)

(No. 124.)
Sir, *Sophia, July* 24, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of an identic communication forwarded by the Bulgarian Government to the legations of the Great Powers at Sophia, reporting the manner in which the population of Northern Bulgaria is stated to have been ill-treated by the Roumanian troops.

I have, &c.
H. O. BAX-IRONSIDE.

Enclosure in No. 719.

Note addressed to the Representatives of the Great Powers at Sophia.

ON communique de source sûre :—

Dans le département de Vratza, les soldats roumains s'approprient les biens privés sans payer ni délivrer de reçus. Des femmes et des jeunes filles ont subi les derniers outrages.

A Vratza même, 30,000 soldats ont été logés, le 18 et le 19 juillet, dans les maisons privées, quoique la ville possède des casernes suffisantes et des endroits très commodes

pour bivouaquer. La nuit, les soldats roumains chassèrent de leurs maisons les hommes, sous prétexte d'opérer des perquisitions, et violèrent des femmes et des jeunes filles. Des vols ont été commis dans les maisons et dans les magasins. Toutes les provisions ont été réquisitionnées pour les troupes roumaines et les habitants restent affamés. Il y a eu des tués parmi les habitants et parmi les soldats blessés.

Dans le département de Plevna, les soldats roumains pillent les gerbes de blé pour nourrir les chevaux, fouillent les paysans et leur volent les montres et l'argent. Toutes sortes de violences auraient été commises dans la ville même.

A Roustchouk, une dizaine de cavaliers roumains firent, le 19 juillet, leur apparition devant le préfet du département et devant le maire et demandèrent un document certifiant qu'ils ont été à Roustchouk, après quoi ils quittèrent la ville.

Des soldats roumains coupèrent le fil télégraphique entre Plevna et Lovetch.

Des détachements de reconnaissance parcourent la vallée du Vit, vers le Balkan, dans l'intention probable de le traverser pour couper les communications par la ligne ferrée Sophia–Philippopoli.

Le 18 juillet, les troupes roumaines qui se rendirent à Varna, levèrent le drapeau roumain sur l'hôtel de la municipalité et publièrent une proclamation signée du commandant des troupes d'occupation, le Général Culcer, dans laquelle il est dit que depuis le 18 juillet Varna fait partie du territoire roumain. Les habitants sont invités à obéir aux lois roumaines, à remettre les armes qu'ils possèdent, à ne pas communiquer avec le monde extérieur, &c.

Lorsque les troupes partirent, on constata que des soldats bicyclistes, qui avaient logé dans les casernes de l'infanterie, avaient troué le portrait de Sa Majesté le Roi et brisé les malles des soldats bulgares, qu'ils avaient pillées.

Sophia, le 8 (21) *juillet*, 1913.

[35318] No. 720.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 31.)

(No. 125.)

Sir, *Sophia, July* 24, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of an identic communication forwarded by the Bulgarian Government to the legations of the Great Powers at Sophia, in which various excesses, stated to have been committed by the Servian troops in Macedonia, are enumerated.

I may mention that refugees are now arriving in thousands from Macedonia, and that the stories they relate would appear to indicate that the Bulgarian population in the regions now occupied by the Serbs have, as a matter of fact, been subjected to barbarous treatment at the hands of the Servian troops.

I have, &c.
H. O. BAX-IRONSIDE.

Enclosure in No. 720.

Note communicated to the Representatives of the Great Powers at Sophia.

LES renseignements officiels parvenus à Sophia disent :—

"Lorsque les troupes bulgares quittèrent leurs positions au sud du village de Vidovichté, 113 soldats, blessés et malades, restèrent au village de Petchena. Une cinquantaine d'entre eux purent s'enfuir à l'approche de la cavalerie serbe ; les autres furent impitoyablement massacrés, nonobstant le pavillon de la Croix-Rouge qui flottait sur l'hôpital.

"Les soldats serbes perçoivent un impôt d'au moins 20 fr. par homme dans les villages qu'ils traversent.

"En se retirant sur la rive droite du Vardar, les troupes serbes incendièrent les villages bulgares de Tremnik, Pardjévo, Bezovichta, Tchitchevo, Gorno-Dissani, Dolno-Dissani, &c.

"Les soldats serbes violèrent la plupart des femmes des villages bulgares de Berovo, Vinitza, Leska, et enlevèrent les hommes.

"Au village de Zlatovo, arrondissement de Kratovo, les soldats serbes enlevèrent douze familles. La femme du prêtre Constantin fut violée par un grand nombre

d'officiers et de soldats au point qu'elle expira sur le lieu ; ses deux garçons furent massacrés et sa fille, âgée de 15 ans, fut enlevée.

"La femme du prêtre Alexo, du village de Chlegovo, celle du prêtre de Kokochiné, celles des deux prêtres Stoïtché et Panzo, de Pavlichantzi, du prêtre de Chopsko-Rozaré, du prêtre Nicolas, de Sopot, et la femme du vicaire de Kratovo furent, entre autres, enlevées par les soldats serbes.

"La famille de Zaphir Miloscheff, du village de Maleno, arrondissement d'Uscub, composée de vingt-deux personnes, fut amenée on ne sait où, de même que la famille du notable Traïko, du village de Krilatitza, arrondissement de Kratovo.

"Au village de Pavlichantzi, arrondissement de Koumanovo, les femmes de sept familles furent enlevées.

"Aux villages d'Erdjéli et Bogoslovetz les soldats serbes violèrent des fillettes de 9 ans."

Sophia, le 7 (20) *juillet*, 1913.

[35290] No. 721.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 31.)

(No. 653.)

Sir, *Constantinople, July* 24, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a despatch from His Majesty's vice-consul at Monastir reporting on the situation there and the activities of Bulgarian bands.

I have, &c.
CHARLES M. MARLING.

Enclosure 1 in No. 721.

Vice-Consul Greig to Sir G. Lowther.

(No. 42. Confidential.)

Sir, *Monastir, July* 5, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency on current events in this district as follows :—

The recent encounters between the troops of the allies have been followed by the arrest of all the most prominent members of the Bulgarian community in this town. The Exarchist Metropolitan and his Archimandrite are confined to the Archbishop's house.*

The extensive Bulgarian quarter is being carefully patrolled.

The authorities have searched the houses of François de Choch, a dragoman of the Austrian consulate, and of Father Proy, an Austrian protégé and instrument of Macedonian origin, and strongly Bulgarian sympathies, who is head of the French mission. The search in Proy's house led to the arrest of his servant, a well-known komitaji named Ilo, who was found to be in possession of several rifles, and of another notorious Bulgarian komitaji of Ekshisou (Florina) named Pando.

From the Ochrida and Resna districts, which have always been strongholds of Bulgarian propaganda, some two hundred persons, arrested on suspicion, have been brought to Monastir since the 30th June and imprisoned.

A leading Voivode of the Florina district, Lionda, has also been arrested here.

The arrested persons do not, however, include any of the Voivodes known to have recently been at Sophia, or to have taken part in the congress of Voivodes in Thrace or Vienna ; and their activity has probably been confined to fostering discontent locally, keeping alive a belief in the speedy overthrow of the Servian occupation, and supplying the Bulgarian press with accounts of persecution likely to stir public opinion.

Petré Tshaoulef, who left Monastir in February to intrigue at the Bulgarian Court on behalf of the Bulgars of Western Macedonia, is a much more dangerous man. In the last days of the Turkish régime his influence was bidding fair to eclipse that of Milan Matof. I am informed that he proceeded from Sophia to Vienna, accompanied by the Voivode Pavlé Cristof, and thence to Valona, and that he is now at work amongst the Ghegs along the line of Servian occupation west and north-west of Ochrida. His purpose no doubt is to form Albanian bands, and by the threat of their

* In view of reports that the Archbishop and his Archimandrite are being cruelly treated, I have visited them in their confinement. They complain that much of their private property has been confiscated. Apart from their complete isolation, they are living in comfort.

co-operation with the Macedonian organisation to compel the Serbs to reinforce their western garrisons, and so weaken the forces available against the Bulgarian armies.

Sandanski, who has likewise been at Valona, is believed to be organising Albanian co-operation in the south to embarrass the Greeks in the same way.

It is now suspected that the gathering of tribesmen in Mat, mentioned in my last despatch, is due to Austro-Bulgarian initiative supported by the Valona Cabinet and directed against the Serbs. But it is not anticipated that there will be any serious local Bulgaro-Albanian movement unless the Serbs and Greeks meet with serious reverses in the field. The ruling class in Albania is rather interested in avoiding any premature activity which might result in its territory being again occupied, and its prestige still further weakened.

There have been increasing signs of the steady undermining of Servian influence in Albania. M. Balukshitch, the Servian consular officer, who has frequently been employed to negotiate with the Beys, left Monastir a few days ago for the purpose of placing Servian influence on a firmer footing at Elbassan, but has returned without visiting that town. I learn from a reliable source that he received an intimation from some of the more important notables that his presence there would not be welcome. A similar warning is believed to have reached him when about to leave Salonica for Valona a fortnight ago, and that visit was likewise abandoned. It is reported too that those Albanians, especially Christians, who were conspicuous in rendering assistance to the Serbs during their occupation, are being singled out for persecution in the districts of Elbassen, Kavaja, Ljushna, and Nuzakja (between Ljushna and Fieri). It would appear that the Christian village of Stermen (11 miles south-west of Elbassan) has been destroyed by Moslems out of revenge for the destruction by the Serbs of the neighbouring Moslem village of Stipan; and at Rikaj (4 miles south-west of Kavaja) the Orthodox Church is said to have been raided.

Mohammed Bey, an Albanian notable of Ochrida, has, like M. Balukshitch, been obliged to abandon an attempt to penetrate in Servian interests to Elbassan, whilst Saadullah Effendi, an influential notable of Albanian origin residing here, has rejected the overtures of the Servian authorities, who proposed to entrust to him a mission in Central Albania.

At Elbassan the anti-Servian clique is evidently in the ascendant, although Akif Pasha, the Mutessariff, has probably not whole-heartedly embraced either cause. From opponents of the Servian propaganda I learn that he is viewed by them with great disfavour, and that they hope to make his position untenable.

The Serbs are naturally much annoyed at the course of events in Albania, and are beginning to admit that many of their so-called supporters are traitors. This irritation is especially acute against Isa Boletinaz, whose family is one of those which has been receiving allowances out of Servian funds. As reported in my despatch No. 36 of the 14th June, Ismail Kemal is, I believe, marked out for assassination by the Serbs. I have of late frequently heard statements in official quarters to the effect that they would welcome any act of Albanian aggression which would afford the pretext for a renewed, and perhaps permanent, occupation of Albanian territory "to which the Powers could have no reasonable objection." There is a very general belief amongst Servian officials here that one result of a victory over Bulgaria would be the acquisition by Servia of an outlet on the Adriatic.

Military information.

The two regiments of the independent Morava brigade continue to have their headquarters at Dibre and Ochrida respectively. The rest of the troops in this district are still stationed as reported in my despatch No. 35 of the 1st June. There are supplementary detachments, of which I was not then aware, at Perlepé and Krushevo, consisting of a company each. These detachments probably belong to the 3rd battalion of the 16th regiment.

No war news is reaching Monastir except that contained in the Salonica press and official bulletins printed here, which contain nothing but accounts of Bulgarian reverses.

The Austrian consulate is busily spreading reports of Servian reverses. The difference of attitude between the Albanian Moslems and the Turkish Moslems is very marked. The latter dread a Bulgarian triumph. The former, who have been exploited by Austro-Bulgar propaganda, ardently desire it.

Telegrams in cypher are being refused.

I have, &c.
C. A. GREIG.

Enclosure 2 in No. 721.

Vice-Consul Greig to Sir G. Lowther.

(No. 43. Confidential.)

Sir, *Monastir, July 7, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to report that simultaneously with the fighting between Tikyesh and Ghevgheli Bulgarian bands entered the Servian zone, and are reported to be in the Perlepé and Morihovo districts. I am informed that they have raided two Patriarchist villages, Kokre and Dunje, situated about 12 miles south-east of Perlepé. At Polchista, in the Morihovo district (east of Monastir), a party of fourteen Evzones is reported to have been annihilated by one of these bands.

In view of this development one of the four squadrons of cavalry stationed here has been despatched to Perlepé, and the garrison of Monastir has been reinforced by the 2nd battalion of the 2nd regiment of the independent Morava brigade.

The one battery of field-guns which was still here has been sent to Perlepé.

According to all accounts several Bulgarian bands, consisting partly of men who have recently crossed the Varder, and partly of local komitajis, have appeared in the Greek sphere round Banitsa, Vodhena, and Florina. The small garrison of Florina has been reinforced on this account by a battalion from Salonica.

I am informed that the 8th Greek division has been despatched from Epirus viâ Gorcha and Florina to Salonica.

It is believed that only the 9th division now remains in Epirus.

I have, &c.
C. A. GREIG.

Enclosure 3 in No. 721.

Vice-Consul Greig to Sir G. Lowther.

(No. 44. Confidential.)

Sir, *Monastir, July 9, 1913.*

I HAVE the honour to report on current events in this district as follows:—

Bulgarian Bands.

To deal with the Bulgarian bands, whose appearance in this district was reported in my immediately preceding despatch, the Servian authorities, in addition to the precautions already reported, are forming four locally recruited bands consisting of thirty men each under Greek leaders. One is to operate immediately east and north-east of Monastir, the others in the Morohovo region and in the plain of Monastir.

Besides these there are two Servian bands in this district, one near Perlepé and another between Lisolaj and Gopesh.

A detachment of two hundred soldiers has been sent to Nakovo (12 miles north-east of Monastir) to co-operate with the counter-bands.

Expulsion of Exarchist Archbishops.

The Exarchist Archbishop of Monastir and his Archimandrite, who have been under arrest since the outbreak of hostilities, and the Exarchist Archbishop of Ochrida and Struga, have been sent to Salonica, whence, it is believed, they will be allowed to proceed to Constantinople.

Albanian matters.

Abdul Uppi Bey, a leading Nationalist, and formerly president of the Albanian club at Constantinople, who was recently expelled from Gorcha by the Greek authorities, has been arrested here, being suspected of Bulgaro-Albanian intrigues.

I have, &c.
C. A. GREIG.

[35291] No. 722.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 31.)

(No. 654.)
Sir, *Constantinople, July* 24, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a despatch from His Majesty's acting consul-general at Salonica on the subject of the Græco-Bulgarian hostilities in that neighbourhood.

I have, &c.
CHARLES M. MARLING.

Enclosure 1 in No. 722.

Acting Consul-General Morgan to Mr. Marling.

(No. 66. Confidential.)
Sir, *Salonica, July* 14, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to report that the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 10th Greek divisions, after driving the Bulgarians out of Doiran, pursued them towards the north. The objective of the Bulgarian forces was Strumnitza, where they no doubt hoped to join up with the main Bulgarian army opposing the Serbs. In the pursuit two divisions of the Greek forces, making their way directly towards Strumnitza, came into contact with part of the enemy at Kosturno on the 9th July and routed them.

In the meantime the Bulgarian forces flying from the Greeks had found on arrival at Strumnitza a continuous stream of Bulgarian troops flying from Ishtib towards Petritch, and thereupon joined them in their flight.

On the 10th July the Greeks occupied Strumnitza, capturing 700 prisoners and six cannon.

On the same day the Serbs had captured Badovishta, and Serbs and Greeks joined between Strumnitza and Badovishta.

The remaining three divisions of the Greek forces crossed the Balesh mountain and effected a junction with the two which had gone through the Strumnitza defile, pursued the Bulgars in the direction of Petritch.

While the five divisions above mentioned were making their way towards Petritch, viâ Strumnitza, the three divisions forming the Greek right wing, viz., the 1st, 6th, and 7th had been occupied in building a bridge across the Struma at Orlisko and other fords to the north of Orlisko. The 1st and 6th divisions crossing the Struma marched directly on Demir-Hissar, where a Bulgarian force composed of troops originally stationed there and troops who had fled there from Serres on the one hand and from Doiran on the other held a strong position.

Serres, it may be mentioned, had been evacuated by the Bulgarian troops on the 5th July, General Ivanof, who had his headquarters there, having left in haste on the 4th July for Demir-Hissar. Serres was occupied by Greek troops of the 7th division on the 11th July.

The Greek attack on Demir-Hissar, despite the natural strength of the position, ended in the victory of the Greeks after a short fight, and four siege guns were captured from the Bulgars. They fled towards Petritch, meeting there the Bulgars retreating from Ishtib and Strumnitza.

I have, &c.
JAMES MORGAN.

Enclosure 2 in No. 722.

Acting Consul-General Morgan to Mr. Marling.

(No. 67. Confidential.)
Sir, *Salonica, July* 14, 1913.

IN continuation of my immediately preceding despatch of to-day's date, I have the honour to report that the Bulgars assembled at Petritch on their flight from Strumnitza and Demir-Hissar were again attacked by the Greeks from the west and south, leaving

fifteen cannon in the hands of the victors, the Bulgarian army fled in rout up the Struma Valley towards Kressna and the Bulgarian frontier.

Servians and Greeks are now moving eastwards and northwards respectively with the object of catching the beaten force and destroying it.

The King of Greece and his staff are now at Hadji-Beylik, near Demir-Hissar. The Bulgarians before retreating destroyed the railway bridge at Demir-Hissar, so that some time must elapse before railway communication can be made between Salonica and Serres.

Up to the present the Greeks estimate the number of Bulgarian prisoners taken at 6,000, including some 1,200 captured in Salonica. In addition seventy-three big guns and twenty machine guns have fallen into their hands.

Following what would now seem to have been a pre-arranged plan, the Bulgarians in retreating from Doiran carried off with them the Greek bishop and notables to Demir-Hissar. Before evacuating this town they killed the notables of Doiran and Demir-Hissar to the number of 150. These figures are from Greek accounts.

At Serres about twenty-one Greek notables were killed by the Bulgarians before their departure; fourteen of these were seen lying with their throats cut in the Government offices at Serres by informants in whom I have confidence.

From Cavalla comes the news of the carrying off by the Bulgars when they retreated of some thirty Greek civilians. I hope shortly to get trustworthy accounts from Cavalla with regard to this.

The Bulgarians may perhaps justify their acts by asserting that for weeks past Greeks have been arresting Bulgarian civilians in Salonica and in the villages under their rule. The Greek reply is that such men are dangerous revolutionaries and agitators. The Bulgarians will no doubt make the same plea in regard to the Greeks, whom they have carried off; but impartial observers will hardly hesitate to pass the severest condemnation on the cruelty and inhumanity of the Bulgarian troops.

I have, &c.
JAMES MORGAN.

[35294] No. 723.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 31.)

(No. 657.)
Sir, *Constantinople, July* 24, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a despatch from His Majesty's acting consul-general at Salonica on the subject of the alleged Bulgarian massacres of non-combatant Greeks.

I have, &c.
CHARLES M. MARLING.

Enclosure in No. 723.

Acting Consul-General Morgan to Mr. Marling.

(No. 69. Confidential.)
Sir, *Salonica, July* 17, 1913.

THE cruelty shown by Bulgars towards the inhabitants of Macedonia and Thrace in the beginning of their war with Turkey has again manifested itself in the new war begun against Servia and Greece.

At the beginning of the Balkan war against Turkey many massacres of Moslems were carried out by Bulgars in various parts. At that time, however, there were many who found excuses for the Bulgarian misdeeds, bringing forward the pleas that such crimes had been committed in the first heat of a struggle between nations who had been oppressed for centuries against their oppressors, and that the massacres were rather due to just vengeance than to any innate cruelty and lack of humanity and civilisation on the part of the Bulgarians.

But when Bulgarian rule was solidly established in Thrace and parts of Macedonia, when the defeat of Turkey was an accomplished fact, it was seen that

Bulgarian cruelty was still being exercised not only against Moslems, but against the Christian non-Bulgarian element, and months of bitter experience proved that Bulgarian cruelty and lust for blood were not momentary passions, but deep-seated characteristics of the people.

During the last six months a systematic campaign of forcible conversion of Moslems has been carried on, with the full approval of the Bulgarian authorities in Ruptchos, Raslog, Nevrocop, Drama, and Cavalla, and in many villages, whose names can be cited, Moslems have been beaten savagely and killed to make them abandon their faith.

Against the Greeks, too, a régime of oppression began very shortly after the first victories over the Turks, and the occupation of Thracian and Macedonian towns where Greeks were in the majority. Apart from severe measures intended to restrict the liberty of the Greeks and the imposition of new taxes and fines, the Bulgarians during the month of May, after the Greco-Bulgarian fighting on Mount Panghæon, pillaged Greek villages, among others, Paleohor and Nikisjan, where many of the Greek women were violated. In addition, it is in my knowledge that the Bulgars often threatened the Greeks under their rule with a general massacre and bombardment of their towns in case the Hellenic troops made any attempt to come to the help of their oppressed co-nationalists.

The threats of the Bulgarians have been carried out in the present campaign.

Forced to abandon Nigrita, the Bulgarians massacred the principal inhabitants and burnt the town, so that the Greek troops on entry found only blackened corpses in the streets. Four hundred and seventy is the estimate of Greeks massacred or burnt at Nigrita.

Before evacuating Doiran the Bulgarians carried off the Greek Bishop Photios and twenty notables, who were afterwards found (massacred and mutilated) by the Greek troops at Demir-Hissar. In addition to the massacre of the natives of Dorian, the Bulgarians bayoneted eighty of the notables of Demir-Hissar (Greeks), including the Bishop of Melnik, who was in the town. Twenty of the eighty were found still alive.

At Strumnitsa the Bulgarian troops retreating from Ishtib massacred sixteen Moslems and four Greeks.

At Serres the number of those massacred by the Bulgarians is estimated at fifty. How many perished in the flames is unknown. The bombardment and burning of Serres is indefensible. Six days elapsed between its evacuation by the Bulgarians and the entry of the Greeks. The town was utterly without defence; yet the Bulgars, animated by petty spite against the Greeks, fired continuously on it from the hills, and finally bombarded it. Half of the town is burnt, and the loss of tobacco, mostly held by English firms, will run into millions.

At Cavalla the Bulgars on leaving took away with them the Greek Bishop and thirty Greek notables, and it is feared they have shared the same fate as the notables of Doiran, Demir-Hissar, and Serres.

News has just come through from Doxat, an important Greek village between Cavalla and Drama, that the Bulgars have burnt the village and massacred 2,500 inhabitants.

In addition to the massacre of non-combatants, the Bulgarians are accused of the massacre of prisoners of war.

During the battle of Kukush (Kilkish), the 2nd–4th July, the Greek troops acting near Sarigueul were pushed back for a while by a Bulgarian assault. Sub-Lieutenant Markandonakis was left wounded on the ground evacuated by the Greeks. On their retaking the ground lost the sub-lieutenant's body was found, his eyes having been torn out and his head cut off.

The Bulgarians in committing these outrages on civilisation have forfeited all claim to sympathy. Greek feeling is intensely inflamed against them, and it is to be feared that reprisals will now take place. The Bulgarian komitajis may look for small quarter whether in uniform or not, and Greek public opinion will find it difficult to blame Greek troops for imitating the Bulgarians in their atrocities.

I have, &c.
JAMES MORGAN.

[35295]

No. 724.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 31.)

(No. 658.)

Sir, *Constantinople, July* 24, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a despatch from His Majesty's acting consul-general at Salonica reporting on the capture of Drama and Nevrocop and on rumours respecting the terms of peace.

I have, &c.
CHARLES M. MARLING.

Enclosure in No. 724.

Acting Consul-General Morgan to Mr. Marling.

(No. 70. Confidential.)

Sir, *Salonica, July* 18, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to report that during the last few days a lull has taken place in Greco-Bulgarian military operations in the region of Demir Hissar-Stroumnitza since the junction of Greek and Servian forces at Radovishta and Stroumnitza on the 10th July.

In the Cavalla, Drama, and Nevrocop region Cavalla was occupied without opposition by a landing party from Greek warships on the 9th July, the Bulgarian garrison having retired on the 8th July, taking with them some thirty Greek notables, including the Archbishop. Fears that Drama would be burned by the Bulgarians and its inhabitants massacred, as at Serres, decided the Greek military authorities to march on that town. Accordingly a transport left Salonica on the 13th July with troops to co-operate with the Greek marines and sailors, and a dash was made for Drama, which was captured on the 15th July. In this movement Greek troops marching from the Strouma River would seem to have taken part, an engagement with a body of 2,000 Bulgarians having taken place near Alistrat before the fall of Drama. The Bulgarians retreated towards the north-east, and seventy wagons of ammunition fell into the hands of the Greeks.

While retiring from Drama and Cavalla, Bulgarian troops burnt the important Greek village of Doxat on the Cavalla–Drama road, and Greek reports put at 2,500 the number of persons massacred. The foreign consuls at Cavalla have been invited by the Greek authorities to visit Doxat and investigate.

The fall of Nevrocop is reported, and a ten-hours' fight between three columns of Greek troops and a battalion of Bulgarians at Vronti, west of Demir Hissar.

Rumours are current of the Greek occupation of Port Lagos and the landing of troops to march on Xanthi and save it from feared destruction.

The absence of news of any forward movement by the main body of the Greek forces would seem to point to preparations being made for a general advance north from the railway towards Djumaibala and the Bulgarian frontier.

Political activity has been evident during the past week, and rumours of negotiations for peace are current.

M. Venizelos arrived here from Athens on Sunday, the 13th July, by the destroyer "Velos," and left at once for Hadji-Beylik to see His Majesty the King of Greece. Returning the same evening, he left early next morning for Uskub viâ Monastir to meet M. Pashitch, the Servian Premier. He returned here yesterday, the 17th July, and left the same afternoon for Piræus.

On the 15th July M. Theotokis, ex-Prime Minister of Greece, arrived at Salonica, coming from Piræus by the "Velos," and, after an interview with the King at Hadji-Beylik, left again for Greece.

The press and public opinion here are now urging the army to march on Sophia and dictate the conditions of peace there, and King Constantine is represented as being in cordial agreement with this idea.

The "Liberté," the official organ of the authorities, proposes the following conditions of peace :—

"1. The complete cession of Macedonia.

"2. The payment of a war indemnity, including compensation for towns burnt and property destroyed.

"3. A régime of capitulations for Greeks living in Bulgaria, assuring them of complete freedom of worship and security of life and property.

"4. The instant demobilisation of the Bulgarian army."

Up to the present the number of Bulgarian prisoners taken by the Greeks is estimated at 10,000, and their losses in killed and wounded at 30,000.

Relief commissions are leaving for Serres, where half the population is homeless, and all elements—Moslem, Jewish, and Greek, and especially the latter—are in urgent need of aid.

I have, &c.
JAMES MORGAN.

[35296] No. 725.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 31.)

(No. 659.)

Sir, *Constantinople, July* 22, 1913.

WITH reference to the last paragraph of the Admiralty letter to the Foreign Office, enclosed in your despatch No. 212 of the 3rd instant, I have the honour to report that Mr. Weale, of the Eastern Telegraph Company, has informed His Majesty's Embassy that he is urging the Ottoman Government to allow the company to resume their service viâ Tenedos, Syra. He has made these applications before, but has been told to "wait for a few days."

I have, &c.
CHARLES M. MARLING.

[35297] No. 726.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 31.)

(No. 660.)

Sir, *Constantinople, July* 22, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a letter which I have received from Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney, president of the International Commission administering the town of Scutari, Albania, on the subject of the repayment of a loan contracted by the municipality of that place for the building of a bridge.

I presume that this matter will eventually be included in the general settlement, but I should be glad to be instructed as to what reply I should now send to Admiral Burney.

I have, &c.
CHARLES M. MARLING.

Enclosure in No. 726.

Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney to Mr. Marling.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that the Turkish Government at Scutari in 1911 ordered the Municipal Council of the town to borrow the sum of 158,517 gold piastres to build a bridge across the River Boyana. This bridge has been constructed.

The repayment of the money borrowed at 9 per cent. per annum was to be made in three instalments, the first being due in January of this year. Owing to the war this sum was not paid.

I beg to request that you will approach the Ottoman Government with a view to the first instalment of the debt, which amounts to 70,125 gold piastres, being paid.

If this instalment is paid by the Ottoman Government, the International Commission administering the town of Scutari are prepared, on behalf of the town, to liquidate the remaining portion of the debt.

I have, &c.
CECIL BURNEY.

[35300] No. 727.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 31.)

(No. 664.)

Sir, *Constantinople, July* 26, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a despatch from the acting military attaché to this embassy, reporting on the march of the Turkish troops from the 16th July up to the occupation of Adrianople on the 22nd July.

I have, &c.
CHARLES M. MARLING.

Enclosure in No. 727.

Mr. Cooper to Mr. Marling.

(No. 31.)

Sir, *Constantinople, July* 25, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to report the following movements of the Turkish troops from the 17th July up to the occupation of Adrianople on the 22nd July.

Railway.

The railway up to Adrianople is now in good condition. The bridges have been quickly repaired by the civil and military engineers, but the hydraulic pumps for watering the engines were found to have been destroyed, and until these were remedied the trains could not run frequently, all water having to be brought out by train from Constantinople. It was calculated that from the 19th instant and onwards trains would run frequently from Constantinople to Loulebourgas, but would be reserved for provisions and transport only. Sidings were arranged at the "haltes militaires" to allow of trains passing one another, and stationmasters, with the necessary staffs, have been placed at all the stations.

The technical railway officials, with the help of 1,800 soldiers, were quickly set to work to re-establish the railway and State telegraphic communications.

Villages.

Most of the Turkish villages have been destroyed, whereas the Christian villages have, in comparison, been more or less respected; though the inhabitants complain bitterly of the treatment suffered by them at the hands of the Bulgarians, and of the fact that since the occupation of their villages they have had nothing for food except maize and boiled corn. The small Bulgarian garrison at Chatalja, on the approach of the Turkish cavalry, left hurriedly by a train consisting of one engine and one carriage, leaving behind seven sick in a waggon-hospital, fifteen waggons of provisions, and a certain amount of ammunition.

At Kabakdja the Turks found two breechless Bulgarian guns.

July 16.—The main body of the Turkish army having rested at Sinékli, left on the morning of the 16th July for Tcherkeskeui, whilst the cavalry advanced slowly with precautions, re-establishing telegraphic communications, towards Mouratli, where they hoped to encounter some Bulgarian detachments.

July 17.—On the 17th July the main body of the Turkish army, preceded by the 4th Army Corps with Enver Bey at their head, was marching slowly along the railway between Tcherkeskeui and Tchorlou. Enver Bey declared at Tcherkeskeui that no one could, nor had the right to stop the march of the Turkish troops on the Enos–Midia line, and that even should the Turkish Government obey the Powers, he, himself, would order the troops to advance on Adrianople and beyond.

At Tchorlou the Turkish cavalry found twenty-three Bulgarians sick in a shed. The village has suffered terribly, houses being pillaged, burnt, and demolished.

At 2 P.M., the advance cavalry occupied Loulébourgas without meeting with any resistance, and proceeded on its march for Baba Eski, the main body remaining the night at Mouratli.

July 18.—Enver Bey arrived at Saidler.

The Turkish cavalry (reinforced by two other squadrons) is divided into two sections :—

One section, advancing on a large front to occupy the strategic point of Koulelibourgas, which leads to Dedeagatch and Adrianople, met with no resistance, all Bulgarian soldiers who had been left in the villages giving themselves up.

The other section, advancing towards Baba Eski in order to ensure the road to Kirk Killissé, met with some resistance from detachments of Bulgarian infantry at Baba Eski, but after a few casualties on both sides the Bulgarians retired in the evening. Reinforcements were afterwards sent to this section as well as twelve machine guns.

July 19.—During the night of the 19th the commander-in-chief, Izzet Pasha, arrived by special train, from Constantinople, at Mouratli, where the main body was already concentrated. Izzet Pasha having previously given the order that all the Hademkeui-Chatalja forces should be concentrated at Mouratli as quickly as possible, every effort was made by the railway officials to ensure the running of fourteen trains a-day between Hademkeui and Mouratli. The imams inspiriting the troops by urging them to secure Adrianople "where the bones of their sacred ancestors repose."

The troops are well provided for. Bread, biscuits, onions, rice, and potatoes arriving from Constantinople in abundance. Twice a week the men get about 5 lb. per twenty men, of beef or mutton.

Everything has to be sent out from Constantinople, even the wood for cooking purposes, as the country is devastated.

July 20.—Enver Bey, with the 4th Army Corps, arrived at Loulebourgas in the morning.

The first section of the Turkish cavalry occupied the station of Pavlokeui, about 26 miles south-east of Adrianople, without the least resistance.

The second section of the Turkish cavalry reached Kavakli, about 13 miles south of Kirk Kilissé capturing, 25 Bulgarian soldiers.

July 21.—The Turkish cavalry having reached station of Ourli, about 25 miles from Adrianople, was ordered to wait there until joined by Enver Bey's columns and the main body of the Turkish army.

Three batteries of Krupp guns were sent off by special train from the station of Alpoullou to facilitate the occupation of Kirk Kilissé, and four infantry regiments were detached from the main body to make a forced march on Kirk Kilissé.

Enver Bey and his columns arrived on the morning of the 21st instant at Pavlokeui, from whence they proceeded by train to Kouleibourgas.

At Ouzoun-keupru, the news was received by wireless of the Turkish occupation of Kirk Kilissé and the capture of a Bulgarian infantry battalion, which is being sent back to Mouratli, half of it to be sent to Constantinople by sea viâ Rodosto, and the other half to Constantinople by train.

On arrival at Koulebourgas, 35,000 Turkish infantry were met with coming from Boulair, making a forced march to Ourli in order to join the advanced cavalry.

Ten trains of soldiers were sent off from Mouratli for Ourli.

Mussulmans who arrived at Ourli from Adrianople told the Turks that the entrance to the town was free, that the number of the Bulgarians was few, and that they had no artillery to speak of. The telegraph communication on the railway between Adrianople and Pavlokeui was found to be in working order.

It is calculated that 230,000 men are now actually in the field.

July 22.—The Turkish army, 65,000 strong, after a forced march during the night of 21st–22nd July, entered Adrianople on the morning of the 22nd instant, with Enver Bey at their head. The main body being at Ouzoun-keupru.

Sixteen special trains arrived at Ourli, coming from Constantinople and Hademkeui with fresh Anatolian troops, ammunition and 600 oxen, from which place they will march to Adrianople. A weekly train will now run from Adrianople to Constantinople every Thursday.

Three thousand infantry and three batteries left Ouzoun-keupru for Demotika in order to ensure the road to Dedeagatch. It is said that Enver Bey will not be satisfied

with having occupied Adrianople, nor Mustapha Pasha, but will endeavour to ensure Drama and Cavalla for the Turkish Empire.

It is reported that the Turkish troops now muster 400,000 men.

I have, &c.

R. A. COOPER.

[35301]

No. 728.

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 31.)

(No. 665.)

Sir,

Constantinople, July 26, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a despatch from the acting military attaché to this embassy reporting on movements of Turkish troops on the 23rd July, the information having been gathered from the usually well-informed source.

I have, &c.

CHARLES M. MARLING.

Enclosure in No. 728.

Mr. Cooper to Mr. Marling.

(No. 32.)

Sir,

Therapia, July 25, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 23rd July all troops, all war material, and provisions arriving by special train from Constantinople and Mouratli were detrained at Ourli. All the military transport, which was disembarked at Rodosto, was sent by military motors and requisitioned carts to Mouratli, and from there by train to Ourli, which is for the moment a terminus station, as the station of Adrianople was burnt down by the Bulgarians.

The Turkish Government having firmly decided to keep Adrianople, they are concentrating there 210,000 soldiers. On account of this the train which was to run weekly between Constantinople and Adrianople has been cancelled, the Adrianople–Mouratli section being reserved exclusively for military transport. Travellers will now only be able to go as far as Mouratli.

The following are the numbers of officers, men, and war material which arrived by train on the 23rd instant at Ourli :—

156 officers.
18,080 infantry soldiers.
48 Krupp guns.
20 siege guns, transferred from the Hademkeui forts.
10 wagons of shells.
46 metal pontoons.
1,100 cases of Mauser cartridges.

The above-mentioned officers and men as soon as they were detrained at Ourli at once started for Adrianople, whilst the war material went on by train on a siding up to a few miles from Adrianople, where it was discharged.

Apart from the train service, numerous columns are detached from the main body, and are spread out in every direction over the country, clearing the villages of all Bulgarian soldiers. Numerous Bulgarians every day fall prisoners into the hands of the Turks.

The Turkish troops who were marching from Koulelibourgas on Dedeagatch met a Bulgarian detachment which offered resistance, but owing to the numerical superiority of the Turks, and the use of their machine guns, the Bulgars finally surrendered after many casualties.

Ever since the entry of the Turkish troops into Adrianople there have been rumours of acts of vengeance against the Bulgars, Greeks, and Armenians.

Contradictory rumours come from Adrianople, Kirk Kilissa, and the neighbouring villages of massacres and pillaging which have taken place during the last few days in the territories re-occupied by the Turks, one side accusing the Bulgarians, and the other side the Turks.

But it is reported on good authority that the Turks, everywhere that they advance, are not the promised and expected deliverers. The non-mussulman villagers suffer, they are persecuted and arrested without reason, imprisoned, or sent off to Constantinople on various accusations which are generally fictitious. As an example, on the 23rd instant, twenty-three Greek villagers and two priests were sent from Ourli by train to Constantinople on the charge of having lodged Bulgarian soldiers.

It seems that the Turkish soldiers, intoxicated by their unopposed march on Adrianople, are beginning to dream of fresh conquests at the expense of the Greeks in Thrace and Macedonia. They consider themselves stronger than ever.

The idea that the exhaustion incurred by the Greeks and Servians offers them a unique opportunity seems to be appreciated by a certain number of officers.

I have, &c.
R. A. COOPER.

[35278] No. 729.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 31.)

(No. 169.)
Sir, *Athens, July* 26, 1913.

ON receipt of your despatch No. 73 of the 10th instant, I enquired of the acting French consul-general at Canea, who is in charge of British interests, what is the customs tariff now being applied in Crete. He has replied as follows:—

"J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que le régime local continue d'être en vigueur en ce qui concerne les importations de l'étranger; le tarif de faveur récemment institué n'est appliqué qu'aux marchandises grecques."

With reference to the last point, and to my despatch No. 142 of the 27th June, I have the honour to state that the Austrian Minister received a few days ago his instructions to join his colleagues in protesting against the preferential treatment of Greek goods entering Crete; he is, however, personally of opinion that the time has gone by for making a protest, and most of my colleagues take the same view; I have therefore the honour to solicit fresh instructions in the matter.

I have, &c.
F. ELLIOT.

[35334] No. 730.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 31.)

(No. 195.)
Sir, *Rome, July* 28, 1913.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 124 of yesterday's date, it would appear that the propositions alleged to have been made at Athens regarding the islands, of which the French Government had received information, have formed the subject of public discussion, and, consequently, an official notification has been issued to the press through the usual channel in the following sense:—

"According to a telegram from Athens, it has been stated there that the Italian Government had proposed to the Hellenic Government through a semi-official channel ('intermediario ufficioso') that the possession of all the Ægean islands should be recognised on the sole condition that Italy should retain the island of Stampalia.

"The information in question is altogether devoid of foundation."

I have, &c.
RENNELL RODD.

[35416] No. 731.

Treasury to Foreign Office.—(*Received July* 31.)

Sir, *Treasury, July* 30, 1913.

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury Sir L. Mallet's letter of the 28th ultimo, inviting the observations of their Lordships on a question raised by the Servian delegate on the Financial Commission at Paris as to the surplus Cyprus revenues.

In reply I am to say that Sir Paul Harvey called at this Office on the 27th June last with reference to his despatch of the 26th idem, and as the matter was understood to be urgent, their Lordships ventured to supply him orally with information as to the facts of the case.

A memorandum on the subject is now enclosed for the consideration of the Secretary of State.

I am, &c.
ROBERT CHALMERS.

Enclosure in No. 731.

Memorandum respecting the Surplus Cyprus Revenues.

THE decision of His Majesty's Government to appropriate the surplus Cyprus revenues to the service of the Guaranteed Loan of 1855 was only arrived at after prolonged consideration and correspondence between the Foreign Office and the Treasury, and to a lesser extent the Colonial Office.

The story is very complicated, and will best be understood by reference to the full record which is contained, *e.g.*, in the printed confidential Foreign Office papers of the time. The following is a summary of the chief points which appear to be relevant to the contention now put forward by the Servian delegate:—

By the convention of the 27th June, 1855, the Sultan entered into the following engagements:—

ARTICLE 1.

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland undertakes to recommend to Her Parliament to enable Her to guarantee conjointly with His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French engages, subject to the ratification of the Legislative Body of France, to guarantee conjointly with Her Britannic Majesty the interest of a loan of 5,000,000*l.*, to be raised by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan.

ARTICLE 2.

"The interest payable on the said loan of 5,000,000*l.* shall be at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

"There shall, moreover, be paid by the Sublime Porte the further rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the whole capital of 5,000,000*l.* by way of sinking fund.

ARTICLE 3.

"The interest and sinking fund of the said loan shall form a charge on the whole revenues of the Ottoman Empire, and specially on the annual amount of the tribute of Egypt which remains over and above the part thereof appropriated to the first loan, and, moreover, on the customs of Smyrna and Syria.

"His Imperial Majesty the Sultan engages that he will cause to be remitted to the Bank of England, on or before the 25th June and the 25th December in each year, the full amount of one half-year's interest and sinking fund on the whole amount of the

said loan to be raised under the conjoint guarantee of Her Britannic Majesty and of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, or on so much thereof as may be raised, until the whole capital borrowed shall be repaid."

The Porte fulfilled her engagements till 1875, when she defaulted as regards the sinking fund, and soon afterwards she made default also as to interest which had to be provided by France and England under the guarantee.

Before the Porte suspended payment the outstanding capital of the loan had been reduced to 3,815,200*l.*

	£
Interest on this at 4 per cent. amounts to	152,608
In addition, expenses of management are	1,144
Total charge	153,752
To meet this charge there was the available part of the Egyptian tribute ..	72,000
Leaving	81,752

By the Anglo-Turkish Convention of the 4th June, 1878, England acquired control over part of "the revenues of the Ottoman Empire," *viz.*, the surplus revenue of Cyprus, which was eventually fixed and agreed (some years after) by the Porte at 92,800*l.* (in round figures).

It was accordingly proposed in 1880 to apply the surplus revenue of Cyprus for the service of the loan.

On this proposal the Law Officers were consulted by the Foreign Office (see instructions of the 2nd December, 1880), and advised in January 1881 in the following terms:—

"1. That we are of opinion that Her Majesty's Government are entitled to treat the surplus revenues of Cyprus as part of the revenues of the Ottoman Empire which are charged by article 3 of the Convention of 1855 with the payment of interest on the loan and sinking fund.

"2. We desire to point out to your Lordship that under article 3 of the Convention of 1855 the customs of Smyrna and Syria, as well as the surplus tribute of Egypt, are specially charged with the interest and sinking fund of the loan. And we would suggest (if it has not already been done) that before seeking to apply any part of the general revenues of the Ottoman Empire to the payment of the interest and sinking fund, the Porte should be specially called upon by Her Majesty's Government to give them the benefit of the special security which they are entitled to by the Convention. Subject to this being done, and in the event of the demand not being complied with, we are of opinion that there is nothing opposed to international right or equity (apart from considerations of political expediency) in the retention by Her Majesty's Government of so much of the surplus revenue of Cyprus as may be sufficient to satisfy the arrears due by the Porte in respect of interest or sinking fund by way of enforcement, for the joint interest of Great Britain and France, of the charge created on the whole revenues of the Ottoman Empire by the Convention of 1855.

"3. If Her Majesty's Government were not entitled to rely on the charge imposed on the surplus revenue of Turkey by the convention, we think it would not be equitable or right to retain it by way of mutual credit or set-off, inasmuch as the special charge created upon it by the Porte, of which Her Majesty's Government have notice, gave a valid title to those to whom it was assigned, subject only to any pre-existing charge upon it."

In consequence of this advice Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople was instructed on the 3rd March, 1881, by the Foreign Office to, and did on the 30th April, 1881, call upon the Porte to give Her Majesty's Government the benefit of the special security to which they were entitled under the Convention of 1855, adding that if the demand should not be complied with it would be for Her Majesty's Government to consider what other arrangement could be made for securing the British Exchequer against loss by the default of the Turkish Government.

To this note, and not till the 28th July, 1881, the Porte returned only an evasive reply, promising consideration of the matter on the arrival at Constantinople of the delegates of the Turkish bondholders charged with the negotiations respecting the settlement of the public debt.

These negotiations led up to the decree of Mouharrem, and the provision in that decree to which the Servian delegate has referred was doubtless inserted in view

of the claim which had been put forward by Her Majesty's Government in the previous April, and of the suspension of any payments to the Porte in respect of the surplus income of Cyprus.

In December 1881 the Porte enquired whether England and France would accept the Bulgarian tribute as security for the Guaranteed Loan. The Treasury view was that the Cyprus tribute was preferable, to which the guaranteeing Governments had the prior claim.

On the 14th January, 1882, the Law Officers (who had been consulted as to the extent to which the French Government were entitled to share with the British Government in the Cyprus surplus for the benefit of the loan*) advised that any Cyprus surplus applied by the British Government to the liquidation of the Guaranteed Loan was to be treated as revenue remitted by the Porte under article 3 of the Convention of 1855. Further, the French Government ought to receive equal benefit from such application, though they had no right to interfere with the ascertainment of the amount or the destination of the Cyprus revenues. Over this the British Government had sole control.

After further correspondence between the Treasury, Colonial Office, Foreign Office, and the Porte, the French Government was informed that a sum of 30,501*l.*, representing their outstanding advances under the guarantee, was at their disposal, and that the British Government made this application of Cyprus revenue to meet the charge on the guaranteeing Governments without prejudice to the future disposal of the surplus, and that they felt free to propose a different appropriation to the Porte thereafter (see despatch to Lord Lyons from Foreign Office on the 27th October).

Since that date the surplus revenue has been regularly applied by Great Britain, first in discharging the balance of interest on the loan not covered by the Egyptian tribute, which balance amounts to 81,752*l.*, as shown above, and the difference between this amount and the total surplus revenue, some 11,000*l.*, has been invested and accumulated by way of sinking fund. It may perhaps be mentioned that in 1887 the balance of the Cyprus surplus for the year 1884–5 was offered to Turkey, but the offer was refused. Abortive proposals have from time to time been made for paying off the loan of 1855, and the Porte, certainly on two occasions in 1892 and 1893, has demanded payment of the arrears of the Cyprus tribute, but these requests were refused on the ground that the surplus remaining after meeting interest payments was being detained to form a sinking fund.

Such being briefly the facts it is suggested that the answer to the contention of the Servian delegate might be somewhat to the following effect:—

His Majesty's Government have been advised that they were entitled in the circumstances which have arisen to treat the surplus revenues of Cyprus as part of the revenues of the Ottoman Empire which are charged by article 3 of the Convention of 1855 with the payment of interest and sinking fund of the loan, and, moreover, that these revenues should be regarded and dealt with as if they had been remitted under the terms of article 3 of that convention.

At the time when the decree of Mouharrem was drawn up, independent negotiations were proceeding between Her Majesty's Government and the Porte with the object of making arrangements for the service of the loan of 1855 such as would leave the surplus revenue of Cyprus, which meanwhile was being held in suspense by Her Majesty's Government, at the free disposition of the Sublime Porte. In these circumstances the provision to which the Servian delegate refers was inserted in the decree, but the assignment was only conditional. The negotiations between Her Majesty's Government and the Porte on this point proved abortive, and in consequence His Majesty's Government, in accordance with legal advice, have retained the Cyprus surplus and applied it to the discharge of interest and sinking fund, relying upon the charge imposed on the surplus revenue of Turkey by the Convention of 1855, a charge prior to any charge which could be created by the decree of Mouharrem. These moneys accordingly have never been available for the purposes of the decree, and the alternative assignment of £ T. 130,000 on the produce of the tobacco tithe has been in force. It would appear that, unless and until His Majesty's Government assent to an arrangement whereby the surplus revenue of Cyprus or any portion thereof is placed actually at the disposition of the Porte, there can be no question of any portion of this sum being available in reduction of the assignment (the only valid assignment now

* Note.—The case submitted by the Foreign Office on the 22nd December, 1881, and its accompanying documents give a full exposition of the position. Foreign Office Confidential Paper 4607, No. 289.

operating) of £ T. 130,000 on the produce of the tobacco tithe. It is suggested that the Financial Conference must accept as one of the facts of the situation with which they have to deal the circumstance that there is a charge of £ T. 130,000 on the tobacco tithe, and that it is beyond their competence to consider what might have happened if the state of things as regards the surplus revenues of Cyprus which has existed for the last thirty years had been different.

Treasury, July 30, 1913.

[35443] No. 732.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received July 31.)

(Confidential.)

Admiralty, July 31, 1913.

Sir,

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, decypher of a telegram, dated the 30th instant, relative to Albanian affairs.

I am, &c.
W. GRAHAM GREENE.

Enclosure in No. 732.

To Vice-Admiral Sir C. Burney from Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.) *July* 29, 1913.

YOUR No. 31.

For the present the Foreign Office consider it preferable for any such visit as you suggest to be deferred.

[35466] No. 733.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 31.)

(No. 328.)

(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July* 31, 1913.

MY telegram No. 316 of 24th July.

"Chef de Cabinet," on behalf of King of the Bulgarians, has expressed to me hope that, although Turks have violated Treaty of London, the Great Powers, especially Great Britain, would see that Turkey was eventually confined to Enos-Midia line.

I replied in the sense of your telegram No. 154.

I believe that instructions will be sent to Bulgarian Minister, now on the way to London to discuss question with you.

(Sent to Constantinople.)

[35467] No. 734.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 31.)

(No. 331.)

(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, July* 31, 1913.

MINISTER for Foreign Affairs informs me that his Government sincerely desire to come to a durable settlement at Bucharest.

He does not expect great difficulties with Servia, but he fears that Greeks will be exorbitant and will press demand for Cavalla. He has approached Russian and Austrian Governments, and assures me that they will endeavour to moderate Greek Government in this connection, and he would be most grateful if His Majesty's Government would do likewise.

If Greeks insist on Cavalla, Bulgarian Government would ask for European conference to settle frontiers, otherwise they will loyally accept Bucharest settlement.

(Sent to Athens viâ Belgrade, Constantinople, and Bucharest.)

[35324] No. 735.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 31.)

(No. 150.)

(Telegraphic.) R. *Bucharest, July* 31, 1913.

FOLLOWING is summary of proceedings at first meeting of the conference yesterday:—

Roumanian Prime Minister, president of conference, after welcoming the delegates, proposed a suspension of hostilities for at least five days. Greek Prime Minister thanked, in the name of the allies, for welcome accorded them, and agreed to suspension of hostilities, which was unanimously approved.

Chief Bulgarian delegate expressed his firm and sincere desire for prompt conclusion of peace "in a capital like Bucharest, where has always prevailed that 'sens européen' which must prevail in our discussions as a guarantee of justice and of lasting character of our decisions."

Conference directed military delegates to telegraph to respective headquarters that hostilities are suspended from mid-day to-day for five days.

(Sent to Athens, Sophia, and Belgrade.)

[35468] No. 736.

Earl Granville to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 31.)

(No. 124.)

(Telegraphic.) R. *Berlin, July* 31, 1913.

YOUR telegram No. 295 of 30th July to Paris.

I have read substance of Constantinople telegram No. 373 of 29th July to Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

German Government have heard nothing yet of proposed visit to Berlin of Osman Nizami Pasha. Under-Secretary of State would propose that if he comes to point out to him that retention of Adrianople entails keeping a very large body of troops there, as Bulgaria will certainly attack as soon as she has sufficiently recovered her strength; that consequently Turkey will not be able to devote her whole attention to consolidation of her Asiatic provinces, which are infinitely more important to her, and that she would be therefore much wiser to bow to the unanimous wish of the Powers and thereby gain their good-will, which might in the first instance probably lead to strategical improvements in Enos–Midia line.

[35469] No. 737.

Earl Granville to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 31.)

(No. 125.)

(Telegraphic.) R. *Berlin, July* 31, 1913.

I HAVE communicated to Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs your telegram No. 296 of 30th July to Paris.

Under-Secretary of State considers that, in the circumstances, official application should not be made to Sweden, and German Government will agree to appointment of officers of any other neutral State, the most suitable being probably Denmark or Switzerland.

[35465] No. 738.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 31.)

(No. 144.)

(Telegraphic.) R. *Athens, July* 31, 1913.

I HAVE read Sir H. Bax-Ironside's telegram No. 325 of 28th July to Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs. He asks for names of places where Greek outrages are said to have occurred and courts the fullest enquiry.

Allegation as regards Kilkish refuted by evidence of French priest, but the Minister admits the destruction of town, which was nest of komitajis and full of bombs.

He says that there are no irregulars with Greek army, as the King will not have them. That they exist at a distance from His Majesty is, however, proved by despatches of acting consul-general at Salonica.

(Sent to Sophia viâ Belgrade.)

[35262] No. 738*.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir H. Bax-Ironside.

(No. 159.)
(Telegraphic.) *Code.* *Foreign Office, July* 31, 1913.

YOUR telegram No. 327A of 30th July: British Red Cross Mission to Bulgaria. Mission will be composed of six members.

[34945] No. 739.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Marling.

(No. 365.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Foreign Office, July* 31, 1913.

YOUR telegram No. 369 of 29th July: Turkish atrocities.

I approve your action.

[34354] No. 740.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Marling.

(No. 231.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 31, 1913

MR. CECIL LUBBOCK, director of the Constantinople Quays Company, called at this Office on the 25th July and informed Lord Onslow that he thought it possible that the company which he represented might approach the Turkish Government with the view of endeavouring to secure that the strip of frontage to the sea, forming part of the land at Tophane which the Turkish Government are endeavouring to dispose of, should be included in the concession which the Constantinople Quays Company hold, on an agreement to construct quays there or on other conditions satisfactory to the Turkish Government. Mr. Lubbock expressed the hope that in the event of the company approaching the Turkish Government in the above sense, His Majesty's Embassy and the French Embassy would be instructed to accord them support.

Should the company take such action as was foreshadowed by Mr. Lubbock you should act in accordance with his wish.

I transmit to you for your information copies of a despatch which I have received from His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris on the subject, and of my reply.*

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[34354] No. 741.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.

(No. 468.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 31, 1913.

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch No. 364 of the 7th instant transmitting copy of a note addressed to Mr. Carnegie on the 3rd July by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs respecting the proposal for securing a mortgage on the Tophane lands.

Mr. Cecil Lubbock called on Lord Onslow on the 25th instant and was shown M. Pichon's note. Mr. Lubbock remarked that this note was written before the meeting of the directors of the Quays Company in Paris, and that the French Government,

* No. 165.

when the note was written, were under the impression, as were all the French directors before Mr. Lubbock enlightened them, that the National Bank of Turkey were willing to come forward and join the syndicate for the acquisition of the Tophane land.

Lord Onslow informed Mr. Lubbock that, subject to any observations he might have to suggest, I proposed to instruct your Excellency to inform M. Pichon that I agreed with his view, but that the Bank of England was not prepared to advance any money, and it was suggested that the Imperial Ottoman Bank and the Quays Company should arrange the matter between them on the lines suggested by M. Pichon, and that His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople would be instructed to support this solution.

Mr. Lubbock replied that the Quays Company had no wish, nor indeed was it possible for them, to enter into so large a speculation as the development of the Tophane land. Their sole preoccupation was to obtain a strip of land along the sea front which they might develop in the future by the construction of quays. As regards the Imperial Ottoman Bank, Mr. Lubbock said that he did not think that there was any prospect that they would be willing to enter into the syndicate, and it therefore seemed clear that British capital would not take up the matter.

Mr. Lubbock accordingly suggested that the French Government should be informed in reply to M. Pichon's note that British capital did not seem prepared to participate in any scheme for the acquisition of the Tophane land, but that it was for the general advantage of the town of Constantinople and no detriment, in fact rather the contrary, to any syndicate which might acquire the rest of the land that the Quays Company should retain a strip of it for the construction of quays. It was possible that the Quays Company might approach the Turkish Government and endeavour to secure that the strip in question should be included in their present concession an agreement for the construction of quays or other conditions satisfactory to the Turkish Government. If this were the case, Mr. Lubbock expressed the hope that His Majesty's Ambassador and the French Ambassador at Constantinople might be instructed to support the request.

I transmit to your Excellency herewith copy of a despatch which I have addressed to His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople instructing him to act accordingly should this request be made by the company.*

Your Excellency should reply to M. Pichon in the sense of this despatch, informing his Excellency of the instructions which have been sent to Mr. Marling.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[36255] No. 742.

Sir Edward Grey to Earl Granville.

(No. 243.)
My Lord, *Foreign Office, July* 31, 1913.

I TOLD the German Ambassador to-day of the proposition that I wished to make about the southern frontier of Albania, as recorded in my despatches No. 155 to Sir F. Cartwright and No. 196 to Sir R. Rodd of to-day.

He said that he thought it was a fair proposal to make.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[34005] No. 743.

Sir Edward Grey to Count Mensdorff.†

Your Excellency, *Foreign Office, July* 31, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter addressed to His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople by the President of the Council of Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt,‡ complaining of the action of the Albanian Provisional Government in ordering the agency of the Debt at Durazzo to cease to use

* No. 740.
† Also to Prince Lichnowsky, the Marquis Imperiali, Count Benckendorff, and M. Cambon.
‡ Sir A. Block to Mr. Marling, July 12, 1913.

Ottoman stamps and to pay to the Treasury the receipts derived from the sale of stamps.

I have no doubt that a similar letter has been addressed to the representative of each of the other Great Powers who have commissioners on the council of the Debt.

The question raised by Sir Adam Bloch appears to be one which should eventually be dealt with by the commission of control to be instituted in Albania, but as some little time must necessarily elapse before that body can enter on their duties, I have the honour to suggest that the representatives of the interested Powers at Constantinople should be instructed to inform the Administration of the Debt that the agent of the Debt at Durazzo should receive orders to decline to comply with the requests of the Albanian Provisional Government.

I have, &c.
E. GREY.

[36254] No. 744.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Cartwright.**

(No. 155.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 31, 1913.

I EXPLAINED to the Austrian and Italian Ambassadors together this afternoon that it would be impossible to have meetings of the Ambassadors after next week. I would propose that, after next week, it should be announced that, as Parliament was going to rise in the following week and I was going away—and, I thought, one or two of the Ambassadors also—the meetings had been adjourned with the intention of being convoked again when circumstances rendered this necessary. The best chance of settling the question of the southern frontier of Albania before we adjourned seemed to me to be an agreement that an international commission should delimit the southern frontier, with instructions that Koritza and Stylos must be included in Albania.

To this the Ambassadors added the island of Sasseno.

I said that I thought that was understood.

They also said that it was understood that the Corfu Canal must be neutralised.

I agreed that this had been the expectation.

I proceeded to say that this agreement would be on the condition that the islands in the occupation of Greece, except Tenedos, Imbros, and Thasos, should be left to Greece in the final settlement.

To this the Ambassadors raised no objection.

I said further that the question of Koritza and Stylos would never be settled as long as Italy remained in occupation of Ægean islands, and I would therefore propose that Italy should undertake that, when Koritza and Stylos were placed under the Albanian Government, she would not prolong her occupation of the islands now occupied by her, but would restore them to Turkey.

The Italian Ambassador said that no Italian Government could stand if they restored the islands to Turkey before the provisions of the Treaty of Lausanne had been fulfilled, and there were still Turkish troops in Tripoli.

I observed that if the fulfilment of a treaty by Turkey was the condition for the continuance of the occupation, as Turkey never fulfilled a treaty entirely, occupation might be indefinitely prolonged. Indeed, I said subsequently to the Austrian Ambassador alone that to make a thing dependent upon the fulfilment of a treaty by Turkey, though it was not exactly equivalent to a freehold, might almost be regarded as equivalent to a 999 years' lease.

The Austrian Ambassador suggested that possibly some form of words might be found limiting the condition to the withdrawal of Turkish troops in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Lausanne.

I said that the final destination of the islands ceded by Italy to Turkey should be decided by the Powers. This might be useful in connection with Adrianople.

The Italian Ambassador was anxious that the question should not be put before the *réunion* till he had consulted his Government.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

---

* Also to Sir R. Rodd (No. 196).

[36256] No. 745.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Cartwright.

(No. 156.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 31, 1913.

THE Austrian Ambassador left the following communication with me to-day :—

"Le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal, tout en adhérant à la proposition de déclarer au Gouvernement monténégrin que les Puissances prendront en considération les mesures nécessaires pour le règlement de la question de régularisation du lac de Scutari et de la Boïana et pour une assistance financière, se réserve d'exposer en temps utile ses propositions sur les détails de ces deux questions.

"Le Comte Berchtold aimerait à être informé où l'arrangement relatif à cette assistance financière sera discuté entre les Puissances et le Gouvernement monténégrin. D'après lui, les représentants des Puissances à Cettigné pourraient être chargés de ces négociations."

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[36257] No. 746.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir H. Bax-Ironside.

(No. 116.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 31, 1913.

M. MAJAROF came to see me to-day on his return as Bulgarian Minister to London. He said that he expected a settlement to be come to in Bucharest, but it was very desirable that the Powers should induce Greece to give way about Cavalla. He explained that there could never be railway communication between Sophia and Dedeagatch, owing to the intervening mountains, and Cavalla was the only possible port for Bulgaria.

I asked him to show me on the map what Greece and Servia were claiming.

He did so, and showed me that their claims would leave Bulgaria nothing but the strip of mountains to the south, and a small access to the sea at Dedeagatch. This strip of mountains along the southern frontier of Bulgaria was all that Bulgaria would get of Macedonia, though the liberation of Macedonia from Turkey was due mainly to the efforts of Bulgaria.

I said that terrible things had happened since he was last here, a month ago, and everything was plunged in great confusion. I could not say what the action of the Powers would be, and all I could do for the moment was to look at the facts of the situation. All the Balkan nationalities were making terrible charges against one another.

The Bulgarian Minister said that he was instructed to press for an international commission to enquire into the charges against Bulgaria. No nationality was completely innocent; feelings had run very high; but an international commission might ascertain the degree of culpability between the nationalities.

I said that I was consulting the other Powers; but Turkey, Greece, Servia, and Montenegro, against all of whom charges had been made at one time or another, might also demand an enquiry; and it was difficult to see what evidence would be forthcoming so long after the events, or how the truth was to be ascertained, except where there had been independent and impartial eye-witnesses.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.

[34957] No. 747.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 31, 1913.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir E. Grey to transmit to you herewith copies of a despatch which has been received from His Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna,* and of a note † which has been addressed to Sir E. Grey by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in regard to a letter alleged to have been addressed by Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Burney to the chiefs of the Little Malzia district.

Sir Edward Grey would be grateful if copies of these documents might be forwarded to Sir C. Burney with a request for his observations.

I am, &c.
W. LANGLEY.

---

o

* No. 602. No 671